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Philadelphia

A History of the City and its People

V.4

A Record of 225 Years

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Author of

"The Literary History of Philadelphia" "Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier"
"Jay Cooke, Financier of the Civil War"

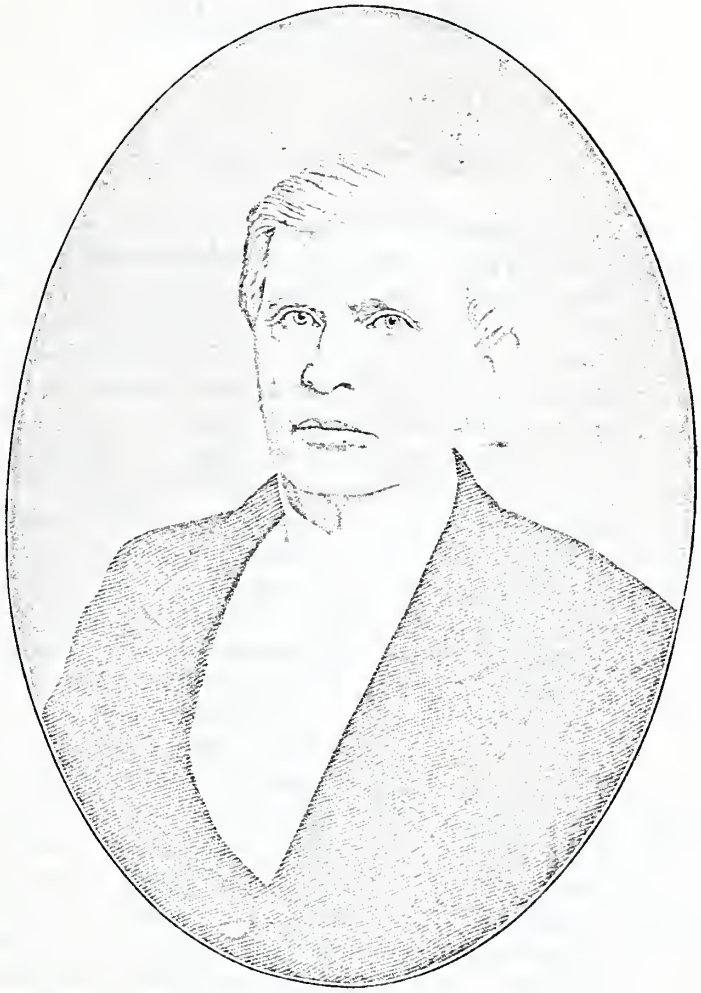
ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME IV

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Philadelphia
Chicago—St. Louis

598



BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON

BIOGRAPHICAL

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON.

Bishop Matthew Simpson, one of the most eminent and influential divines of the Methodist Episcopal ministry, whose name is spoken with honor and reverence wherever he is known, was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, June 21, 1811. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Simpson, was a native of England and entered the government service as a horse dragoon. Removing to Ireland, he settled in County Tyrone, where he died in middle life, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: Andrew, John, William, Matthew, James and Mrs. Mary Eagleson. In 1793 the family, including the father and mother of Bishop Simpson, crossed the Atlantic to the United States, sailing from Londonderry to Baltimore. From the latter city they went to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, whence a removal was made to western Pennsylvania and subsequently to Ohio. Andrew Simpson settled near Chillicothe and left a large family. John established his home on Stillwater creek in Harrison county, Ohio, where he reared a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom are now in Illinois. William made his home near Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and died in the prime of life, leaving several sons. Mary became a resident of Harrison county, Ohio, and there reared a large family.

James Simpson, the father of Bishop Simpson, was the youngest of the family. He was a man of great personal energy and unusual business ability and tact. Because of ill health he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, securing a clerkship in a store in Pittsburg, and later he began the business of manufacturing weavers' reeds. In this he was associated with his brother Matthew, who had no family and lived with him. They established the enterprise in Cadiz and in connection with their manufacturing plant opened a store which they successfully conducted for a number of years. About 1806 James Simpson married Miss Sarah Tingley at Short Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, and they began their domestic life in Cadiz, Mr. Simpson purchasing property in the center of the town. He was quite successful in business until his health failed in 1811. He then removed to Pittsburg for better medical treatment and died at his home in that city, June 15, 1812. His mother was connected with an old Scotch Presbyterian family and educated her children very strictly in that faith, but shortly after being left a widow she heard Wesley preach on one of his visits to Ireland. She attended his classes, was converted to the faith and joined the Methodist

church. From that time all of her children attended the Methodist meetings and never did they forget the influence and teaching of the mother who was a woman of more than ordinary intellect and possessed a remarkably retentive memory. At the age of ninety years she presented a picture of serene happiness, sitting at her old spinning wheel, singing the hymns that she long had loved.

In the faith of the Methodist church the father of Bishop Simpson was reared and became a believer in its doctrines. His home was always a place of entertainment for traveling ministers, class meetings were there held and preaching was often heard in his home as neighbors and friends would gather to listen to the ministers who visited the neighborhood. In the prayers that were then offered the hope was often expressed that the boy Matthew Simpson would become a minister of the gospel. When the father died the family returned to Cadiz, Ohio. The mother, who was born in New Jersey, was a daughter of Jeremiah Tingley, who during the Revolutionary war was drafted and served for a term in the army, after which he enlisted and served for another term. His daughter, Mrs. Simpson, was born May 23, 1781. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Hattie, born April 3, 1807, who was married in 1829 to George McCullough, for many years a merchant of Cincinnati; Elizabeth, born February 2, 1809, who became the wife of Dr. Scoles, who, after abandoning the practice of medicine, entered the ministry of the Methodist church; and Matthew, of this review.

Bishop Simpson was but a year old at the time of his father's death. When four years of age he learned to read of his own accord. In the early days he was restrained rather than urged to his books, for his health was delicate. When in his tenth year he became a pupil in the select school, studying grammar and geography. He spent several months in study but with this exception never attended school until he entered an academy to study the classic languages. There was, however, a public library in Cadiz and between the ages of five and ten years he had read a large number of its volumes on travel, history and biography. He was also very fond of arithmetic. He wished to study German and by comparing a German Bible owned by his uncle with the English version he was able to master the language. He also learned Latin and Greek from borrowed books when still quite young. He made such progress along those lines that he was allowed to spend the summer and winter in the academy and finish the course. In order to improve his health he spent most of the summer in the field, engaging in plowing, planting and harvesting, and the outdoor life proved beneficial. He also worked in the factory established by his father and uncle, that his wages might contribute to the support of the family.

When Bishop Simpson was fifteen years of age his uncle opened a select school, teaching elementary and higher branches, and Bishop Simpson became his assistant, teaching grammar, arithmetic, geography and some of the higher studies, and in his uncle's absence had entire management of the school. About 1828 the Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, who was a professor in Madison College, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, visited Cadiz and was entertained at the Simpson home. He became deeply interested in Bishop Simpson, then a youth of seventeen years, and offered him the position of assistant teacher in his college. In November he was ready to go, and as there was no stage coach passing from

Cadiz and his means were limited, he tied his clothing and few books in a bundle and started on foot, a distance of ninety miles, with eleven and a quarter dollars in his pocket. He arrived the third day and was cordially received by Dr. Elliott and invited to board in his family. He further pursued his own education as well as assisting Dr. Elliott in his classes, and when the latter was absent for two or three weeks, Mr. Simpson had entire charge of his department. His stay in college, however, was brief. Shortly after his return home his eldest sister, who had been assisting their uncle in teaching, was married and Bishop Simpson's services were needed in that school. It was also thought best to change this from a private school to an academy, which was done.

In 1831 Bishop Simpson found his health greatly affected from close application to study and by frequent attendance at night meetings. He felt that instead of devoting himself to general study it was his duty to select some special profession for life. He then determined to practice medicine and became a student in the office of Dr. McBean, his former teacher in the classics. He spent three years in familiarizing himself with the principles of medicine and in that time provided for his own support through occupying a position in the clerk's office. In April, 1833, after completing the study of medicine he passed the required examination before the medical board of Ohio. About that time he was asked if he did not believe he should give his life to the ministry. He had been licensed a few weeks before as an exhorter and in a short time received notice that he had been recommended for a license as local preacher, also to attend the next quarterly conference. He was licensed and recommended by the quarterly conference for admission to the Pittsburg conference. The week following the quarterly meeting he preached his first sermon in the Methodist church in New Athens, Ohio, but he was needed at home by his mother and sister, who were ill, so he concluded to remain with them for a time at least, and entered upon the practice of medicine in May, 1833. He was also appointed the third preacher on the circuit where he lived in July of that year, and was requested to spend Sundays preaching in Cadiz and St. Clairsville, sixteen miles away. This he did and thus became actively connected with church work. In March, 1834, he closed his office, and, taking his horse and saddle bags, began traveling as an itinerant minister. At the next quarterly meeting he was assigned to a church in Pittsburg and later was made minister of the Liberty Street church in Pittsburg.

In 1837 he was elected to the chair of natural science in Allegheny College and was also elected the same year to the position of vice president of that college. In 1838 he received notice of his election as a professor in the Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, but declined the offer. In the following winter, however, he was notified that he had been elected to the presidency of that school and accepted. The University building was not even completed, but by hard work it was made ready for use in September, 1840. Bishop Simpson called the people together from all over the state and delivered the inauguration address, while Governor David Wallace handed over the keys of the new university building to him. Not only did he do successful work in the building up of the school, but also showed marked development as a preacher and gained a reputation which made him known throughout the country. There were then in Indiana three preachers of note, Matthew Simpson, E. R. Ames and Henry Ward

Beecher. He represented his ministerial brethren of Indiana in three general conferences, in 1844, 1848 and 1852. By 1848 his fame as a successful head of a growing and important university had spread all over the country. During the succeeding four years he was invited at different times to take charge of Woodward College at Northwestern University, Dickinson College and the Wesleyan University, but refused them all, as he was preparing to resign college work altogether. In 1848 he was elected by the conference to the position of editor of the Western Christian Advocate and entered the field of journalism with the same determination and zeal which had carried him forward in other lines of Christian work, making his labors an influence and potent element for good. In May, 1852, he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church by the general conference convening at that time in Boston, in which capacity he was to take charge of Western Virginia, Pittsburg, Erie and Northern Ohio conferences. In 1853 it was arranged for him to go to California to take up the work for the Methodist church in that state, and on the 20th of December he set sail with several companions for the Pacific coast. While in that part of the country he traveled thousands of miles to preach in log houses and other primitive buildings in California and Oregon. During the next few years he traveled extensively all over the west and also through Texas, between the years 1853 and 1856, and did an important part in marking out the path for the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal church in India. In May, 1853, he was appointed a delegate to the British Wesleyan conference. He went to Berlin and thence to the Holy Land, spending a most interesting period in visiting that portion of the country which was hallowed by the presence of the Master. His journey, too, brought him into contact with many men of note and his ability to receive as well as to make impressions constituted a constantly developing power that increased his efficiency through the general breadth of his knowledge.

In 1858 Bishop Simpson was ill much of the time at his home in Pittsburg, but the spring of 1859 he was able to hold his conferences, but the people were greatly disappointed because he could not preach. On July of that year, however, he was once again in the pulpit, availing himself of every opportunity to proclaim the gospel and extend the work of the church. In 1859 he changed his residence from Pittsburg to Evanston, near Chicago, Illinois, and there his advice was much sought, and in fact throughout the country his counsel was in great demand concerning the plans for the enlargement of church work and the extension of its influence. From point to point he went as fast as trains could carry him, speaking a word of encouragement and inspiration here and there and instituting plans whereby the church work was carried steadily forward in a constantly increasing angle of usefulness. He did not regard religion merely as a preparation for the life to come but an active force in the life of the person and something that has to do with everyday existence, and in consequence he was deeply interested in all subjects of vital concern to the country. During the winter of 1860 and 1861 he had many conversations with Abraham Lincoln, then president elect, over the situation, and during the period of the war he was frequently asked to visit the capital, that President Lincoln might consult with him on matters of grave moment or governmental policy. President Lincoln often expressed his great respect for Bishop Simpson and his confidence in him, and the latter furnished very

valuable information to the president all through the war. Moreover, he preached patriotism into the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other, and they flocked to every point to hear him as he addressed large audiences throughout the entire country. In 1863 his health again became greatly impaired and at the earnest solicitation of friends he returned to the east, finally deciding to locate in Philadelphia. The sanitary fair was to have been opened in this city by an address by President Lincoln, but as the chief executive was unable to attend he requested Bishop Simpson to take his place, saying there was no other man whom he would rather have represent him on that occasion and sending a special committee to ask him to do so.

In September, 1881, Bishop Simpson attended a conference in London, and while there made several speeches and also addressed a memorial meeting held in honor of President Garfield. In the fall of 1880, while in San Francisco, he had a severe attack of illness, but after his return from London he still continued in his usual routine of work, although his friends watched him closely, for all feared the end was near. Shortly before the meeting of the general conference in Philadelphia in 1884 his health gave way entirely, but his iron will prompted him to rally again and he presided at the conference, and on Friday evening, May 25th, he made his closing speech. It was very brief, however, and everyone believed that it was his last, all seeming to hear throughout the message, "My work is done." He died Wednesday morning, June 18, 1884.

It was on the 3d of November, 1835, that Bishop Simpson was wedded to Miss Ellen Holmes, a daughter of James Verner of Pittsburg, who was ever his faithful companion and helpmate, interested in all the great work that he did. Precocious in his studies in youth, he wisely and conscientiously used the talents with which nature had endowed him, and his activity was stimulated by the academy, the court and the church, all of which brought him in contact with scholarly men. He was throughout his life recognized as the peer of the most eminent in intellect and he used his splendid abilities for the furtherance of those influences which have been a potent force in the world's civilization. As long as there remain any who knew him, his name will be honored and his memory will remain as a blessed benediction to those with whom he came in contact. Moreover, who can measure the influence of such a life? The seeds of truth which he planted will bear fruit for ages to come as his good words and influence are passed on from generation to generation.

J. CLIFFORD WILSON.

J. Clifford Wilson is president of the firm of J. S. Wilson & Son, Inc., in which connection he is conducting an extensive business as a painting and interior decorating contractor. He was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1860, a son of James S. and Martha Wilson. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Steevan Wilson, who came from Cumberland county, England, in 1688. The following is an exact copy of the certificate produced by him and recorded on

the books of the Chesterfield monthly meeting of Burlington county, New Jersey:

"Whereas, Steevan Wilson of Eglishfields in ye Parish of Bugham & County of Cumberland, haveing a purpose in his mind to goe to Pensilvania to settle himselfe there in some employmt of honest Labour in yt Country, Therefore this is to certifye and also to satisfye ffriends or any other people there in that Island that may employe ye said Steevan Wilson that he hath not come away or left his own country for any misdemeanor or miscarriage or matter of dishonestye of any kind that wee knowe of never since he owned ye Truth but have walked pretty orderly for severall yeares amongst us, only that it is his owne free purpose & resolution to settle himselfe in that Plantation being a single man.

John Banches,
Philip Burnyeatt,
Christ Wilson,
James Dickinson,
John Robinson,
Richard Head,
Richard Richison,
Jerem Bowman,
John Scrugham,
Jere Spencer,
Peter Hudson,
Jon Spencer."

The above certificate is without date, but we find from other sources that Steevan Wilson was in the neighborhood prior to 1690, for in that year he was one of the carpenters who had charge of the building of the meeting house at Falls, Bucks county. He was married in June, 1692, to Sarah Baker, a daughter of Henry Baker, who was born at West Darby, Lancashire, England, August 18, 1672, and came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1684. As the years passed, he made a place among the prominent men of the community, serving as justice of the peace and also as a member of the colonial assembly for many years. From the date of his marriage, Steevan Wilson was a member of Falls meeting in Bucks county though he continued to reside in New Jersey. He was one of the committee who had charge of the collection of money for the building of Buckingham meeting house in 1705. During the winter when the river was impassable, permission was given the Friends on the other side to hold their meeting at the house of Steevan Wilson. He died in March, 1707, and on the 19th of August, 1708, his widow became the wife of Isaac Miller. Her death occurred in February, 1715. The children of Steevan and Sarah (Baker) Wilson were Stephen, Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, John and Samuel.

Samuel Wilson, the youngest of the family, was born March 6, 1706, and in 1729 married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Canby. On the 4th of June, 1730, he purchased three hundred and ten acres of land in Buckingham, covering the present site of Mechanicsville, a portion of which is yet in possession of his descendants. Thomas Canby was a son of Benjamin Canby of Thorne, Yorkshire, England, and his mother was a sister of Henry

Baker, mentioned above, with whom Thomas Canby came to this country in 1684. Like his uncle, he became a very prominent man in the community, serving several times in the colonial assembly and filling several other important public positions. He was also a minister among the Friends.

Samuel Wilson lived a long and useful life in Buckingham and reared a family of thirteen children. He died in 1787.

John Wilson, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Canby) Wilson, was born May 5, 1745. He married Elizabeth Fell May 15, 1771, and they resided in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson died October 15, 1821, and Mrs. Wilson died January 21, 1819.

David Wilson, son of John and Elizabeth (Fell) Wilson, was born January 23, 1783, and died July 21, 1835. He married Edith Iredell and they resided on a part of the homestead in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Fell was born July 18, 1790, and died September 3, 1877.

James S. Wilson, son of David and Edith (Iredell) Wilson, was born May 17, 1830, and on September 15, 1855, he married Martha Bogia, who was born November 23, 1837. Mrs. Wilson survives her husband, who died August 24, 1893.

J. Clifford Wilson attended the Quaker school at Fifteenth and Race streets until the age of seventeen years and then joined his father in business. In 1890 he bought out his father and was sole proprietor of the business until 1902, when he organized and incorporated a company of which he was elected president. They conduct a general painting and interior decorating contracting business which calls them into various sections of the country as far west as Chicago. Their contracts have been of an important character, and the company is meeting with substantial and gratifying success, the volume of their business making theirs a paying enterprise. Constantly forging ahead in this connection, Mr. Wilson is now president of the largest contract painting and interior decorating company in the United States.

Mr. Wilson is also actively and extensively interested in coal mining in connection with Daniel B. Zimmerman, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, having in 1900 organized the Wilson Creek Coal Mining Company, which afterward disposed of its interests to the Somerset County Coal Company. In 1904 he purchased twenty-five hundred acres of coal lands adjoining the property of the Somerset County Coal Company and became a member of the Oquemahoning Coal Company, Inc., a two million dollar corporation and one of the largest independent companies operating in the bituminous coal fields of the country. In the field of real estate Mr. Wilson has also extended his efforts, having extensive property holdings in Philadelphia and Cape May. In fact, he is one of the largest realty owners of Cape May, New Jersey. His keen business discernment enables him to readily understand and grasp a favorable business opportunity and by the simple weight of his character and ability he inspires confidence and wins cooperation. His marked business ability is shown in his successful management of extensive interests which have gained him distinction in business circles not only in Philadelphia but in other sections of the country.

On the 1st of July, 1890, Mr. Wilson was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sallie Stella White, born December 3, 1872, and they have two children: Dorothy,

born October 4, 1891, is a graduate of Miss Hill's private school; and Edith Iredell, born March 1, 1894, who is now a pupil in that school.

Mr. Wilson takes great interest in boating, which constitutes his chief source of recreation. He was commodore of the Cape May Yacht Club in 1908-09, and is the owner of a cruiser, and spends his summer cruising with his family and friends. He is a republican in his political views, is a member of the Episcopal church, belongs to the University Lodge of Masons and also holds membership in the Union League. His life has been characterized by intelligent and well directed energy, bringing him to an important position as a representative of industrial circles in this section of the country. There has been no unusual or esoteric phase in his life work which represents the wise employment of time and talents in the development of business interests, to which his tastes and environment have naturally attracted his attention.

BOYD LEE SPAHR.

Boyd Lee Spahr, an attorney of Philadelphia, specializing in the field of corporation law, was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of April, 1880. The Spahr family is of German origin, although representatives of the name have lived for several generations in England before the emigration of the American progenitor to the new world. The great-grandfather was Henry Spahr, the grandfather, William Alexander Spahr. The latter was born in Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Harrisburg. He was the father of Murray H. Spahr, who was born in Dillsburg, on the 10th of July, 1852, and now resides in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. He has long been well known in financial circles in central Pennsylvania, and for many years has been president of the Mechanicsburg National Bank. He is a director of a number of other important institutions, including the Security Trust Company of Harrisburg. He has been a delegate to various conventions, a member of the city council and is a leading and influential financier and business man. He married Clara Koser, who was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1849, and is a daughter of John Koser, who was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in a Pennsylvania regiment as a private, while later he was made a non-commissioned officer. He was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Koser family is also of German lineage. The maternal grandfather of Clara Koser Spahr was Peter Rockafellow, a native of New Jersey, who served as a captain in the war of 1812 and died in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Boyd Lee Spahr attended Conway Hall at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the pursuit of a preparatory course qualifying him to enter Dickinson College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1900. His alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1906. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School with the LL. B. degree in 1904, in which year he was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he began practice in association

with Ellis Ames Ballard of Philadelphia, with whom he has since been associated, and in his practice he has specialized in corporation and street railway law, having conducted considerable practice for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Mr Ballard being the general counsel for the railway company. In addition to his practice he is the author of Liability of Corporation Promoters published by the University of Pennsylvania. It is a volume of one hundred and fifteen pages, which has been well received. Moreover, he is a frequent contributor to the American Law Register.

On the 8th of October, 1908, Mr. Spahr was married to Miss Katharine Febiger, a daughter of Christian C. and Katharine (Sellers) Febiger of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and also the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He holds membership in the University Club of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club, the Sharswood Law Club and the Law Association of Philadelphia, and is a trustee of Dickinson College.

REV. JAMES J. SMITH.

Rev. James J. Smith, pastor of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1860, and was educated in St. Ann's parochial school and in Mount St. Mary's Seminary in Emmettsburg, Maryland. Having prepared for the priesthood he was ordained by Archbishop Ryan on the 15th of June, 1889, and spent a month in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in the Holy Infant's church. He was afterward for twenty-three months at Ivy Mills, connected with the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, and for eight months as assistant pastor in St. Mary's church of Phoenixville. For seventeen years he was assistant pastor of St. Phillip Neri, of Philadelphia, and on the 17th of December, 1908, became the pastor of the church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The house of worship is a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture and is built in brown stone.

The work in this parish began in 1848 when Rev. C. I. H. Carter, then pastor of St. Mary's church on Fourth street, was appointed by Bishop Kendrick to superintend the erection of a proposed church. A meeting was called at which only six persons besides Father Carter were present, but the work was instituted, arrangements were made for the purchase of a lot and in time a house of worship was erected and the various lines of church work were organized, including the establishment of schools for the training of the boys and girls of the parish. The Sisters of Mercy were first in charge and in 1863 the Sisters of the Holy Child were installed. The church was consecrated September 11, 1859, and a schoolhouse and rectory were added to the property. Father Carter had inherited a fortune of seventy-five thousand dollars which, together with his income, he gave to the parish. His labors were indeed a strong element in the growth of the church and the extension of Catholic influence in the neighborhood. He was particularly helpful toward the Little Sisters of the Poor when they came to Philadelphia in 1869. In 1861 Father Carter was made vicar general, which position he continued to fill until his death, which occurred September 17, 1879,

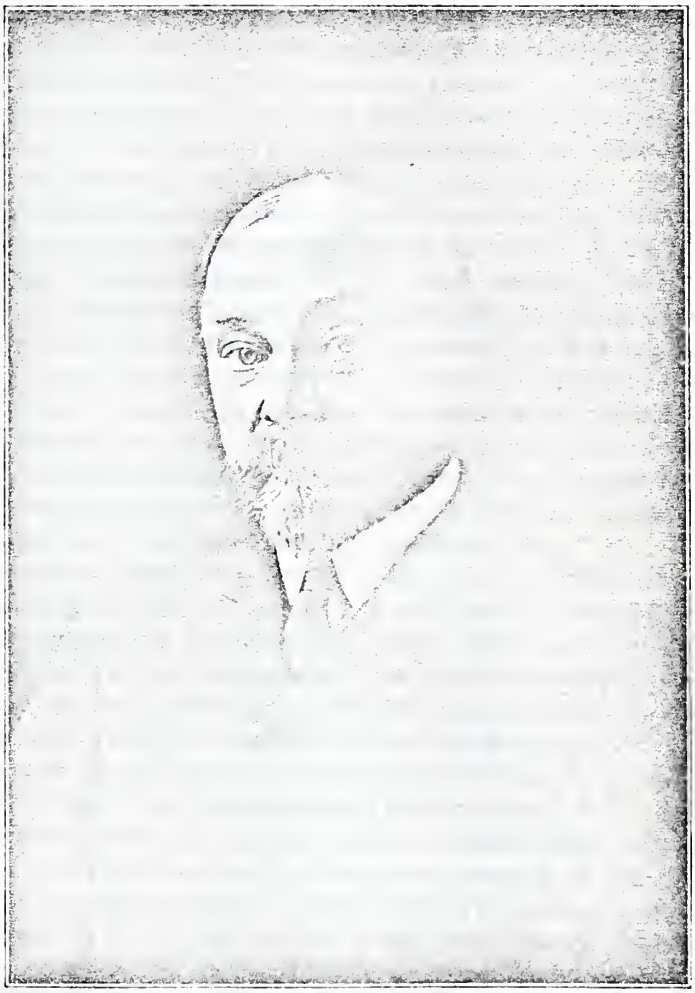
at which time he lacked but a week of being seventy-six years of age. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. D. Filan as senior assistant, who remained as pastor until 1885, when Rev. Daniel A. Brennan was appointed and continued in charge until 1890. During his pastorate a new schoolhouse was built. Rev. R. F. Hanagan filled the pastorate from 1890 to 1908, and was then transferred to St. Gregory's church.

On the 17th of December, 1908, Father Smith came to the church as pastor and he now has two assistants, Rev. Joseph T. O'Brien and Rev. John J. McMahon. There are twelve teachers in charge of the school which has five hundred pupils, and there are seven hundred and fifty families in the parish. The church is today entirely out of debt and the various departments of the church are in excellent working condition.

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

Hampton L. Carson, of whom it has been written "The great state of Pennsylvania with its long line of orators from the time of William Penn has produced no speaker, thinker or writer of greater ability," was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852, a son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson. Joseph Carson, the great-grandfather of the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, left Scotland at the time of the persecution of the Presbyterians in that country and was among those who held the north of Ireland as a Protestant domain. He settled near Londonderry but between the years 1740 and 1745 emigrated with his brothers to the colony of Pennsylvania, establishing his home in Philadelphia, where successive generations of the family have since been represented. He was one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions prior to the Revolution. His son, Joseph Carson II, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, while Dr. Joseph Carson, a distinguished member of the medical profession, was for a quarter of a century professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania.

On the distaff side Hampton L. Carson is descended from Henry Hollingsworth, who was deputy surveyor under William Penn and aided in laying out the city of Philadelphia. The Hollingsworth family is of English and Welsh ancestry from County Chester on the border of Wales, the Welsh lineage showing through intermarriage with the Humphreys of Wales. Levi Hollingsworth, great-grandfather of Hampton L. Carson, was a member of the first city troop of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war and was prominent during the siege of Quebec. He wedded Sarah Humphreys, a daughter of Joshua Humphreys, the first naval constructor of the United States, designed the Constitution better known as "Old Ironsides," and all the battleships used in the war of 1812. His son, Henry Hollingsworth, was for many years cashier of the oldest bank in the United States—the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia,—and was also the first treasurer of The Western Savings Fund. A. A. Humphreys, an uncle of Mr. Carson in the maternal line, was with General Sickles in the peach orchard in the battle of Gettysburg and after the engagement became chief of staff to General Meade. When General Hancock was wounded in the battle of the Wilder-



HAMPTON L. CARSON

ness he became commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and later was appointed to the highest military scientific position in the country, that of chief of engineers.

Hampton L. Carson began his education in the Boys School conducted by Rev. John W. Faires, the principal intsitution of that character of the time. Later he graduated from the department of arts of the Universiy of Pennsylvania in 1871 and from the law department in 1874. Later he became connected with the University of Pennsylvania in a professorship of law, which position he filled from 1895 until 1901. Both his sons are graduates of the arts department of the University of Pennsylvania and later one was graduated in medicine and the other in law, the latter being now associated with his father in practice. Hampton L. Carson prepared for the bar as a law student in the office of William M. Tilghman and after successfully passing the required examination for admission entered upon active practice as a member of the firm of Redding, Jones & Carson. Changes in partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Jones, Carson & Phillips and later of Jones, Carson & Beeber, which connection was maintained until Mr. Carson withdrew to enter upon practice under his own name. Again and again he has been offered the candidacy for judicial positions and for political office including that of register of wills and of recorder of Philadelphia—an office now abolished—but he has always preferred to remain in the private practice of law. Finally, however, he accepted the position of attorney general of the state when offered by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. This appointment was not a political one; it was a tribute to the worth of one great lawyer paid by another; the recognition of merit unsolicited but fully deserved.

Another prominent Pennsylvania lawyer has said of Mr. Carson: "He unraveled tangled legal skeins as readily as a child can unwind a ball of yarn. * * * He displayed a resourcefulness and a code of equity that placed him on a plane with the greatest legal minds in the American republic or across the water." Of his service as attorney general it has been written: "In this position of premier Mr. Carson further demonstrated his ability and wonderful resourcefulness of mind in giving impartial decisions in the momentous questions that were presented to him." As attorney general he wrote over five hundred opinions and his arguments before the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the United States supreme court are contained in thirty-two volumes. While he was well grounded in the principles of the law when admitted to the bar, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge has served him well in many a legal battle before the superior and appellate courts where he has successfully conducted many cases. He has always prepared his cases with great care. If there has been a close legal point involved in the issue it has been his habit to thoroughly examine every authority within his reach bearing upon the question. When he comes to the discussion of the most intricate questions before the court it is then perhaps that his great power as a lawyer shows to the best advantage. With a thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed and of the legal principles applicable thereto, his addresses before the courts are models of clearness and logic. With a long line of decisions, from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded he is familiar, as

are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law from the minutiae of practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the history of epochs, the philosophy of jurisprudence, and the higher concerns of public policy. He believes in the thorough study of one's profession and his knowledge of law is considered remarkable. One of wide distinction in the field of jurisprudence said of him: "He is our law encyclopedia and our best orator before a jury or at a banquet." He has been appointed and is now the administrator of the vast Weightman estate, but has always refused office in financial institutions, owing to the impossibility of his attending meetings because of the pressure of professional duties and public interests.

Mr. Carson is today regarded as one of the most distinguished orators. Not only have his utterances thrilled when he has discussed fundamental principles of law or some involved legal point but also upon many public occasions when his addresses have dealt with significant and vital issues or have touched upon prominent points in American history. Many of his public speeches, addresses and law articles have been published and include the following: 1876, editorials and book reviews in the Legal Gazette during the time that Mr. Carson was one of the editors; 1879, Commonwealth vs. Parr, speech in the court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia county in defense of the prisoner, charged with murder in the first degree; 1881, Civil Service Reform, an address delivered at Association Hall, Philadelphia; 1882, The Junior Bar, response to a toast at a banquet tendered Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster on his appointment as attorney general of the United States; 1882, The Laws Made by William Penn, an address delivered at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at the banquet and celebration of the Bi-Centennial of Penn's landing: 1882, A History of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, an address delivered before the law department of the university; 1882, The Right to Counsel in a Criminal Case, published in the American Law Register; 1883, Report Upon the Management of George F. Work and Associates While Officers of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company; 1884, speech at the inauguration of the New Hall of the Historical Society; 1884, Decoration Day address in Germantown; 1885, The Life and Service of A. A. Humphreys, an address delivered before the American Philosophical Society; 1886, The Age of Washington, an address delivered at Haverford College; 1886, charge to the jury in the Weaver lunacy case; 1886, address delivered at Girard College upon the Life and Service of Stephen Girard; 1886, address to the Governors of the Thirteen Original States at Carpenter's Hall; 1887, speech at the dinner tendered to the Hon. John A. Kasson in commemoration of his services as chief of the Constitutional Centennial Commission; 1888, History of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration—two volumes, first volume containing four hundred and seventy-seven pages, second volume, five hundred and thirteen pages; 1888, The Law of Criminal Conspiracy, published by the Blackstone Publishing Company; 1889, The First Congress of the United States, address before the Historical Society, published in the magazine of the society; 1890, speech at the dinner of the New England Society; 1891, History of the Supreme Court of the United States—first edition in one volume of seven hundred and twenty-six pages, second edition in two volumes; 1892, Historical Studies in English Jurisprudence; Procedure in Early Criminal Trials; Crimes

and Their Punishment, published in the American Law Register of that year; 1892, American Citizenship, an address delivered before the Philomathean Society; 1893, The Case of the Sloop Active, an address read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and published in their magazine; 1893, oration at the World's Fair, Chicago; 1893, Horace Binney, published in the Green Bag; 1894, The Life and Service of George W. Childs, an address delivered at the Baptist Temple; 1894, In Memoriam, Robert H. Neilson, Legal Intelligencer; 1894, English Jails a Century Ago, Green Bag; 1894, Great Dissenting Opinions, an address before the American Bar Association; 1894, Contrasts in Early English Criminal Law, Green Bag; 1895, Case of the Sloop Active, illustrated, Green Bag; 1895, Pen Sketches of William Pinkney, Legal Intelligencer; 1895, The Liberty Bell, argument in the case to restrain the removal of the bell, District Reports; 1895, Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation, American Law Register; 1896, Washington in his Relation to the National Idea, an address delivered before the University of Pennsylvania on University Day; 1896, Ourselves, reply to toast at a banquet of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; 1896, The Gold Standard, speech delivered at Bryn Mawr during the presidential campaign; 1896, speech in defense of H. H. Yard in the United States district court; 1897, The Life and Services of Frederick Dawson Stone, an address delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and published in their magazine; 1897, Our Chief Justices, an address delivered at Scranton, Pennsylvania; 1898, Maryland's Contribution to Federalism, an address delivered before the Maryland State Bar Association; 1898, William Pepper, M. D., an address delivered at the University of Pennsylvania; 1899, Address of Welcome to Lord Herschell, an address delivered before the American Scientific Association; 1899, The Real Greatness of Abraham Lincoln, a speech delivered at the Union League, Philadelphia; 1899, The Character of Grant and his Place in History, address at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the unveiling of Grant's statue in Fairmount Park; 1899, The United States Navy, address delivered at dinner given to Captain Charles E. Clark by the Union League; 1899, address at the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania; 1899, argument before the Committee on Elections and Privileges of the senate of the United States in opposition to the seating of Senator M. S. Quay; 1900, address upon the dedication of Price Hall in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; 1900, Paoli, an address delivered before the Sons of the Revolution upon the anniversary of the massacre at Paoli; 1901, John Marshall, an address delivered before the bar of Cleveland, Ohio, upon Marshall Day; 1901, The Evolution of National Authority, an address delivered before the Illinois State Bar Association; 1902, Edward T. Steel, an address delivered before the Boys' high school of the city of Philadelphia; 1904, Increase of Judicial Salaries, an opinion delivered to the auditor general of Pennsylvania; 1904, Thomas McKean, an address delivered at Bradford, Pennsylvania; 1904, Commencement address at the Dickinson School of Law; 1905, Attorney General's Opinions and Report—one volume, four hundred and thirty pages; 1905, address at the unveiling of the monument to A. J. Drexel in Fairmount Park; 1905, address upon Founder's Day at Lehigh University; 1906, William Penn, an address delivered before the Dauphin County Bar Association;

1906, Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania, an address delivered before the University of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the bi-centennial of Franklin's birth; 1906, Some Administrative Questions, an address delivered before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; 1906, James Wilson, an address delivered at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of James Wilson from North Carolina; 1906, address delivered before the law department of Cornell University; 1907, Opinions and Report of the Attorney General, one volume, eight hundred and sixty-five pages; 1907, Horace Binney, pamphlet privately printed and distributed; 1909, The Legal Responsibilities of the Surgeon.

In the Legal Intelligencer have appeared his addresses at bar meetings upon Joseph Allison, F. Carroll Brewster, E. Coppee Mitchell, George Tucker Bispham, M. Russell Thayer, Joseph A. Abrams, Robert H. Neilson, J. Sergeant Price, Hazard Dickson and R. C. Dale. He has also been called upon to deliver the addresses upon the presentation to the supreme court of the portraits of Justice Atlee, Justice Bryan, Justice Williams, Chief Justice McCullom, Judge Hare, Judge Sharswood, Judge Fell, Judge Pennypacker and Judge Mitchell. These have been masterly speeches showing not only the comprehensive knowledge of the man but of his work in relation to the public welfare.

While Mr. Carson has never consented to hold public office with the single exception of that of attorney generalship, he is deeply interested in the great political problems of the country, has labored for the adoption of a course which he feels meets the public need and in this connection has nominated for public office in addresses teeming with lofty patriotism and with clear analysis of the situation, William Nelson West, George S. Graham, John L. Kinsey, Charles F. Warwick, Judge Penrose, Judge Ashman, Judge Ferguson, Judge Sulzberger, Judge Finletter and Judge Gordon. He now has in preparation the life of Lord Mansfield and the History of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There is in all this state perhaps no one better qualified to write the history of our highest tribunal, for he has ever been a close student not only of legal procedures but also of the history of the court and its personnel. He owns a collection of legal portraits, documents and autograph letters which include over twelve thousand portraits and six thousand volumes of law history and engravings. He has for thirty years collected this material and he owns more original letters and documents from the pen of William Blackstone than any one either in England or America, including the original appointment of Blackstone as a judge by King George III. Other documents of equal value are in his possession. Before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 29, 1910, he read a paper entitled The Genesis of Blackstone's Commentaries and Their Place in Legal Literature. In this he gave a complete review of Blackstone's methods of writing, citing the long list of books from which he drew his materials, spoke of the criticism, favorable and unfavorable, with which the work of the master was received, including the charge that "it was intelligible and that any lawyer who wrote so clearly was an enemy to his profession." After a complete review of the work which Blackstone did in producing the commentaries he concludes: "This, then, was his work—transcendent in its results as well as marvelous in its beauty. It must always be reckoned with by any historical student of the development of

the law. * * * By us it must not be forgotten that we owe a debt to Blackstone which is not simply sentimental and historical, but substantial. * * * In crowded cities, in prairie villages, in mountain hamlets, in the depths of the forests and by the shores of the Great Lakes, or by the banks of our teeming rivers, the great commentator has been omnipresent. * * * In nine hundred years but six names appear as the real masters in authorship of the English law—Glanvil, Bracton, Littleton, Coke, Hale and Blackstone."

Mr. Carson was married in April, 1880, to Miss Anna Lea Baker, a daughter of John R. and Anna (Lea) Baker, of Philadelphia. They have four children: Joseph Carson, engaged in the practice of law with his father; Hope, now the wife of Evan Randolph; John B., a practicing physician; and Anna Hampton, at home.

The family attend St. Peter's Episcopal church at Third and Pine streets, of which Mr. Carson has long been a member, but that he is not unappreciative of the social amenities of life is manifest in his membership in the Union League, University Club, Lawyers Club, Manufacturers Club, the Law Association, the Legal Club, the Franklin Inn Club and the Triplets Club. His interest in historical and scientific research is evidenced in his connection with the Wistar Association, American Philosophical Society, American Historical Society and Swedish Historical Society. His recreation comes to him through the pleasures of outdoor life, particularly horseback riding and through travel. He has crossed the ocean eight times and is almost as familiar with Europe as with his native land. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejects everything opposed to good taste. His appearance discounts his real age at least twenty years, notwithstanding the prodigious amount of work he has done in the field of his chosen profession and in the wide realms of study and research.

AUGUST H. JAEGER, Jr.

August H. Jaeger, treasurer of the Jaeger Automatic Machine Company, was born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1870, a son of August and Wilhelmina (Fischer) Jaeger. He passed through consecutive grades in the public and high schools to the age of nineteen, when he crossed the threshold of the business world by engaging as clerk with the firm of Gaskell, Bauer & Condeman, with whom he remained for six months. He afterward accepted a clerical position in the newspaper office of the Philadelphia Record, where he remained until 1891, when he went to West Chester, Pennsylvania, and engaged with the Democrat, a newspaper of which he acted as associate editor for six months. Returning to Philadelphia, he spent two months as clerk with the Star Engraving Company and later devoted one year to the duties of associate editor with the firm of Bioren & Company. The succeeding year was passed as stenographer for V. Clad & Sons, and he later became stenographer for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, so continuing until 1901. In that year he engaged with his father in the manufacture of slot machines and, the business prospering as the years passed on, in 1904 it was incorporated, at which time Mr. Jaeger be-

came one of the directors of the Automatic Clerk Company, manufacturers of automatic machines and hardware specialties. They have been very successful in the conduct of the business to the present time and its trade is constantly increasing as the value of their output is recognized by the public.

Mr. Jaeger was married in Philadelphia April 28, 1903, to Miss Nellie McDonnell. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and in his political views is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day but without ambition for office. He finds that a growing business makes full demands upon his time and he is continually seeking out new methods for the expansion of the enterprise, which is now classed with the leading productive industries of Philadelphia.

HENRY P. SAUERS.

Henry P. Sauers attended the Beck Quaker school to the age of sixteen thus connected with one of the large productive industries of the city, was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1862. He is a son of Harry and Adeline Sauers. The father was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and at the age of two years was brought to Philadelphia by his parents. His education was acquired in the public schools and later he engaged in the saloon business, in which he continued until his death.

Henry P. Sauers attended the Beck Quaker School to the age of sixteen years, after which he spent two years as a pupil in St. Peter's German school. He entered business circles as an employe of Philip J. Lauber, with whom he continued for eight years, and in 1888 he established a saloon at the corner of Third and Reed streets, where he continued until 1900, when he sold the business to his brother. He then traveled for pleasure all over the United States and also went to Alaska. Seven months thus passed and on his return to Philadelphia he became a director in the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company. In the fall of 1900 he decided to make a trip around the world and was absent for eleven months, and upon his return again became actively connected with the business and in October, 1902, was elected president of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, controlling one of the largest enterprises of the kind in Philadelphia. There has been notable progress made in the methods of brewing and the Bergdoll brewery has been a leader in the trend of general improvement. The plant covers more than three acres, extending from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets and from Parish to Poplar. Standing apart from factories, they occupy a section of the city where it is not diffcult to maintain a wholesome, clean and sanitary brewery. The business was founded on a small scale that has been gradually developed until today it has an output of two hundred thousand barrels annually. The enterprise was founded by Louis Bergdoll, a German, who came to Philadelphia in the early '40s. He had made a thorough study of brewing in his native country and in the fall of 1849 he established a small brewery as senior partner of the firm of Bergdoll & Psotta. In 1876 the junior partner died and Mr. Bergdoll became sole proprietor. As chief executive he introduced

many improvements and in 1881 incorporated the business. The plant is composed of a group of buildings such as are necessary for the manufacture of the finest grades of beer. The company has one hundred and seven head of horses, forty-two wagons and employs one hundred and twenty-five men. Since Mr. Sauers took charge the business has greatly increased, and through all the years the house has maintained the highest standards in manufacture and in quality.

Mr. Sauers was married in Philadelphia to Miss Katharine W. Schoening, a daughter of Charles F. Schoening, a former president and now one of the directors of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company. They became the parents of two children: Katharine, now deceased; and Henry Schoening, a lad of seven years. The family residence is at No. 1216 North Broad street, and they also have a summer home on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Mr. Sauers owns one hundred and eighty acres of land. He there has a fine yacht, eighty feet in length. He enjoys boating, hunting, fishing and motoring, and belongs to the Belmont Driving Club, the Philadelphia Driving Club, and the Road Drivers' Association. He is a stockholder in the Philadelphia Schuetzen Verein, a member of the Elks lodge, the Union Republic Club and the Young Maennerchor. He is also identified with the leading German societies of the city and is very influential among the German-American population of Philadelphia, and also widely recognized as an enterprising, forceful and clear-sighted business man whose ability is manifest in his successful control of one of the city's large productive industries.

CHARLES BARTH.

One of the most extensive brewing establishments of the east is that operated under the name of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, of which Charles Barth is the manager. He was born in Baden, Germany, April 28, 1857, a son of Christopher and Wilhelmina Barth. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools, which he attended to the age of fourteen. He then served a three years' apprenticeship in the wholesale grocery and produce business, after which he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a cigar factory, where he remained for two years. According to the laws of his native land he served for three years in the German army, after which he crossed the Atlantic to America that he might enjoy the wider business opportunities offered in this land, where competition is not so great and where advancement is more quickly secured.

Establishing his home in Philadelphia, Mr. Barth engaged with the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company as brewer for two years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and spent one year as brewer with the Robinson Brewing Company. On the expiration of that period he returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged with the Rothacker Brewing Company for three years, driving a wagon. He was afterward driver for the F. A. Poth & Sons Brewing Company for nine years, and in 1896 reentered the employ of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, which he represented as collector until 1898. He then served as superintendent until 1899, in which year he was elected sec-

retary and treasurer, thus serving until 1901, when he was chosen to the presidency. In 1903 he was appointed general manager and now has general supervision of a business of large and extensive proportions, for the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company is one of the most important industries of this character in Philadelphia.

On the 5th of February, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Charles Barth and Miss Elizabeth Rebstock of Philadelphia. They became parents of five children: Carl, eighteen years of age; Elza, fifteen; Anna, thirteen; Frederick, eleven; and Alvine, nine years old. Fraternally Mr. Barth is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the leading German societies of Philadelphia. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for on this side the Atlantic he found good business opportunities which he fully utilized and which have brought him a substantial measure of success.

RANDAL MORGAN.

In the discussion of some abstruse problem—and he never enters upon such a discussion unless he is well informed concerning the subject—Randal Morgan would seem to be a philosopher whose attention is claimed by the themes of wide general interest. In business hours, however, he is an alert, enterprising man, who, cognizant of every detail, gives his attention to specific ideas and brings to every intricate problem involved a practical and correct solution. The analytical trend of his mind, developed through the study and practice of law, enables him to take cognizance of every point in a business transaction and give to each its due relative importance.

Born in Philadelphia on the 18th of October, 1853, Randal Morgan is a son of Charles Eldridge and Jane Bowen (Buck) Morgan, who in early life were residents respectively of Blackwoodtown, New Jersey, and Bridgeton, New Jersey. Both were representatives of old families of that state and the year 1844 witnessed their removal to Philadelphia, where Mr. Morgan engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. After mastering the elementary branches of learning, Randal Morgan attended the Germantown Academy of this city, from which institution he was graduated in 1869. He next matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania and won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1873. During the succeeding year he occupied a position in connection with the Lancaster Iron Works at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In 1874 Mr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia to take up the study of law in the office of his elder brother, Charles E. Morgan, Jr. His thorough course of reading qualified him for admission to the bar in 1877 and he later became a member of the firm of Morgan & Lewis. He won success as a lawyer, and in his practice devoted his attention largely to corporation law. In 1882, when the legal business of The United Gas Improvement Company required the indi-

RANDAL MORGAN

vidual attention of one man, its officers decided upon Mr. Morgan as the best equipped man for the office. He has since been continuously connected with the company, first as its counsel and later as general counsel, while in 1892 he was elected third vice president, one of the conditions upon which Thomas Dolan accepted the presidency. He continued in that position until 1904, when he was chosen second vice president. While he has always guided and closely followed the affairs of the legal department of The United Gas Improvement Company, his attention has not been entirely confined to the legal features of the business. On the contrary, his field has greatly been extended and he has assumed a leading part in the financial affairs of that corporation and of the many corporations in which The United Gas Improvement Company is a shareholder. Mr. Morgan's abilities in this line have been appreciated by many of the leading financial institutions of Philadelphia, as is attested by the fact of his having been chosen a director of the boards of such institutions as the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia National Bank, the Girard Trust Company and the Western Savings Society. In all business matters he looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and coordinates seemingly diverse interests into a harmonious whole. One who has long known him, when asked for the secret of his marked success, answered: "To a greater degree than any man I have ever known Randal Morgan couples with the genius which sees visions and dreams dreams, the ability to make tangible his dreams in the shape of practical and profitable commercial undertakings."

On the 17th of June, 1880, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Anna Shapleigh, who was a daughter of Marshall Spring Shapleigh, and died July 1, 1905. On the 30th of April, 1910, Mr. Morgan was again married, his second union being with Miss Frances Biddle Williams, a daughter of Charles Williams, who was a prominent insurance man and to the time of his death senior member of the firm of Williams & Walton at No. 416 Walnut street. Of him mention is made elsewhere in this volume. By his first marriage Mr. Morgan had a son and daughter, Marshall Shapleigh and Jane Buck. The former, now interested in street railways, married Miss Louise Johnson, a daughter of Dr. Russell Johnson of Chestnut Hill. Miss Jane B. Morgan was married November 22, 1910, to the Hon. Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, the only son of Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet and until recently First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. On that occasion the bridegroom was attended by his uncle, Sir Frederick William Fisher, a Vice Admiral of the British navy. Mr. Vavasseur-Fisher is the inheritor of the manors of Thetford, Croxton and Kilverstone Hall, as well as of a goodly fortune, received from Josiah Vavasseur, who was one of the directors of the firm of Armstrong, Whiteworth & Company, gunmakers.

The home of Mr. Morgan is a beautiful country place at Chestnut Hill, one of Philadelphia's most attractive suburbs, the development of which has furnished Mr. Morgan rest and recreation in the midst of the arduous and onerous affairs of his active career. While his business duties have made heavy demands upon his attention, he has yet found time to devote to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was elected a trustee in 1896,

serving now as chairman of its standing committee on finance and property. He is never unmindful nor neglectful of the obligations of citizenship and the weight of his influence is thrown on the side of progress and improvement, while it is a uniformly accepted fact that he occupies a most prominent position in business and financial affairs of the city.

GEORGE G. ROSS, M. D.

Dr. George G. Ross was born in Philadelphia in 1866, a son of Joseph and Mary (Bowman) Ross. On the paternal side he is descended from Scotch and German ancestry and in the maternal line comes of German and Holland Dutch. The history of the Ross family in its connection with America is traced back to an early period in the eighteenth century when settlement was made in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Representatives of the name have largely been physicians and merchants. Dr. Ross' great-grandfather, Christian Kunkel, was one of Colonel Slagel's Associators, who came from York and Harrisburg to defend Philadelphia at the battle of Germantown and participated in the engagement. He was burgess of the borough at Harrisburg in 1796 and was also one of the directors of the Harrisburg branch of the Bank of Philadelphia. His daughter, Catherine Kunkel, became the wife of Joseph Ross of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, who was a distinguished lay preacher in his locality and lived at Middletown.

Joseph Ross, the father of Dr. Ross, was a leading merchant of Philadelphia for a half century and was the brother of Christian K. Ross, the father of Charlie Ross, whose kidnapping in early boyhood aroused the entire country. Joseph Ross was a very successful business man. He spent a fortune, however, in assisting his brother to find his stolen child, and, failing in this, he then turned his attention again to business, paid every creditor dollar for dollar and once more built up a comfortable fortune. The history of the Bowman family in America dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century. In the maternal line Dr. Ross is also a descendant from the Gorgas family, a name figuring in connection with the annals of Philadelphia and the Revolutionary war.

In the Philadelphia public schools Dr. Ross acquired his early education and afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, in which he completed the biological course in 1888. He then continued in the university as a medical student until his graduation in 1891. For almost three years thereafter he was interne in the German Hospital and later he pursued a post-graduate course in Austria and Germany, receiving instruction from some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of those countries. Thus splendidly equipped for his chosen life work, he returned to Philadelphia and was elected assistant surgeon to the German Hospital in 1896 in which capacity he has since served. He was chosen surgeon to the Germantown Hospital in 1902. In his practice he has always made a specialty of surgery, and his eminent ability is evidenced in the terms in which his profession speak of him. He has instituted new methods of practical value and throughout his entire career has been a close student of everything

bearing upon his profession, keeping at all times in touch with the most advanced ideas as promulgated by surgeons of America and of Europe. He is a member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, the Pathological Society and the Northwestern Medical Society.

Dr. Ross is also a member of the Psi Upsilon and was one of the charter members and organizers of the Tau Chapter of the University of Pennsylvania. He belongs also to the University Club, the Bachelors Barge Club and the Union League, while his political indorsement is given to the republican party.

In 1899 Dr. Ross wedded Miss Fannie Jennings, of Harrisburg, and they have two children: Elizabeth and Frances Jennings.

ALEXANDER R. CRAIG, M. D.

Dr. Alexander R. Craig, recognized as one of the ablest members of the medical fraternity of Philadelphia, his large and growing practice testifying to the confidence and trust reposed in him by the general public, was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1868. He supplemented his early education by a course of study in the Franklin & Marshall College at Lancaster, from which institution he was graduated in 1890, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he took up the study of that science in the University of Pennsylvania and won the degree of M. D. in 1893.

After some hospital and office practice in Philadelphia he settled in Columbia in 1895, there following his profession until November, 1906. He was surgeon to the Columbia Hospital and the Pennsylvania Railroad, likewise served as secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia and in 1900 was elected assistant secretary of the American Academy of Medicine. In November, 1906, he removed to Philadelphia and this city has since remained the scene of his professional labors. He has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of health and disease and his practice has steadily grown until it has reached extensive and profitable proportions.

LOUIS COPE WASHBURN, D. D.

Rev. Louis Cope Washburn, rector of Christ Episcopal church, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1860, a son of the Rev. Daniel Washburn, who was rector of Trinity Church, Southwark, during the period of the Civil war and for several years thereafter. His life was devoted to this holy calling and his influence was of no restricted order. He died in 1897 at the age of seventy-five years.

Provided with liberal educational advantages, Louis C. Washburn attended St. Stephen's College at Annandale and Trinity College at Hartford, Connecti-

cut, being graduated in 1881 from the latter with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1884 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. In the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, he pursued a three years' course under the direction of the Rt. Rev. John Williams. His studies being pursued with the purpose of entering the priesthood, he was ordained a deacon by the Rt. Rev. M. A. deW. Howe, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was assigned to his first charge at St. Peter's church, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four years. St. Peter's was then a struggling parish in the coal regions. The membership was small and the communicants were poor in this world's goods, but during his pastorate the annuity of the church increased from six hundred to forty-six hundred dollars, the house of worship was rebuilt, being doubled in size, and a mission church was established and paid for at Weatherly. On the 2d of July, 1885, he was raised to the priesthood by the Rev. W. S. Rulison, and in December, 1887, he was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's church, Rochester, New York, in which city he remained for nineteen years. He became recognized as one of the representative clergy of the Episcopal ministry in western New York and his labors in Rochester were of far-reaching effect and importance, upbuilding the church numerically and spiritually and giving an impetus to denominational influence that has not ceased to be felt to the present day. The Rev. Washburn began his work in Rochester on the 1st of July, 1888, and for nearly eighteen years remained at the old location During that period he succeeded in greatly reducing the church debt and doing other important work. In 1895 he resigned the rectorship and was elected first archdeacon of Rochester, in which ecclesiastical position he remained for nine years, being chosen for four terms of three years each but declining to serve when last elected. He was an aggressive worker in that position for nine years, doing most excellent service for the church. In 1896 Hobart College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1901 he was largely instrumental in raising thirty-five thousand dollars for the erection of Coxe Memorial Hall of Hobart College. In 1903 he was elected a member of the general board of managers of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal church and in 1904 he was chosen a delegate to the general convention of the church to serve for a three years' term. He was vice president of the board of trustees of the Church Home of Rochester, raising eleven thousand dollars with which to erect a chapel and cottage.

In 1905 Dr. Washburn went abroad, accompanied by his family, and spent more than a year in European travel, during which he visited the art centers of Europe and many places of ancient, medieval and modern historical interest. He then returned to Rochester and resumed his labors there, but even broader fields of labor called him when, in February, 1907, he came to Christ Episcopal church in Philadelphia, where for four years he has conducted the services of the church, instituting and reviving the work on modern institutional lines and laboring for a closer identification of the historic building with the neighborhood needs.

In 1890, in Rochester, Dr. Washburn was married to Miss Henrietta Salstonstall Mumford, and to them have been born three children, namely: Henrietta Mumford Washburn, at present in college; Helen Carpenter Washburn,

just graduated from Miss Irwin's school; and Louis Mumford Washburn, of the sixth form in St. Luke's School, Wayne.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Dr. Washburn to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Of superior mental attainments, which through cultivation have made him a scholar, and of strong individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a deep human sympathy and an abiding charity, which have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. His life has become the expression of traits of character which he has cultivated throughout the years, those traits which find their expression in quick and generous sympathy and ready helpfulness.

In relation to his services in the ministry a contemporary biographer has said: "His labors in the various communities where he has lived have been of great effect in promoting moral development and progress. He has never been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath and as the years have gone by the work of the church and of Christian education has been greatly promoted through his effective, zealous labors. He has attained distinguished ecclesiastical honors and is widely recognized as one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal ministry."

JOSEPH SCRIBNER GIBB, M. D.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization. So broad has been the realm of knowledge gathered through scientific research, investigation and experiment that it would be impossible for any individual to attain high rank in every department of medical practice, and with thorough understanding of the general principles and rules of health and disease, it is common at the present time for the practitioner to devote his efforts to a particular line, gaining skill therein which he could not hope to attain otherwise. Dr. Gibb, whose record is in harmony with this general tendency, is now devoting his attention to diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and has become recognized as an eminent specialist along these lines. Born in Philadelphia on the 11th of February, 1859, he is a son of Charles M. and Emily Gibb, a representative of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry on the father's side and of English Friends on the mother's.

Having attended the public schools of his native city until he became a pupil in the Central high school, Dr. Gibb afterward entered Eastburn Academy, from which he was graduated, and then pursued his medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, where he won his degree in 1880. Following his graduation, he entered Blockley Hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained for a year, his varied hospital experiences constituting a splendid training school for his later professional labors. He then entered upon general practice, but is now devoting special attention to diseases of the nose and throat. After fifteen years spent in active general practice, he abandoned it to devote his entire time to the treatment of the nose, throat and ear, and has won distinction in this field.

In 1892 he was elected professor of diseases of the nose and throat at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; was chosen aural and laryngeal surgeon of the Episcopal Hospital in 1893; and is identified with various medical societies including the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He has likewise done considerable hospital work of an important character. In addition to his connection with the Blockley Hospital he was physician of the out-patient department of the Northern dispensary from 1881 to 1884 and the out-patient service of the department of charities and correction from 1882 until 1890. Since 1892 he has been physician of the throat and nose department of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and also of the Episcopal Hospital. He belongs to the Alpha Mu Pi Omega, a medical fraternity of which he was president in 1908-9.

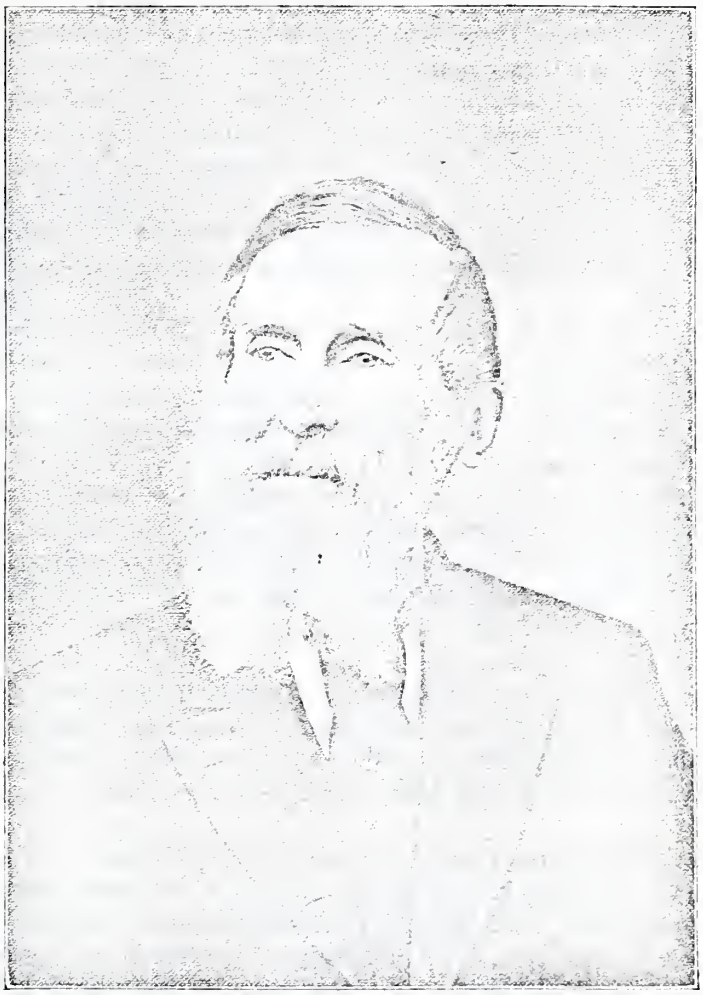
Aside from professional connection, Dr. Gibb is a member of the Union League and of the Historical Society. He also belongs to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Overbrook. Pleasantly situated in his home life he was married in Greenville, New Jersey, April 25, 1882, to Miss Jessie Hassell, a daughter of John Hassell, a prominent dentist of Newark, New Jersey. Their children are: Joseph Scribner, deceased; William Hassell; and Mary Elizabeth Gibb.

FERDINAND JULIUS DREER.

Those things which count for humanity, for charity, for intellectual progress, for advancement in the arts, for culture and, in short, for civilization, were the beneficiaries of the liberality of Ferdinand Julius Dreer and were stimulated by his support and advocacy. His activity in these lines brought him prominently before the public and Philadelphia honored him as one of her leading and eminent citizens.

He was born in Philadelphia, March 2, 1812, his parents being Frederick and Augusta Fredrica (Nolthenius) Dreer, natives of Germany. The schools of this city offered him his educational opportunities and at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a jewelry manufacturer. Two years later his master gave up business and Mr. Dreer completed his apprenticeship in New York city, where he also made a systematic study of assaying. Upon reaching his majority he joined John Annan in organizing the firm of Annan & Dreer, assayers and manufacturers of gold chains. The new undertaking proved profitable and was developed along substantial and constantly broadening lines. Later Mr. Dreer became associated in business with George Hayes under the style of Dreer & Hayes and this firm continued in business until the year 1863, when Mr. Dreer retired.

Out of the struggle with small opportunities he came finally into a field of broad and active influence and usefulness. The splendid success which he achieved in business gave him opportunity for participation in those things



FERDINAND J. DREER

which were to him a source of interest and delight. Close application and concentration upon business interests naturally narrows the opportunity for intellectual development, but this came to Mr. Dreer with success and he entered into the wider world of thought and knowledge with a keen zest that made him an active participant in the social, esthetic and intellectual progress of the city. He also became widely known in philanthropic circles and in those fields of activity where effort is made to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He was one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Academy of Music and served on its board of directors for more than three decades. He was likewise a member of the Philosophical Society and for a number of years was the vice president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in which he was always deeply interested. He became a charter member of the Howard Hospital and the Philadelphia Female Medical College and was a large contributor to the Hayes Mechanics Home, a retreat for aged mechanics and artisans, founded according to the terms of his partner's will. He served as one of its board of managers and built on the grounds a commodious Dreer memorial cottage and chapel.

During the Civil war Mr. Dreer was a member of the Grey Reserves, a company recruited for home defense and to serve in case of emergency. He was a generous contributor to and an earnest worker in behalf of the bounty fund, the sanitary commission fair, the Cooper shop refreshment saloon and the Satterlee Hospital. He became one of the fifty charter members of the Union Club of Philadelphia, founded in 1862 as an organized effort to withdraw from all social intercourse with persons suspected of disloyalty to the Union. This organization held regular meetings until November, 1865, when it was practically merged into the newly organized Union League Club of Philadelphia, save for the practice of its surviving members of holding an annual dinner.

Mr. Dreer's interest in things of the past made him well known as an antiquarian. He made a collection of more than ten thousand letters and other autograph documents, which he presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and he had a large library of books inlaid with extra prints and engravings.

Mr. Dreer was married April 21, 1834, to Miss Abigail Dickinson, a daughter of Alexander Annan and a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, founder and first president of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton College, and a great-great-granddaughter of the first Marquis of Annandale. Mrs. Dreer died in 1896, while Mr. Dreer survived until May 24, 1902. Their surviving sons are Frederick A. and Ferdinand J., Jr., residing at No. 1520 Spruce street. The latter was for over thirty years engaged in the jewelry business at the corner of Tenth and Arch streets. Frederick A. was for a number of years connected with Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities. Both brothers are now retired and as capitalists of Philadelphia are giving their attention to their invested interests.

The history of Ferdinand Julius Dreer indicates not only the possibilities for attainment to one to whom energy and enterprise are native, for while he wrought along lines of success and became one of Philadelphia's wealthy citi-

zens, he thoroughly understood his opportunities and his obligations and after his retirement from business it seemed to be the purpose of his life to make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time. He sought to aid where assistance was necessary and was generous in his response to the needs of the poor, but his efforts were even greater for the extension of knowledge where results are more enduring and satisfying. Thus art and science found him a patron and philanthropy a valued friend.

CHARLES H. WEBER, M. D.

Dr. Charles H. Weber, a medical practitioner of Norristown, Pennsylvania, with offices at No. 1304 Pine street in Philadelphia, was born at Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of February, 1856, his parents being John Casselberry and Annie M. (Casselberry) Weber. His first ancestor in America was Christian Weber, who came from Germany in company with about four hundred German Protestants, in 1727, in the ship Good Will, and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. A house which Christian Weber built on the tract of land he purchased is still standing. The family lived on this estate as farmers for many generations. The first Christian Weber had a son John, whose son Christian, the great-grandfather of Dr. Charles Weber, was a distinguished man in his generation. He served in the Revolution, himself recruiting one hundred men at a harvest home celebration. He was made captain of the company, which served under Colonel Leech. He made a gallant record during the war and at its close was appointed as a justice of the peace. He was also a county commissioner and his name appears on the Manatawny bridge, which was erected in 1800. His son John, born October 8, 1768, was elected to the general assembly in 1807 and thrice reelected, serving as speaker of the house during the last two sessions. He was a prominent candidate for governor of the state but died just prior to his probable nomination, while comparatively a young man. He was successful as a business man, being a large landowner and farmer and also operating mills on the Wissahickon creek and on the Perkiomen at Collegeville, where he lived when he was elected to the legislature. His son, Christian Weber, a native of Collegeville, was a farmer and miller, operating his father's mills. John Casselberry, son of Christian and father of Dr. Weber, was also an extensive landowner and farmer. At the present time, however, he is living in honorable retirement at Norristown.

Charles H. Weber supplemented his early education, obtained in the country schools of Norristown, by a course of study in the Tremont Seminary at that place. The first five years of his professional career were spent as a teacher and for four years of that period he acted as principal of the Center Square school in Whitpain township. During the last three years of his identification with educational interests he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Joseph K. Weaver, of Norristown, being thus enabled to enter Jefferson College well advanced in preparation. At the completion of the prescribed course, he wrote the

Henry C. Chapman prize essay in physiology. He won the degree of M. D. in 1882 and began practice in association with Dr. J. K. Weaver, his former preceptor. At the end of a year, however, he severed his professional relations with that gentleman and has since practiced independently. In 1881 he acted as quiz master in physiology at Jefferson College, and since the beginning of his career as a medical practitioner he has been on the visiting staff of the Charity Hospital of Norristown and also a lecturer in the Training School for Nurses. For eight years he held the appointment of prison physician. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, while during the year 1894 he acted as president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, having previously served as its secretary for six years. He has written a history of the medical profession in Montgomery county and has contributed various monographs to the medical journals. He has ever maintained close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and has thus won the highest regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity, while his position in public thought is indicated by the large patronage which is given him and the unqualified respect which is tendered him.

On the 28th of October, 1884, Dr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Anna Yerkes Gilbert, a daughter of Solomon Gilbert. She is a graduate of the Norristown high school and served as assistant principal of that institution for six years prior to her marriage. She is now the mother of six children, as follows: Charles Gilbert, Jean, John Malcolm, Emily, Eleanor and Aubrey. In politics Dr. Weber is a republican. He is a man of easy dignity, frank and cordial in address and possessing that confidence and courage which rightly come from conscious personal ability, a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

GEORGE HERBERT MEEKER, PH. D., LL. D.

Professor George Herbert Meeker, widely known as chemist, toxicologist and educator, has for fifteen years been professor of chemistry in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. A native of New Jersey, Professor Meaker was born in Phillipsburg, Warren county, August 13, 1871, and is descended from colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, being connected with the Meaker and La Maigre families (which are but different forms of the name of Meeker) and the Morehouse, Soulard, Kelly, Crawford and Hedden families. The old Meeker homestead at Lyons Farms, Clinton township, Essex county, New Jersey, built about 1650, is the oldest house in the state. It was erected by the Meekers and has never been owned nor occupied by any save the lineal descendants of the original builders until very recently. A few months ago it was sold by the last lineal owner and is now about to be razed to make way for "modern improvements," to the regret of the New Jersey Historical Society, which is without funds to preserve it. The parents of Dr. Meeker were George Edward and Hannah Maria (Kelly) Meeker. The mother was of Scotch-Irish lineage on the paternal side and of colonial stock (the Crawfords) on the maternal side.

The death of Mrs. Meeker occurred when she was seventy-six years of age, but George Edward Meeker is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty years.

Spending his youthful days in his native town, Professor Meeker pursued his education in the public schools to his graduation from the Phillipsburg high school with the class of 1889. He afterward pursued a chemical course in Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B. S. in 1893, while later, after post-graduate work, he received the M. S. degree in 1895 and the Ph. D. degree in 1898. The Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1906 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and in 1907 the degree of D. D. S., while in 1905 he received from Ursinus College the honorary degree of LL. D. Since the period of his boyhood labors he has always been a practicing chemist or professor of chemistry and toxicology. Professor Meeker has been chemist or manager of various plants in connection with the industries of iron, manganese, zinc, fertilizers and animal products, and also consulting toxicologist to the city of Philadelphia. Through his investigation and research he has delved deep into the realms of science, is the author of various scientific papers, a member of many scientific societies, and is a medallist of the Franklin Institute. In the educational field, too, his work has been of exceptional worth and value. He has been professor of chemistry in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia since 1897 and dean of the department of pharmaceutic chemistry since 1907. In 1909 he went abroad for an extended period of European travel and scientific research, spending eighteen months on that side of the Atlantic, touring the universities of Europe in the interests of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and pursuing special studies in the University of Munich. He is the inventor and patentee of several electrical and chemical devices, yet is best known as a chemist, toxicologist and educator. He has completed fifteen years of continuous service in his professorship in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and his ability to impart clearly, readily and concisely to others the comprehensive knowledge which he has obtained, gives him rank with the leading educators in this field in the country. Other biographies of Professor Meeker are to be found in "Who's Who in America" and in "American Men of Science."

On the 6th of June, 1900, in Easton, Pennsylvania, Professor Meeker was married to Miss Anna Uhler Hunt, a daughter of Edward Insley and Sarah (Lesh) Hunt, and a representative of English and Dutch colonial ancestry. In politics he is a republican rather inclined to the regular or conservative methods of the party than to the ultra or so-called progressive measures of some of its leaders, believing that rapid and decided changes are apt to bring unrest and instability rather than advancement. Professor Meeker is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in University Lodge No. 610, A. F. & A. M., of Philadelphia; to Eagle Chapter No. 30, R. A. M., of New Jersey; to De Molay Commandery No. 6, K. T., of New Jersey; while of Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia, he is a life member. He is also affiliated with several college fraternities including the Delta Upsilon (academic), Ptolemy (medical-Masonic), Phi Ro Sigma (medical), Phi Omega (dental) and the Phi Zeta Delta (chemical). His intellect early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. It has characterized him

in every relation and in none more so than in his professorship, wherein he is himself as much a student as an instructor. He is continuously reaching out for the truths and facts that science offers in return for thorough research, and in this connection he has made valuable contribution to the work of his profession.

HOWARD KENNEDY HILL, M. D.

Dr. Howard Kennedy Hill, practicing successfully in Philadelphia, his native city, was born February 2, 1879. He is a son of R. H. C. and Alice (Kennedy) Hill, of Philadelphia, and a grandson of Elias Davidson Kennedy, a prominent financier of this city, whose father, Robert Kennedy, was graduated from Carlisle College in 1797 and afterward became a distinguished Presbyterian minister. One of the great grandfathers of Dr. Hill was Thomas Shields Clarke, of Pittsburg, who was president of the Packet Canal Company operating between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He, too, was a very prominent and influential man of his day.

Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Dr. Hill pursued his studies in Forsythe school and in the William Penn Charter school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He then entered the college of the University of Pennsylvania and won the Bachelor of Science degree in 1899. In preparation for a professional career, he matriculated in the medical department and received his M. D. degree in 1903. He made a good record in his school work and at the same time was popular in athletic circles, being manager of the Varsity Track Team and captain of the University Golf Team. He was also one of the editors of the Daily Pennsylvanian and a director of the Athletic Association.

Following the completion of his course in preparation for the practice of medicine, Dr. Hill was appointed an interne at the Children's Hospital. He afterward spent five months in study in Vienna, devoting his time to pathology and pediatrics under some of the eminent specialists in those fields in the old world. Upon his return to America he entered upon general practice, but at the same time gave special attention to pediatrics. He is now assistant instructor in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, is visiting chief to the children's ward, chief of the children's medical dispensary at the Howard Hospital, chief of the children's medical dispensary at the Presbyterian Hospital, visiting physician to the University Settlement and to the Day Nursery. His professional service is of important character and makes constantly greater and greater demand upon his time and attention. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Printing Company and of the University Christian Association. Dr. Hill is indeed a busy man, constant demands being made upon his time and energies and yet there is in him a certain poise and even balance that does away with all nervous haste and inspires a full confidence and repose by those who come under his ministrations.

On the 29th of April, 1908, in Atlantic City, Dr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Larrabee Clay, a daughter of Mrs. Caleb J. Coatsworth, of Essex,

Essex county, New York, and a granddaughter of Harry Gibbs Clay, a very distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. They have one daughter, Margaret Clay Hill, and a son, Howard Livingston Hill, who are the life of the household at No. 1702 Locust street.

Dr. Hill is a member of Cavalry Presbyterian church and of the executive committee of the Missionary Association in that church. In fact he is much interested in church work and cooperates in its various activities for the extension of its influence. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a valued and prominent member of various club and social organizations, belonging to the Merion Cricket Club, the Atlantic City Country Club, the Philadelphia Barge Club, the Rittenhouse, Markham, Racquet and University Clubs. In his undergraduate days he was connected with the Phi Alpha Sigma, a medical fraternity, the Sphinx Senior Society, the H. C. Wood Medical Society, and is now a fellow of the College of Physicians. He is a young man of unfaltering enterprise and purpose, holding to high ideals in professional and individual relations and exemplifying in his life the principles in which he believes.

HENRY C. SCHMIDT.

Henry C. Schmidt is a well known representative of brewing interests in Philadelphia, being treasurer of the C. Schmidt & Sons Company Brewery and treasurer of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company, which was established by Robert Smith in 1774. A native of this city, he was born June 18, 1860, and is a son of Christian and Anna Margaret Schmidt. In his youthful days his time was largely given to the acquirement of an education until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he began providing for his own support as an employe in the office of his father, Christian Schmidt, owner of a brewery. He occupied a clerical position until twenty years of age, when he became solicitor and collector for his father, and in 1891 was admitted to a partnership as were his two brothers, Edward A. and Frederick W., the firm style being then changed to C. Schmidt & Sons. In 1902 the business was incorporated under the name of C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company and Henry C. Schmidt was elected treasurer. He has contributed in no small degree to the success of the undertaking, and the company has today one of the most modern and up-to-date breweries in this city, employing one hundred and twenty-five men in the manufacture of beer. They have fifty-four head of horses and utilize twenty-five wagons and fifteen automobiles in the delivery of their products and in handling materials. The output of this plant is two hundred thousand barrels annually and their well known brands are Pilsener Light and Puritan Dark.

In 1908 the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company purchased the Peter Schemm & Son brewery and it is now known as the Peter Schemm & Son branch of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company. At this branch and the main plant are employed one hundred and twenty-five more men, and the combined output of the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewery and the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company and the Peter Schemm & Son branch of the Robert Smith Ale

HENRY C. SCHMIDT

Brewing Company is three hundred thousand barrels annually. The product of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company, of which Mr. Schmidt is treasurer, is noted throughout the country for its purity and excellence, and under the name of Smith's Philadelphia ale and stout it is shipped to all parts of the United States.

On the 18th of May, 1882, Henry C. Schmidt was married in Philadelphia to Miss Louisa M. Luig, and of the five children born unto this union three are yet living: Edward C., twenty-eight years of age, who is general utility man at the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewery; Frederick W., nineteen years old, attending Penn Charter school; and Anna M., at home.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Schmidt is a Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 385. He is also connected with the Elks, the Schuetzen Verein, the Penrose Club, and all of the prominent German societies of Philadelphia. His political indorsement is given to the republican party. He finds his chief recreation in motoring and in travel, going abroad to Europe each year. He has long since proven his worth in the business world as a manager and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age is continuously seeking out new methods whereby the standard of the product may be improved and the extent of the sales thereby increased.

D. BRADEN KYLE, M. D.

Dr. D. Braden Kyle, whose contributions to medical literature have established his position as an eminent scientist and member of the profession and also has won renown as a medical educator as well as practitioner, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, October 11, 1863. After mastering the elementary branches of learning through private instruction, he attended Muskingum College in his native state and came to Philadelphia in 1888. Through the three succeeding years he was a student in Jefferson Medical College, pursuing what was then known as the graded course. During his junior and senior years he was a private student under Professor W. M. L. Coplin in his private laboratory of bacteriology and pathology and a private student of nervous diseases, anatomy and surgery under Professor J. Chalmers DaCosta. In his senior year he was an office student of Professor W. Joseph Hearn in surgery and at his graduation was awarded the gold medal by Professor W. W. Keen for the best original essay pertaining to surgery, choosing as his subject The Pathology and Treatment of Tetanus.

Almost continuously since his graduation, Dr. Kyle has been engaged in educational work in the line of his profession and at the same time has attended to the demands of a constantly growing practice, with the diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest as his specialty. In the fall following his graduation he received appointment to the position of assistant demonstrator in the pathological department of Jefferson Medical College under Professor Morris Longstreth and so continued until 1895, when he was elected for a year to fill a vacancy in the chair of pathology, lecturing to the junior and senior classes.

Following his graduation in 1891, Dr. Kyle began practice in Philadelphia, and his deep interest in the scientific phase of his work led him in the same year to establish a private laboratory for work and instruction in clinical microscopy, bacteriology and pathology, giving a regular graded course extending over a period of three years. In 1894 Professor J. Chalmers DaCosta became associated with him in the laboratory, and surgery was added to the course. The laboratory soon grew to such an extent as to demand more time than could be devoted to it, so in 1896 the course was discontinued and Dr. Kyle has concentrated his energies and attention upon the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest, at the same time carrying on investigations in connection with his specialty in his own private laboratory. His contributions to science have been valuable, for experiment and research have enabled him to bring to light many valuable facts and truths bearing upon his work. In 1896 he was elected to the professorship of laryngology in the Jefferson Medical College, which position he still holds. He has done much important hospital work, serving as chief laryngologist and otologist to St. Mary's Hospital from 1891 until 1893, when he was elected to a similar position in St. Agnes Hospital, serving four years and since that time acting as consulting laryngologist, rhinologist and otologist to the same hospital. He is now consulting laryngologist to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables and for six years was visiting physician to that institution. He served for ten years as bacteriologist to the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases and pathologist to the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia for four years.

His opinions are largely accepted as authority in the field of his specialty by members of the profession, his eminent standing being indicated in the fact that in 1900 he was president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, which met in Philadelphia. Two years later he was chosen vice president of the American Laryngological Association, which met in Boston, and in 1910 he was elected to its presidency. He is an honorary member of the West Virginia State Medical Society, a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, member American Medical Association, fellow American Academy of Medicine, fellow of the American Laryngological Association, fellow American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and member of the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

If Dr. Kyle had done nothing for the profession outside the range of private practitioner and hospital physician, he would be entitled to the gratitude of the public and of the medical fraternity. Aside from this, however, he has done much writing that has disseminated knowledge and promoted the proficiency of specialists and general practitioners. There have been brought forth four editions of his Text Book on Diseases of the Nose and Throat, first published in 1899, and he is editor of the chapters on diseases of the nose and throat in Progressive Medicine, published yearly. A few of his original articles which have been published are the following: The Import of the Salivary and Nasal Secretions in Hay Fever (1903); The Relation of the Chemistry of the Saliva (Sialo-Semeiology) and Nasal Secretions to Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the

Mouth and Upper Respiratory Tract (1904); The Chemic Pathology of the Saliva and Pharyngeal Secretions as a Means of Diagnosis (1902); The Etiology of Hay Fever (1904); Acoustics of the Mouth and Relation of the Voice to Hearing (1907); Subjective and Objective Sense of Sound Perception (1909); and Nasal and Naso-pharyngeal Conditions as Causative Factors in Aural Disease (1909). This indicates to some extent the scope of his researches and the breadth of his knowledge. He is regarded as the peer of the ablest representatives of his specialty in America and his writings have also been received with favor abroad.

JOHN H. FOW.

There has been perhaps no man in public life whose record has awakened keener interest in Philadelphia than that of John H. Fow, inasmuch as he was the only democrat in 1895 elected to the state legislature from the territory east of the Susquehanna river and south of the Lehigh river. Personally popular, he has an understanding of the political problems that enables him to give a clear explanation of his views and has come to be recognized as a strong political factor in Pennsylvania. A native son of Philadelphia, he was born June 23, 1851, of the marriage of Jacob and Margaret Fow. The father died in 1867, but the mother, a native of Philadelphia, lived to an advanced age. She was a granddaughter of Michael Guerburger, of the regiment of the Duc DeLauzun of the French allies at Yorktown. Our subject's great-grandfather, Matthew Fow, was a member of Captain Harmar's Company of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, which was raised by order of the Continental congress on the 12th of October, 1775, commanded by Colonel De Haas. The ancestral history in America can be traced back to 1728, when the family was first established in Philadelphia.

After attending the public schools of this city, John H. Fow read law in the office of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster and was admitted to the bar May 4, 1878. He soon won a prominent place in the legal fraternity of Philadelphia. Moreover, early in his career he became identified with politics. Fearless in defense of his opinions, he presents his views in clear and cogent manner, thus becoming a strong political force for his party. He was a member of the democratic state committee in 1882-83, was afterward the first president of the democratic state league and for three years was its vice president. He has been a member of the Philadelphia councils and on various occasions has had to do with public agents, which have constituted important features in the city's history. In 1882 he was a member of the Bi-Centennial committee and in 1887 was chairman of the sub-committee of the Bi-Centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution. In 1889 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and performed his duties so acceptably that he was reelected and remained a member of the assembly for six terms, during which period he served on some of its most important committees. Unbiased by a strong personal feeling, yet standing unequivocally for principles in which he believes, the sincerity of his mo-

tives has never been questioned, and his rational and practical views have at times won a large following. In 1898 he was again elected to the legislature and was afterward reelected to the extraordinary session of 1906. In 1899 he was made chairman of the celebrated Quay senatorial investigating committee and was chairman of the democratic caucus in 1893 and again in 1895. In 1897 he was a member of the committee having in charge the unveiling of the Washington monument in Fairmount Park, and in 1895 he was a commissioner to the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta as a representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fow is regarded as an excellent lawyer and a statesman of ability. Added to this he has gained noteworthy praise in the field of journalism, his connection with the Philadelphia Evening Star, as special correspondent from Harrisburg to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, bringing him into prominence in that regard. He has attended, as a delegate, the sessions of the International League of Press Clubs, represented the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, at Atlanta in 1894, at Philadelphia in 1895, and at Buffalo in 1896. He is considered one of the best speakers on the political rostrum in this country and as a lawyer has a reputation of having many legislative acts declared unconstitutional. He has displayed ability in business circles as the president of the Willow Grove Trolley Railway Company. His writings have brought him more than local fame. His article on "Washington Crossing the Delaware" had a potent influence in the adoption of the bronze tablet representing Pennsylvania which was placed on the monument at Trenton. He is the author of a complete and convincing history of the origin of the American flag, wherein he puts forth the claim that the honor of making the first national emblem in use today does not belong to Betsy Ross—that that story is purely legendary. This is supported by the Pennsylvania Historical Society Magazine. His investigation of any subject is always thorough and extensive and with the analytical mind of the lawyer he thoroughly sifts the evidence.

Mr. Fow is married and has three children: F. Carroll, John Gordon and Franklin. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Lawyers Club, Sons of the American Revolution, National Geographical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Genealogical Society; and is a past master of the Masonic lodge. He is also identified with various social clubs, has an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, and is a great favorite in a wide circle of friends.

THE ASCENSION CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Ascension Catholic church was organized in 1898 by Dennis Broughal, its present pastor. The chapel was dedicated on the 27th of May, 1899, and Father Broughal was appointed rector on the 21st of June, 1898. The chapel was used both for school and church purposes, the first story being utilized for worship while the second floor was divided into class rooms. In 1900 a rectory was built, Port Deposit granite being used in the construction of both buildings. The first services of the parish were held in a store room on Kensington avenue.

Steadily the parish has been growing, and they expect to erect a house of worship in the near future. The parish school has as teachers twelve Sisters of St. Joseph and five lay teachers, and there are one thousand pupils. There are sixteen school rooms now in use and they will have twenty-four when the new church is built with accommodations for fifteen hundred children. The seating capacity of the chapel is one thousand. The parish property is worth two hundred thousand dollars and includes five hundred feet on Westmoreland street extending back to a depth of two hundred feet, including the block between F and G streets. There are fifteen hundred families in the parish and in addition to Father Dennis Broughal they are under the spiritual instruction of two assistants, Rev. Arthur McManus and Rev. William J. Maguire.

Father Broughal was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1860. He entered the public schools there and was graduated from the high school in 1876. He afterward attended the preparatory department of Lehigh University and St. Charles Borromeo Seminary of Philadelphia, continuing his studies for nine years, after which he was ordained to the priesthood on the 11th of January, 1885, by Archbishop Ryan. His was the first ordination in the diocese at the Cathedral in Philadelphia. He celebrated his first mass in the Church of the Holy Infancy in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1885, and was appointed assistant rector of St. John the Evangelist's church, where he remained three years. He was also assistant rector of St. Patrick's church for ten years, then assistant at the Cathedral for one year, after which he was appointed to organize a new parish on the east side of Philadelphia with the result that the parish of the Ascension sprang into existence. He has done a wonderful work among the Catholic people and is widely known for his zeal and industry.

ELIJAH HOLLINGSWORTH SITER, M. D.

Elijah Hollingsworth Siter, a general medical practitioner, whose standing in the profession is indicated in the liberal patronage accorded him, was born February 11, 1868, at No. 1528 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. His parents were Edward and Susan (Hollingsworth) Siter, the former a son of Adam Siter and the latter a daughter of Elijah Hollingsworth. Dr. Siter pursued his early education in St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, and afterward entered Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He completed his preparation for the practice of medicine by his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1897, at which time his degree was conferred upon him. He has since given his attention entirely to his professional duties, and as the years have gone by has built up an extensive practice as his worth has been proven in the excellent results which have attended his labors.

Dr. Siter was married in the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia, on the 2d of February, 1892, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Barry, a daughter of Llewellyn F. and Annie (Harrison) Barry, the latter a daughter of

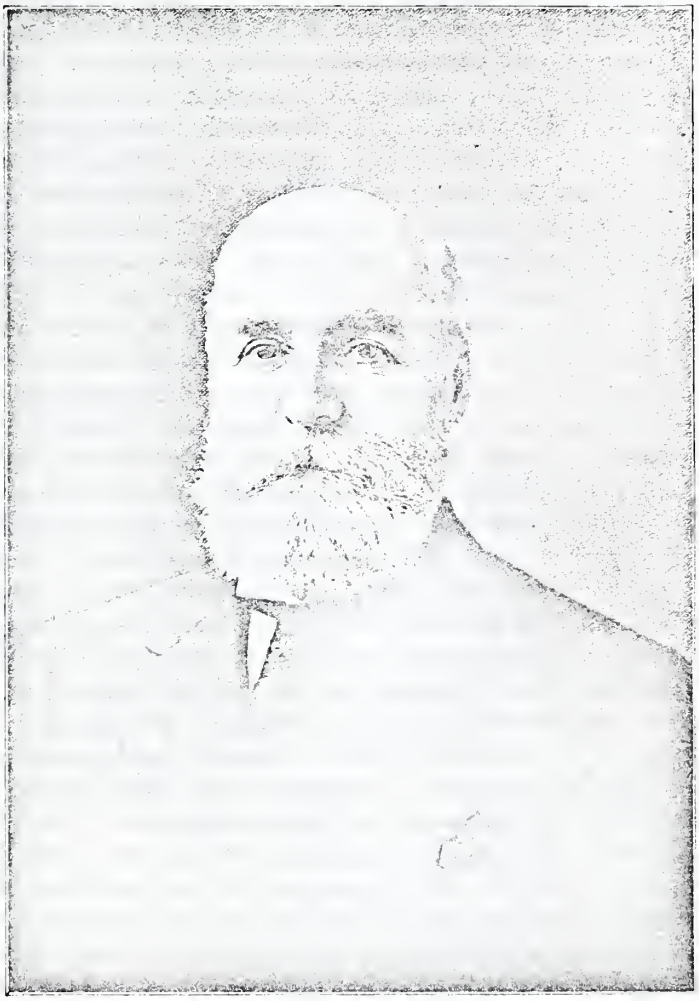
Joseph Harrison, who was the builder of the first railroad in Russia. Dr. and Mrs. Siter have become parents of three daughters: Annie Hollingsworth; Mary Crawford; and Elizabeth Barry.

The parents hold membership in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church and Dr. Siter is also a member of the Philadelphia Club. He was for ten years an active member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry and in politics is a republican in national matters, but casts an independent local ballot. His interests are varied, but nothing is allowed to interfere with the efficient performance of professional duties, in which he manifests both zeal and skill.

THEODORE ARMSTRONG.

The life record of Theodore Armstrong is a notable example of brilliant achievement through individual effort, and such a history makes the American title of "a self-made man" more to be envied than the inherited but often empty honors of royalty. There have come to him prominence and high respect, paid to him instinctively by those who know aught of his history, recognizing in him a man whose inherent force of character and well developed talents have given him prestige beyond that of the majority of his fellows. He stands today at the head of one of the important productive industries of the state, being president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, in which connection he has displayed marvelous aptitude for business management and at the same time has instituted methods which indicate comprehensive knowledge of chemistry and the kindred sciences that are employed as factors in manufacturing enterprises of this character.

It has often been made a matter of favorable comment that boys reared on farms become strong forces in the management and control of important commercial interests. The record of Mr. Armstrong is a notable example of a city-bred youth, whose adaptability, energy and laudable ambition have enabled him to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles imposed by keen competition in the business world and reach the heights of success. He was born in New York city in October, 1844, and was one of a family of seven children. His parents were of French and Scotch descent, although both were native born Americans. From Manhattan his parents crossed the river to Brooklyn, where they resided for many years, the father there carrying on business as a contractor and builder and winning enviable reputation as a man of unquestioned business honor. The ancestral records of the family give account of active service of representatives of both paternal and maternal lines in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. When dissension concerning the slavery question and the right to divide the Union involved the country in civil war, Theodore Armstrong and his two brothers espoused the cause of the Union and served until 1864, when they were honorably discharged. Theodore Armstrong was yet in his teens at the time of his enlistment, but the war is a school of rapid development and the boy soon became a man in all of the experiences that bring forth resolution, determination, loyalty and faithfulness. His intellectual training



THEODORE ARMSTRONG

had hitherto been received in the public schools and in an academy, where he gave particular attention to mathematics, his skill in that field enabling him to secure a position at auditing the accounts of collectors in the internal revenue department at Philadelphia following the close of the war. With that exception throughout his entire business career he has been connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, entering its service in 1865. Promotion rapidly followed and in the early part of 1866 he was appointed a chief accountant at the company's factory at Natrona, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. During the succeeding seven years he thoroughly acquainted himself with the details of the many mechanical processes and his experience afterward proved invaluable in conducting the company's general affairs. The year 1873 brought him appointment to the position of auditor of the company with a transference to the main office at Philadelphia. From the outset the value of his service was recognized by the company and he continually sought to heighten his usefulness by mastering every detail of the business and broadening his knowledge upon questions bearing upon the trade. He had been in Philadelphia for but a brief period when elected to the office of secretary and subsequently he was chosen treasurer. A later election of officers brought him to the position of vice president and in 1887 he was chosen president. Owing to his able administration, the business of the company has progressed harmoniously and successfully in all branches, and notable improvements have been made in processes of manufacture and in the extension of the trade. Prominent among the improvements is the introduction of the electro-chemical process at their Michigan plant, where caustic soda, chloride of lime or bleaching powder and liquid chlorine are made in large quantities. A current publication has said:

"In consequence of the multiplicity of duties connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's large interests, all his time has been absorbed in his office of president. One of Mr. Armstrong's most notable improvements in the company's affairs and one unequalled in its particular sphere was the system of accounts by which the chemical process involved in the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's work is followed. So exact is the system that the cost of every article produced is known to the thousandth part of a cent per pound. The operations of the chemical and metal works, embracing at least sixty acres of the buildings, are necessarily complicated but, with the system introduced by Mr. Armstrong, the technical and commercial branches move along with a marvelous ease. Although the discovery of new chemicals and improvements in the making of alkali both by LeBlanc and Ammonia processes have proven threatening innovations to the kryolith industry, Mr. Armstrong as president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has met the competition triumphantly. The introduction into the United States of the cupreous sulphur ore from the Rio Tinto mines, Spain, whereby the cost of sulphuric acid has been extraordinarily reduced, is due to the efforts of the present administration of the company. The wet extraction process for treating the cinders resulting from Spanish ore carried on in the company's works in Natrona is the only one of the kind in the United States. Copper, iron and the precious metals, the latter at present in limited quantities, are obtained from the cinders. A large number of other improvements have been inaugurated by this

company, many of which have been the work of Mr. Armstrong." He is the president of the Wedge Mechanical Furnace Company and is on the directorate of a banking concern, an insurance company and a water company.

In June, 1867, occurred the marriage of Theodore Armstrong and Miss Fannie Karr, a daughter of Daniel Karr, of New York. They became the parents of six children: Mary, the wife of William Moyn, Jr., of Philadelphia; Clara, the wife of H. Townsend Alexander, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Edward; William; Robert DeRonde, and Theodore. Mr. Armstrong's membership relations indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and in large measure are indicative of his public spirit. He is a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers Club, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the National Geographic Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Bookkeepers Beneficial Association of Philadelphia. He is also connected with the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry of the National Guards of Pennsylvania. He belongs likewise to the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Mercantile Beneficial Association and the Civil Service Reform Association. At no time in the stress of business, in his relations as a citizen or in his associations in social life has he ever forgotten the duties and obligations which he owes to his fellowmen, who find him broad-minded and generous in thought and purpose. The story of his life is the story of energy and enterprise, stimulated by laudable ambition. It is true he did not have the humble origin or experience the early privations of some men who have achieved success, but on the other hand not one in a thousand who have enjoyed his modest advantages have turned them to such excellent account.

COLLIN FOULKROD, M. D.

Collin Foulkrod, physician and surgeon, at No. 4005 Chestnut street, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, May 5, 1874, a son of George and Annie (Mills) Foulkrod. In the maternal line he is descended from the MacMillans of Paisley, Scotland, at one time manufacturers of Paisley shawls, and today a MacMillan church stands as a memorial there to one of the family. In the paternal line Dr. Foulkrod is a representative of a family of which Senator Foulkrod in the '50s was the most prominent member—a family which is purely American for some generations. The old farm house was standing some years ago near Foulkrod street in Frankford, Philadelphia.

After attending the Central high school, in which he completed his literary education by graduation in 1891 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, Dr. Foulkrod entered business life and from 1892 until 1897 was connected with the firm of Caldwell, Antrim & Company, umbrella manufacturers, as assistant to the manufacturer. Thinking to find professional pursuits more congenial, however, and determining upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he won his degree upon his gradua-

tion with the class of 1901. Immediately afterward he spent a term as resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, remaining incumbent for two years. He then put his theoretical knowledge to a practical test and added largely to his efficiency by the broad and varied training received in hospital practice. On the expiration of that period he opened an office at 4022 Chestnut street and has since given his attention to the general practice of medicine, although several official positions which he has filled indicate his tendency toward specialization. In 1903 he became dispensary gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and has since served in that capacity, and since 1906 has been assistant obstetrician to the same hospital. From 1903 to the present day he has been assistant demonstrator of obstetrics at the Jefferson Medical College. He belongs to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

On the 13th of June, 1906, in Philadelphia, Dr. Foulkrod was married to Miss Gertrude Allen, a daughter of Thomas and Mary G. Allen, and they now have one child, Marie. Dr. Foulkrod was a member of the Hermon Presbyterian church of Frankford from his childhood until 1903, since which time his membership has been in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church of West Philadelphia. He is a member of the Lister Club and is well known socially as well as professionally. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he has passed beyond the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few in his profession.

HON. JAMES GAY GORDON.

Hon. James Gay Gordon, who resigned as judge of the court of common pleas after thirteen years' service on the bench, to resume the private practice of law and is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage, was born in Philadelphia November 11, 1855. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Andrew and Mary (Caldwell) Gordon, he pursued a public-school education, which was completed by graduation from the Central high school with the class of February, 1873. Five years later the Central high school conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in recognition of the creditable work which he had already done as a member of the bar. Having qualified for the profession, he was admitted to practice in Philadelphia in February, 1876. No dreary novitiate awaited him. Wisely and conscientiously using the talents with which nature endowed him, thoroughly and carefully preparing his cases, he soon established himself at the bar as one who is master of intricate problems of the law. His professional strength was indicated by the number of forensic victories which he won and which early gave to him rating with the strong representatives of the legal fraternity here.

At the same time he became a recognized leader in political circles, and in 1880 was elected on the democratic ticket to the position of state senator. His success in the upper house of the general assembly is a matter of record, and the value thereof is further attested in the fact that on the 17th of October, 1885, he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. His service on

the bench received indorsement in his election for a full term of ten years in November, 1886, and in his reelection for a second term in November, 1896. He continued to preside over the common pleas court until October, 1898, when, believing that the field of law rather than the bench offered wider opportunities, he resigned to resume legal practice in October, 1898.

On the 14th of November, 1883, Judge Gordon was married to Miss Kate LeCompte Woolford, a daughter of Colonel James H. and Kate LeCompte (Jones) Woolford. Her father was a grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Woolford, commanding the Fifth Maryland Regiment in the war for American independence. Her father was a colonel in the Mexican war and comptroller of the Confederate treasury during the Civil war. The children of Judge and Mrs. Gordon are John Douglas, James Gay, Mary Caldwell, Charles Caldwell, Kate LeCompte Woolford and Andrew Woolford Gordon.

THE LOVETT MEMORIAL FREE LIBRARY.

The Lovett Memorial Free library is an institution of which Philadelphia has every reason to be proud. It was built through the munificence of Mrs. Charlotte (Lovett) Bostwick in memory of her brother Thomas R. Lovett, who died December 23, 1875. He was greatly interested in libraries and the work accomplished thereby and, therefore, at his death his sister, Mrs. Bostwick, built the library as a memorial to her brother. For this purpose she gave a tract of land extending for about three hundred and fifty feet on Germantown avenue at the corner of Sedgwick street, and in 1887 she erected the building, which is a fine stone structure. She also gave a large number of books for the establishment of the library, and in addition to giving the land and buildings, she turned over to the trustees an endowment fund of thirty-five thousand dollars. The library contains some excellent reference books, but is largely a circulating library, and is well patronized throughout this section of the city. It is a splendid memorial to one who recognized the value of giving to the public reading matter which should serve at once as a means of recreation and education.

WILSON EYRE.

Wilson Eyre, an architect with a large clientage, was born in Florence, Italy, October 30, 1858, a son of Wilson and Louisa (Lear) Eyre. He pursued his education in Italy until 1869, when, following the removal of his parents to the United States, he continued his studies in Newport, Rhode Island, until 1872. During the two succeeding years he studied in Lenoxville, Canada, and in 1875 pursued a preparatory course in Woburn, Massachusetts, after which he qualified for the profession which he has made his life work by taking a general course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. After leaving that institution he became associated with J. P. Sims, an architect of Philadelphia, with whom he continued until 1881.

Since that time Mr. Eyre has practiced independently and in many of the finest structures found in the leading cities of both the east and the west are seen the evidences of his handiwork. He has erected many buildings in and around Philadelphia and New York, also several buildings for the Newcomb Memorial College at New Orleans, and the Detroit Club in Detroit, Michigan. His fame as an architect has spread afar and he ranks prominently among the more successful representatives of the profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, of the Social Science Association, and in more strictly social lines is connected with the T Square Club and the Philadelphia Club.

LOUIS PLUMER POSEY, M. D.

Dr. Louis Plumer Posey, physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, is a native of this city and a son of Dr. David Root Posey, deceased, by whom he is descended from the Root, Cochanour, Longacre and Landis families. His mother before her marriage was Emily Jewel Campbell, and in the maternal line Dr. Posey traces his ancestry from the Hinkle, Hughes and Levering families of Pennsylvania. His preparatory education was acquired at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and subsequently he became a student in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania. His more specifically literary course completed, he determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work and in preparation therefore entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving his Doctor's degree in 1883. He subsequently pursued a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and throughout his professional career has remained a close student of the science of medicine and surgery, as does every progressive and successful practitioner.

For two years following his graduation, Dr. Posey occupied the position of chief resident physician at Hahnemann Hospital and broad experience of hospital practice well qualified him for the work which he undertook when he entered upon the private practice of medicine in his native city in 1885. A quarter of a century has since passed and his advancement throughout these years has been continuous, bringing him to a leading position as a representative of the medical fraternity of his native city. His standing among his fellow practitioners here is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Medical Society. Important professional work has been entrusted to him and aside from his private practice he is serving as a trustee of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, is visiting physician to the Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, is a member of the board of medical examiners of the state, is civil service medical examiner for the city of Philadelphia and holds membership with the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society, and is one of the board of directors of the Alumni Society of Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. Posey's interest along scientific lines outside the strict path of his profession is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and he is also a member of the Union League, Philadelphia; the Lincoln Club; the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford; and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also one of the trustees of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia.

Dr. Posey was married on the 2d of May, 1901, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Fuller, a daughter of the late David Fuller, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Theirs is one of the hospitable homes of the city. Dr. Posey is ever appreciative of the social amenities of life, yet regards his professional duties as paramount to all else and broadening experience and research have made him the able and distinguished physician whose position is established by the regard of his fellow practitioners and the consensus of public opinion.

L. O. MILLER.

L. O. Miller, whose rise in the business world has been marked by that orderly progression which indicates the wise use of each opportunity and advantage, is now the president of the Pilgrim Laundry Company and as such the head of an extensive enterprise, second to none in Philadelphia. He maintains his residence in Germantown, one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. His birth occurred in Wyoming county, New York, June 24, 1871. His father, Lyman Miller, of Middleburg, New York, was born in 1825. His mother, Loraine (Ewell) Miller was born in 1831. They were representatives of pioneer families of Vermont and became early residents of western New York.

L. O. Miller, after attending the district schools, became a high-school pupil in Warsaw, New York. His father died when the son was but twelve years of age, leaving the family in somewhat straitened financial circumstances, but Mr. Miller made good use of his opportunities to secure an education, realizing that it is the best possible preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. Putting aside his text-books he was employed by the Empire Salt Company of Warsaw, New York, under N. S. Beardsley, the president of the International Salt Company, a shrewd, able and enterprising business man, whose example constituted a stimulus to the efforts of the boy. Later Mr. Miller chose the laundry business as a profitable field of labor and, going to Brooklyn, New York, was employed by the Pilgrim Laundry Company. In 1898 he came to Philadelphia, was instrumental in organizing the American Laundry Company and accepted a position in connection with the conduct of the business. Shortly afterward he was instrumental in organizing the Pilgrim Laundry Company under entirely different ownership and in executive control and active management he has developed what is now the largest enterprise of this character in Philadelphia.

On the 7th of February, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Florine Fargo, the niece of William G. Fargo, at one time mayor of Buffalo and also president of the Wells Fargo Express Company. Their two children

are Marian Fargo and Harrison Fargo, aged respectively eight and six years, now students in the Friends school of Germantown.

The family residence is an attractive home, in addition to which Mr. Miller is the owner of other valuable real estate and is likewise a shareholder in various business concerns, his investments therein indicating the soundness of his business judgment. His political views are thoroughly in accord with the principles of the republican party, but he votes more for the man than the party, believing that the best interests of the country will be conserved by honest and capable officials. He attends the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, and is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Germantown as his place of residence, as well as the larger city with which his extensive industrial interests are allied.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

The parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of which the Rev. Angelo Caruso is the rector, was founded on the 9th of January, 1898, and was entrusted to the Italian fathers of the order of St. Augustine. Father Caruso is superior of the house. The first rector was Father William Repetti, who died eighteen months after his appointment as pastor and was succeeded by Father Caruso, O. S. A. The church owned no parish at that time. Father Caruso purchased land and an old school building of the St. Paul Catholic church. It was immediately put to use and was occupied until the 26th of November, 1899, when the new church was dedicated by Cardinal Martinelli assisted by Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Prendergast. The sermon was preached by Father McDemort of St. Mary's church. The church of Our Lady of Good Counsel has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The first floor was dedicated in November, 1899, and in 1901 two upper stories were built for school purposes and were dedicated in September of that year by Cardinal Martinelli. The school opened with three hundred and seventy children in attendance. In 1902-3 there were four hundred and eighty-five children. The following year another school building was erected and was dedicated in March, 1903, by Bishop Prendergast. In the school year of 1903-4 there were eight hundred and forty-seven children in attendance. The following year there were nine hundred and twenty-one; in 1905-6, eleven hundred and ninety; and in 1906-7, eleven hundred and forty-two; while during the year 1908-9 there were eleven hundred and nineteen pupils, the decrease being accounted for in the fact that another school had been opened at St. Paul's parish within two blocks. There are now sixteen school rooms and eighteen teachers, who are sisters of St. Francis. The pastor has four assistants. There are now one thousand families in the parish.

Father Caruso was born at Allavilla, Ispina, Italy, April 10, 1870, a son of Emilio Caruso, a civil engineer who was born in 1834 and died in 1902. Angelo Caruso pursued his education in the college of St. Monica in Rome and was ordained in June, 1892, by Bishop Benini in the Pescia diocese. He was first assistant in St. Augustine church in Rome and then came to the United States, after which he acted as assistant in the parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel

until appointed rector. In addition to various other lines of church work, the parish maintains a kindergarten, which was established in 1900 at 744 South Tenth street. They started with fifteen children. There is also a day nursery with one hundred and twenty children. A school of music for boys has an attendance of forty pupils and its well trained band attained such efficiency that they were engaged to play at Washington Park in 1900. These boys are on an average of thirteen years of age and many of them are displaying rare musical talent. In 1908 Father Caruso organized a Musical Society of St. Cecilia with eighty-five members between the ages of nine and sixteen years, who are under the direction of C. Pupilla, one of the best band directors of northern Europe.

CHARLES SOWER POTTS, M. D.

In private and hospital practice, in important professorships and in authorship Dr. Potts has given evidence of knowledge and ability that has placed him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity among those whose labors have been factors in the enlightenment of the race concerning scientific facts which have been revealed through diligent investigation and discovery. He was born January 30, 1864, in Philadelphia, a son of Francis Cresson and Emma (Bilger) Potts. The father was a lineal descendant of David Potts, who came from Montgomeryshire, Wales, and settled in Pennsylvania, near Bristol, about 1690. The complete ancestral history of the family has been written under the title of "The Potts Family in America," edited by Thomas Maxwell Potts, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. The ancestors of the Bilger family came from Wurtemberg, Germany, prior to the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of Mrs. Potts was a soldier of the war for independence and her father, Isaac Bilger, was a veteran of the war of 1812. Francis Potts was well known in business circles as a member of the firm of Sower, Potts & Company, schoolbook publishers and the predecessors of the Christopher Sower Publishing Company at 614 Arch street.

Charles S. Potts in the pursuit of his education completed a course in the Central high school with the B. A. degree in 1882 and obtained his professional degree in the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. He then entered upon the practice of medicine and in addition to his duties as a private practitioner he has been connected with much important hospital work and has also occupied several professorships. He was resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital from October, 1885, to October, 1886, and through the ensuing year practiced in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He afterward assisted as interne for short periods at the State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and at the University Hospital at Philadelphia, and was assistant physician at the dispensary for nervous diseases of the University Hospital from 1888 until 1892. In the latter year he was made chief physician, which position he filled until July, 1907, and from 1893 until July 1, 1907, he was assistant neurologist at the University Hospital. In addition to his services as a practitioner in hospital work he was made instructor in electro-therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, was instructor in nervous diseases from 1892 until 1902, associate in neurology

from 1902 until July 1, 1907, and on the latter date became professor of neurology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He served as consulting alienist to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania from March, 1897, until 1901 inclusive, has been consulting physician to the Hospital for Insane in Atlantic county, New Jersey, since December, 1897, and neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital and consulting physician to the department for insane of the Philadelphia Hospital since December, 1900. In 1907 he was made a member of the advisory board for the department for insane of the Philadelphia Hospital. His opinions have largely come to be sought as authority upon mental and nervous diseases and the best methods of treatment. His studies have been carried forward along constantly broadening lines and the results of his researches have been given to the public in various published papers and reviews. He is also the author of a Manual of Nervous and Mental Diseases, which was published by Lea & Febiger and is now in the second edition. Dr. Potts is a member of the local medical societies and a member of the American Medical Association, is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and a member of the American Neurological Association.

Dr. Potts has always been a republican where national issues are involved but in municipal politics is independent. In 1883 he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, and in 1902 of the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity. He belongs to the Undine Barge, the Philobiblon, Medical and University Clubs of Philadelphia and has taken considerable interest in athletics, especially rowing. He was a member of varsity eight of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 and 1885, and has served on the committee of rowing at the university. He is likewise a life member of the College Boat Club and he believes in stimulating an active and helpful interest in athletics and all manly outdoor sports. Laudable ambition and love of scientific research have been the salient elements in his professional career, prompting his progress in lines that have brought him honor and success and at the same time have made his labors a valuable contribution to science.

WILLIAM B. S. FERGUSON.

William B. S. Ferguson, engaged in the general practice of law in Philadelphia, his native city, was born in 1885, the eldest of the three children of John and Mary L. (Scott) Ferguson, also natives of this city. The father is of Scotch-Irish lineage and in early manhood engaged in merchandising, but is now connected with the insurance business. In his political views he is a republican. The mother of our subject, who was born in Philadelphia in 1865, died in June, 1907. She was quite prominent in church work, especially that of the Harper Memorial church, and was an active worker in behalf of the Presbyterian Home and the ladies' auxiliary of Mary Commandery, K. T.

William B. S. Ferguson passed through consecutive grades in the public schools and after leaving the high school entered the law office of John A. Ward in 1901. Five years were devoted to the mastery of legal principles, and in 1906

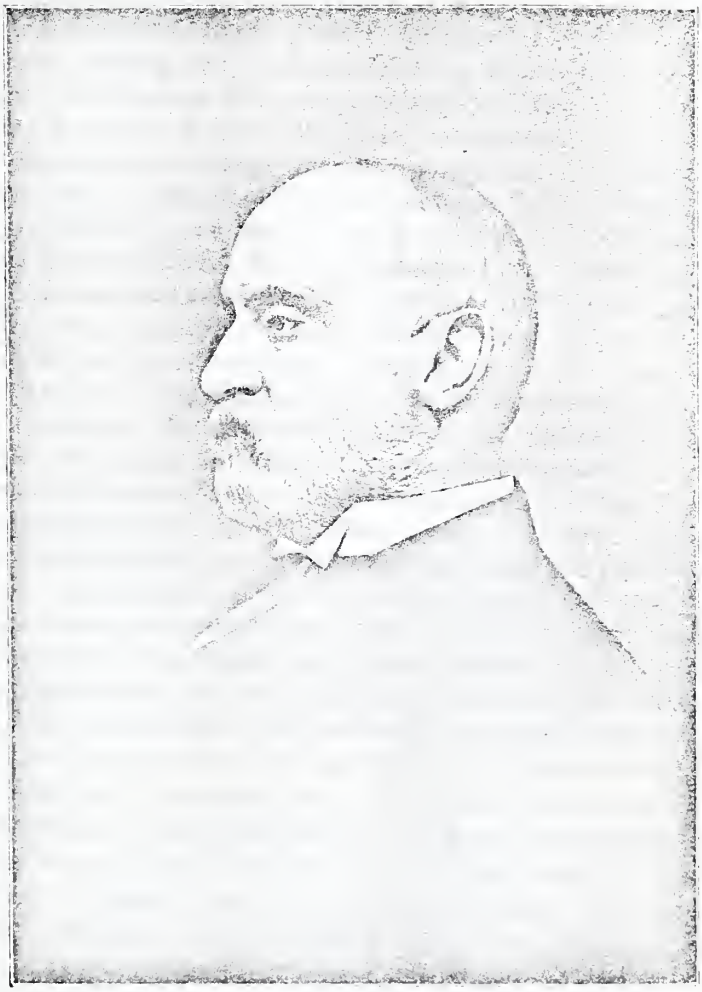
he was admitted to the bar, although qualified for admission a year earlier. He at once began the practice of his profession in association with his former preceptor, with whom he was connected until the death of Mr. Ward. He gives his attention to general practice and has succeeded in winning a good clientage. He is making substantial progress both in volume of business and in the character of the litigated interests entrusted to him.

Mr. Ferguson married Miss Lulu B. Good, a daughter of Daniel Good, chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Ferguson belongs to St. Albans Lodge, No. 529, F. & A. M., the Artisans, Haddon Assembly, the Law Academy and the Philadelphia Law Association. In politics he is an earnest republican and takes quite an active interest in party matters. He has served as a member of the lawyers auxiliary committee and his interests are reaching to all those things which should be of vital concern to the loyal and progressive citizen.

GEORGE CLIFFORD THOMAS.

George Clifford Thomas, facing failure and heavy loss in business in the year 1873 when the country was involved in a widespread financial panic, came in the ensuing years to be recognized as one of America's most eminent financiers. But the position to which he attained in moneyed circles had for him comparatively little value aside from the opportunity which it gave him to help his fellowmen and to further the work of Christianity in the world. He has been justly termed the foremost layman of the Episcopal church in America. It has been said that his horizon was the world and that he "was conspicuous example of the many American laymen to whom wealth is responsibility and not privilege and who gave to the service, the services and the institutions of the communion to which they belong, a daily diligent labor more valuable than all their gifts." No native son of Philadelphia has more greatly honored the city nor been more highly honored by his fellow citizens than George Clifford Thomas.

The birth of Mr. Thomas occurred October 28, 1839. His father, John W. Thomas, was one of Philadelphia's most prominent merchants and for many years was accounting warden of St. Paul's church. The son attended the Episcopal Academy in the period of its greatest prosperity. At an early age he assumed the management of his father's financial interests, for which he displayed marked aptitude, and his ability won recognition from Jay Cooke, who offered him a position in his banking house and soon admitted him to a partnership. In 1863 and throughout the period of the Civil war, when the great financial operations of the government were conducted by the firm, George Clifford Thomas was one of the active partners. He took a prominent part in the work accomplished by the firm which strengthened the finances of the government so that it was enabled to carry on the war which cost from three hundred to eight hundred million dollars annually. The great part which Jay Cooke & Company took in popularizing the government loans has never been fully told. Mr.



GEORGE C. THOMAS

Thomas was actively instrumental with Mr. Cooke in promoting and carrying on the largest and most successful money operations that any government ever undertook. Upon the failure of the firm in September, 1873, Mr. Thomas gave every dollar of his fortune for the benefit of his creditors. For several months he was compelled to give his personal attention to the work of straightening out the firm's affairs. Undaunted by his experiences he began business anew before the close of the same year, entering into partnership with Joseph M. Shoemaker under the style of Thomas & Shoemaker. Within a few years the firm had gained an influential clientage, the business being recognized as hardly second to any controlled by the banking and brokerage firms on Third street. Again the personal ability of Mr. Thomas won recognition when Anthony J. Drexel invited him to become a partner in the well known Drexel house. From that time until his death there were few large financial transactions of Philadelphia in which Mr. Thomas did not figure. He was concerned in the Reading & Northern Pacific reorganizations and all the big operations of the Drexel & Morgan firms before his retirement. For twenty-one years he ranked among the first of Philadelphia's international bankers. Because of ill health he retired from business in January, 1905. His financial interests were in part represented by membership in the Stock Exchange, a directorship in the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, and the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. He was also manager of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and an investor in many other financial institutions.

In commenting upon his business career following his death, the Philadelphia Press said: "Banker, philanthropist and churchman, George C. Thomas has enriched far more than himself during a long, busy and successful life. He began with the advantages of fortune and he used them wisely, shrewdly and with high success, but he did far more than merely make money in business and in banking. He held high standards of personal integrity and business honor. When reverses came he pleaded no legal bar to his liabilities and his success through life was measured by no man's losses. He continued the sound, careful, conservative tradition of the banking of this city and he did his work as a banker by the wise and fruitful use of personal honor, credit and resources and not through banking corporations or their manipulation. Such men by example and by achievement strengthen every good impulse in their callings, lessen the force and peril of temptation for others, and by rendering investments more secure and credit more stable, stimulate thrift, encourage saving and give hope and security to multitudes. The whole level of business transactions, of care in contracts and of diligence and prudence in dealing with the investment of others, is raised and advanced by a banker like George C. Thomas. Through his honesty, honor and prescience other men profit and the community gains. He added to this large gifts and he gave with a banker's far-seeing system. He understood that men immeasurably increase the value of their benefactions when they build into institutions and aid and endow organizations that live after them. The church for which he did so much, the missions of the Protestant Episcopal church and a wide range of personal charities, profit for all years to come by his generosity."

In early manhood George C. Thomas wedded Miss Ada E. Moorhead, daughter of J. Barlow Moorhead, a prominent iron master, and theirs was largely an ideal married relation because of the harmony of their interests and purposes, especially in the field of religious activity. They became parents of two sons, George C., Jr., and Leonard Moorhead Thomas, and a daughter, Mrs. Sophia Thomas Volkmar, of California.

Their Philadelphia residence was a palatial home at Twenty-first and Spruce streets, and Greystock at Chestnut Hill was their abode through the heated summer months. Their Philadelphia home contains a priceless collection of books, pictures, relics and art treasures which has been the delight of every art lover of Philadelphia and New York. The rare books and the pictures aggregate an amount of artistic and financial value probably unequalled in any other private collection in this country. The library includes some of the rarest books ever printed and autograph letters and documents whose value is beyond computation. One is a collection on vellum—Horæ Peatæ Virginis Mariæ Secundum Osum Romanum, cum Salendario. Its only rival for the worship of bibliophiles is the celebrated Grimani breviary. It is written in Gothic characters and has seventy-nine exquisitely executed full-page miniatures. It includes a calendar of months, each with a border of masterly conception and variety. This was done in the golden age of Flemish illumination, early in the fifteenth century, and is alone warrant for denominating the library which contains it a notable one. Another rare volume is the York manual of the early fifteenth century, one of only four in existence. It is done on vellum, with the primitive tools used before printing was known. The other three of the manuals are in the university library at Cambridge, the Minster library at York and at the Bodleian. The first book ever printed in England is here, done by William Caxton on the old wooden printing press set up at the Sign of the Red Pole, in the Almonry at Westminster. It is the "Dictes and Notable Wise Sayings of the Philosophers," published November 18, 1477. The royal book of "The Book for a King," also published by Caxton and of which only five perfect copies are known, is in the collection. One of these brought more than ten thousand dollars at a sale in England.

The Bibles owned by Mr. Thomas include almost every rare edition ever known. One is the volume with which the English Bible began its history. It is the first complete English Bible, printed at Antwerp in 1535, by Miles Coverdale, and with it are Tyndale New Testament, printed at Worms, and the first sheets of an issue of the Bible authorized by Thomas Cromwell and printed in Paris. In another alcove is the first Bible printed in this country, the Eliot Indian Bible with the New Testament. This is the Ives copy and one of the very few perfect ones in existence. Near this rarity are the primer of Henry VIII, the Appleton copy; Queen Elizabeth's prayer book and the later primer. The prayer book once used by Martha Washington, having on its flyleaf an inscription from her declaring this, was presented by Mr. Thomas to the Colonial Dames and is now kept in the Pennsylvania room at Mount Vernon. The famous Mark Baskett Bible, over which scholars disputed for years, is also in the Thomas library. Other "first editions" are there in plenty, and perhaps the most remarkable of them all is the first copy of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe"

which ever came from the press. Rivaling it are the first editions of the English translation of Don Quixote, which set the whole world to laughing; of Goldsmith's Deserted Village, and of La Fontaine's Fables in the diminutive vest-pocket edition in which they made their first bow to the English-speaking world. Of the works of Milton, Mr. Thomas owned magnificently bound copies of Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained and that seldom discovered Lycidas, of 1638. The Kilmarnock copy of Robert Burns' poems shares honors with rare editions of Shelley, one of which is an edition of Queen Mab, which contains the extra leaf found in but a scant number of Shelley editions. The Knickerbocker History of New York and the rare little Thackeray book, The Second Funeral of Napoleon, once owned by Frederick W. French, are both in this wonderful library. A volume for which dealers have spent thousands of dollars in vain search and which Mr. Thomas placed in high honor in his library is the first edition of Tennyson's poems. Not less valued are the copy of Bleak House, in the original parts, in which are the original drawings; and the set of water color drawings made by Palethorpe for Pickwick Papers. There is also a set of the original proof sheets of Walter Scott's The Surgeon's Daughter, which he corrected and emendated and afterward reprinted as The Chronicles of the Canongate.

The collection of autographs is also notable. It includes the original libretto of Die Meistersinger, penned in the small, cramped hand of Richard Wagner. It includes the major part of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration, the originals of Grant's dispatches announcing Lee's surrender, and the letters of Lincoln to General Hooker. These autographs are in volumes, carefully sorted and classified, and are from the hands of every sovereign of England, every sovereign of France, many of the world's famous musicians and artists, and many men of letters. An expense account of Marie Antoinette challenges a piquant interest, since its items are most amazingly frank and equally as extravagant. In the autographs of musicians are those of Beethoven, Gluck, Handel, Haydn, Wagner, Jenny Lind, Schubert and Mozart. The patriotic appeal is in the twelve letters of George Washington, among which is his letter to Clinton announcing the Treaty of Peace, and the letters of William Penn, which fully describe the last hours of Charles II and Penn's dealings with the Indians. Another document of great historical import is Robert E. Lee's letter surrendering his commission in the Army of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil war. Of similar appeal is the letter written by Jefferson Davis, as secretary of war, promoting U. S. Grant to the rank of captain in the Fourth United States Infantry, August 9, 1853.

Hardly less commendable to the attention of collectors are the paintings which adorn the Thomas home. Many of these at one time belonged to Adolph E. Borie, secretary of the navy in Grant's first administration, whose daughters, Mrs. James Rhoads and Mrs. John T. Lewis, sold them to Mr. Thomas. One of the prizes of the collection is the portrait of Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick as Sylvia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The canvas is one of the most charming ever achieved by the great Englishman and has been the object of many pilgrimages since it was placed in Mr. Thomas' house, and by him considerately within the reach of genuine art lovers. Of supreme importance to Americans is the por-

trait of Sir Henry Irving in his character of Philip II of Spain, painted by James McNeil Whistler. The Laborer's Return, by Jean Francois Millet, was purchased by Mr. Thomas for seventy thousand dollars, and forty thousand dollars was paid for a Grazing Scene by the celebrated Troyon. In each instance Mr. Thomas, with the exact care of the real art lover and capable collector, chose those canvases most characteristic of their authors. He gave perhaps a slight preference to the work of the French landscape painters, the founders of the Barbizon school, and to the Dutch genre painters. But no important period is without representation in his galleries. The Valley of the Stour, by Constable, ranks with The Coming Show, by Troyon, and A Winding Path, by Rousseau. Others of primary importance to all art lovers, and more particularly to students of art history, to whom demonstrations of the progression of the art of painting are the desideratum, are The Hour of Witchery and The Pond at Ville D'Avray, by Corot; Dans La Plaine, by Jules Breton; On the Banks of the Oise, by Daubigny; Morning in Spring, by Corot; At Prayer, by Gerome; A Roman Bath, by Alma-Tadema; The Goose Herd, by Troyon; The Dedham Meadows, by Constable; Sheep Grazing in the Highlands, by Rosa Bonheur; The Guitar Player, by Fortuny; The Court Jesters, by Zamacois; In a Deep Reverie, by Anton Mauve; The Return of the Laborers, by Jean Francois Millet; The Fisherman, by Corot; William IV when Duke of Clarence, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; The Vidette, by Detaille; A Gray Day, by Corot; The Twins, by William Adolph Bougureau; Talking to Her Neighbor, by Gerard Dou; A Life Saver, by Moran; Passing Away of the Storm, by William T. Richards; At the Window, by Meyer Von Bremen; A Summer Day, by George Innes; Portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale; One of Washington's Staff, attributed to Gilbert Stuart; Cattle at Rest, by Peter de Haas, and Children on the Shore, by Joseph Israels.

Appreciative of social amenities, Mr. Thomas was a member of the Union League, Art, Corinthian Yacht, Merion Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Racquet and Church Clubs. He made frequent cruises on his yacht Allegro or his schooner Ednada, and thus won recreation from business cares. He was a many-sided man. His interests ranged widely over various fields. A born leader of men, clear headed, warm hearted, with strong convictions, he was a positive force in every movement with which he became identified, whether in the realm of finance, philanthropy, education or religion. He left many monuments to his constructive power but none more characteristic of his genius or of his idealism than those in the field of religion. His profoundly religious nature found ample room for self-expression within the church. He was a truly great churchman, giving himself with equal devotion to the far and to the near. Missions gave outlet and expression to his world-wide sympathies; his own parish furnished abundant opportunity for close personal contact and individual helpfulness. He was treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society for the Protestant Episcopal church for more than ten years and was deputy to general conventions representing his diocese for twenty-one years. Reared in the Episcopal faith, Mr. Thomas became intensely interested in church work through Bishop Phillips Brooks, who organized the Holy Apostles church at Twenty-first and Christian streets. At that time he

asked Mr. Thomas to take charge of the Sunday school until "a regular superintendent" could be found. Mr. Thomas entered into the work with zeal and "the regular superintendent" was found, for in the forty-one years which elapsed ere he passed from this life he was seldom away from the school at its regular sessions and only when necessity obliged him to be absent. He always attempted to arrange his vacation periods or business trips so as to return for the Sunday service and he became one of the most prominent Sunday school workers in the country. The little mission Sunday school of the Holy Apostles became one of the strongest in the city. To the work Mr. Thomas consecrated his life. He gave continuously and without limit of his time, strength and means, for the accomplishment of a result; a result in the attainment of which he would have been the last to claim the preeminence which rightfully belonged to him. It was always a marked characteristic of the man to give all credit to his pastors and fellow workers. The superintendency of his Sunday school and the training of its teachers was the joy of his life. He knew teachers and pupils by name and it was a lifelong habit to visit them personally when sick or in trouble. Not only on such occasions did he cheer them with his presence but also with some token of regard, usually a large bouquet of roses or carnations. This beautiful tribute of remembrance indicated his wisdom as well as tenderness. His goodness also found expression in unselfish service which was as wise as it was generous. This thought for others became more and more the dominant note in a beneficent life. Among his last words were these to his pastor: "I wonder if anybody knows how hard I have tried to help people." That they did know was manifest when the end came and hundreds gathered to pay their last tribute of respect while hundreds of letters were received from those far and near, expressive of the love and gratitude which they felt to one whose life was ever an inspiration. He did not confine his activities to the parish Sunday school but extended his efforts to the schools of the diocese of Pennsylvania, becoming the leading spirit in the American Church Sunday School Institute and in the Joint Commission on Sunday School Instruction. Among the munificent gifts made by Mr. Thomas was the Chapel of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-seventh and Wharton streets, as a thank offering for the recovery of his son, George C. Thomas, Jr.; the Richard Newton Memorial building to the church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian streets, and a hall and gymnasium, Twenty-third and Christian streets, for the use of the members of the church of the Holy Apostles. He also gave the large piece of ground for the nurses' home of the Hahnemann Hospital to that institution. This gift was also presented as a memorial to his daughter. With Mrs. Thomas he gave a large parish house to the Chapel of the Holy Communion and also donated twelve thousand dollars toward erecting the parish house of the Chapel of the Mediator at Fifty-first and Spruce streets. Mr. Thomas' last gift was made on Palm Sunday, when he gave five thousand dollars to the Chapel of the Mediator. He announced the gift the moment he learned that the congregation would start subscription for a church edifice on the lot adjoining the parish house. In addition to his money Mr. Thomas gave that which was even greater—he gave himself, gave of his time, his energy and his thought, to the work of the church and was a leader in all of its movements. The church tower of the Holy Apostles church, erected

in 1901, is a fine monument to his labors and that it was so regarded by the members of the parish is indicated in the fact that upon its interior was placed the following inscription:

"To the Glory of God
And as a loving tribute of appreciation and
respect to
GEORGE C. THOMAS
Who, as accounting warden of this parish
for thirty years, has been to it a
tower of strength.
This Tower is Dedicated by the
Members and Friends of the Parish of
the Holy Apostles."

His pastor, in writing of Mr. Thomas, following his death, said: "His desire to serve was equaled by his ability to do. As a speaker he was forceful and versatile. His utterances, full of rare common sense and marvelously attuned to every occasion, hid behind them the force of personal conviction which endowed them with magnetic powers. This personal conviction convinced others. Of his immense benefactions no one will ever know. The number of young men that he has started in business, the number of destitute families he has succored, the number of pensioners who looked to him alone for support would roll up into the hundreds. Like the fountains of Versailles he poured forth his benefactions through a hundred channels, but unlike these periodic streams, he never seemed to exhaust his capacity. A few instances will suffice for illustration. For many years it was his custom to provide tickets from the railroad surface roads and steamboats to be used for the benefit of such sick persons of the parish as needed a change, and at the same time made provision for them at the end of their journey. During the winter he furnished coal and during the summer ice for all whom his almoners esteemed worthy. At the time of the coal strike in 1902, when coal reached an almost prohibitive price, he filled the basement of the church with a huge supply in anticipation of distress he felt sure would follow. During the famine this coal was sold in small lots at a price at which the poor could afford to buy. It was Mr. Thomas' endeavor to assist persons to help themselves and thus he put a price upon the coal but gave freely if an individual could not afford to pay. He purchased much property in the southern part of the city which he bought for the charitable purpose of improving the neighborhood of the church and providing a really comfortable home for the poor at a reasonable price. He seemed to enjoy paying a good price for really good work and thus to encourage excellence. No one could be more considerate than he of others' rights and no one could be more tender of others' feelings."

Mr. Thomas passed from life April 21, 1909, and on the occasion of the funeral, which was conducted in a most quiet and unostentatious manner, more than one hundred Episcopal rectors and vicars of churches in this city and immediate vicinity were present, together with representatives from the various boards and institutions with which he was associated. He stood as one of the most conspicuously successful financiers of the country, as one of the most gen-

erous philanthropists, but above all was the spirit of worship and of helpfulness which he manifested in his relations to the church. He was loved and honored as few men are honored and loved, and that not merely because he was lavish in his giving, but because he so unreservedly gave the rarest of all gifts—himself. His unswerving integrity, his singular abilities, his Christian example, his generous and unostentatious benevolence commanded the respect of a host of friends who recognized in him the highest type of manhood. His life was a perpetual benediction to mankind at large and illustrated the spirit of the Master he so faithfully served.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

Joseph M. Gazzam, of the law firm of Gazzam, Wallace & Lukens, and business man of many interests, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1842. His father was State Senator Dr. Edward Despard Gazzam, physician, lawyer and statesman, who was one of the organizers of the free soil party and its first candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. His mother, Elizabeth Antoinette de Beelen de Bertholff, was a daughter of Constantine Antoine de Beelen de Bertholff and granddaughter of Baron Frederick Eugene Francois de Beelen de Bertholff, Austrian minister to the United States from 1783 until 1787.

Mr. Gazzam is a graduate of the University of Western Pennsylvania, and following his careful preparation for the bar, he was admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar on the 6th of January, 1864; to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in November, 1867; to the circuit and district courts of the United States in May, 1869; and to the supreme court of the United States, March 19, 1870. In 1864 he entered upon active practice at Pittsburg, where he remained until 1879 and in 1872 he formed a partnership with Alexander G. Cochran, an ex-member of congress and vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This association was maintained until 1879, under the firm style of Gazzam & Cochran and in the latter year the senior partner removed to Philadelphia, where he has since practiced with William S. Wallace and Edward Fell Lukens, under the firm name of Gazzam, Wallace & Lukens.

To have attained to the position which Mr. Gazzam occupies as a prominent lawyer of the Philadelphia bar would satisfy most men as to the employment of both his time and his energies. Into various other fields Mr. Gazzam has extended his efforts, being more or less active as a directing force in the management of many important corporate interests. He is now president of the Rees Welsh Digest and Law Publishing Company; was one of the organizers of the Quaker City National Bank of Philadelphia, of which he served for fourteen years as vice president; is president of the Ames-Bonner Company of Toledo, Ohio; vice president of the Dents Run (Pennsylvania) Coal Company; chairman of the board of directors of Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Inc.; a director of the Delaware Company, and others. He was associated with United States Senator William A. Wallace, S. R. Peale and the Vanderbilts in the projection of the Beech Creek Railroad and the town of Gazzam was named in his honor.

Mr. Gazzam resides at No. 265 South Nineteenth street. He married Nellie M. Andrews, a daughter of Benjamin Andrews, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and they have two children, Joseph M. and Oliva M. de Beelen Gazzam. In the club life of the city Mr. Gazzam is well known. He was at one time president of the Pennsylvania Club, in which he still retains membership. He is a life member of both the Union League and Lawyers Clubs of Philadelphia and also has membership relations with the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, the National Arts and City Clubs of New York city and the Toledo Club, of Toledo, Ohio. Into the broader realms that promote knowledge of the sciences and arts and of history, he has extended his interests and his activities, being now a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Fairmount Park Association, the Franklin Institute, the Horticultural Association, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Zoological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological and Paleontological Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

A republican in politics, he served as a member of the city council when in Pittsburg from 1869 until 1873, and in 1876 was elected state senator from the forty-third senatorial district of Pennsylvania. While serving in the general assembly he introduced a bill for a marriage license law which was almost identical with the law now in force but which was defeated in the lower house. He was the author of the law which did away with the calls for special elections for state offices and thus effected a great saving to the state. He was likewise connected with many other important acts and gave careful deliberation to all the questions which came up for consideration. By appointment of Governor Stone he became commissioner from Pennsylvania to the South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition of 1902, while Governor Pennypacker made him a member of the Pennsylvania commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. His investigation reaches out not only to the political problems and issues of the day but to the great sociological and economic questions and to all those movements which are to the men of affairs and the thinking men of the age of great import. His investigation of any question is always thorough and never hurried and his judgment is the summary of comprehensive knowledge upon the point under discussion. In the practice of law, in business life and in public affairs he thoroughly masters what he undertakes, and progress and success have followed as the logical outcome. He is seemingly a tireless worker in that great field of labor where intellectual activity plans and directs the forces that lead to substantial and permanent results.

ROBERT MEYER.

Robert Meyer, president of the German American Hosiery Company, exemplifies in his life record the possibilities for success that lie before the young man of determination, energy and keen intellect. He was born in Hohenstein, Germany, June 18, 1859, a son of August and Wilhelmine Meyer. The father, whose birth occurred July 23, 1805, engaged in weaving throughout his entire life and died in March, 1879.

At the usual age Robert Meyer began his education in the public schools of Germany, which he attended until he reached the age of fourteen, after which he spent three years as a pupil in a private school. As a youth of seventeen he made his initial step in the business world, going to Chemnitz, Germany, where he entered upon an apprenticeship in a large glove factory. The capability, fidelity and energy which he displayed won him promotion until at the age of twenty-three years he was appointed manager, which position he filled for four years. Careful consideration of business conditions in America led him to the belief that broader opportunities were to be had on this side of the Atlantic, and accordingly he made arrangements to leave his native country.

Coming to the new world Mr. Meyer settled at Gloversville, New York, where he engaged with the Krauss Glove Company, by whom he was employed as glove maker for a short time. He next went to West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and for three and a half years represented F. B. Robinson as superintendent. In May, 1890, he came to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with John Blood and John Diegel, hosiery manufacturers, with whom he continued until between 1899 and 1900. In 1891 he organized the Franklinville Dye Works. Mr. Meyer was elected president of the new company and later became sole proprietor. He now furnishes employment to seventy-five people in manufacturing and dyeing, making a specialty of full-fashioned hosiery. He handles bleach colors, aniline and sulphur black. The business is growing continuously along substantial lines and in addition to its successful conduct Mr. Meyer is the president of the German American Hosiery Company, furnishing employment to four hundred operatives in their factory, which is located at Luzerne and Lawrence streets. They also maintain a branch office in New York. The other officers of the company are: Henry Lehmuth, Jr., vice president; Michael Rummel, treasurer; and Reinhard Huettig, secretary and manager. The plant is splendidly equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of hosiery and the large product finds a ready sale on the market, being extensively shipped to various parts of the country. Mr. Meyer carefully formulates his plans and is determined in their execution. His judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault in a matter of business policy, and the house has ever maintained the highest standards in its personnel, in the quality of its output and in its relations to the public.

Before leaving Germany Mr. Meyer was married in Chemnitz to Miss Lena Heller, and unto them have been born five children: Emil, thirty years of age, who is engaged in traveling; William, twenty-one years, who has recently been appointed assistant manager of German American Hosiery Company; Lena, Elsie and Irma, aged respectively twenty-seven years, seventeen years and ten years, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Meyer is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Hermann Lodge, F. & A. M.; Freeman Chapter, R. A. M.; Pennsylvania Commandery, No. 70, K. T., and Lu Lu Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Schützen Verein, and of the leading German societies of Philadelphia. He is chairman of the Porters Lake Hunting & Fishing Club and in his political views is a republican, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek his home in America, for here he found the business opportunities he sought and in their utilization has

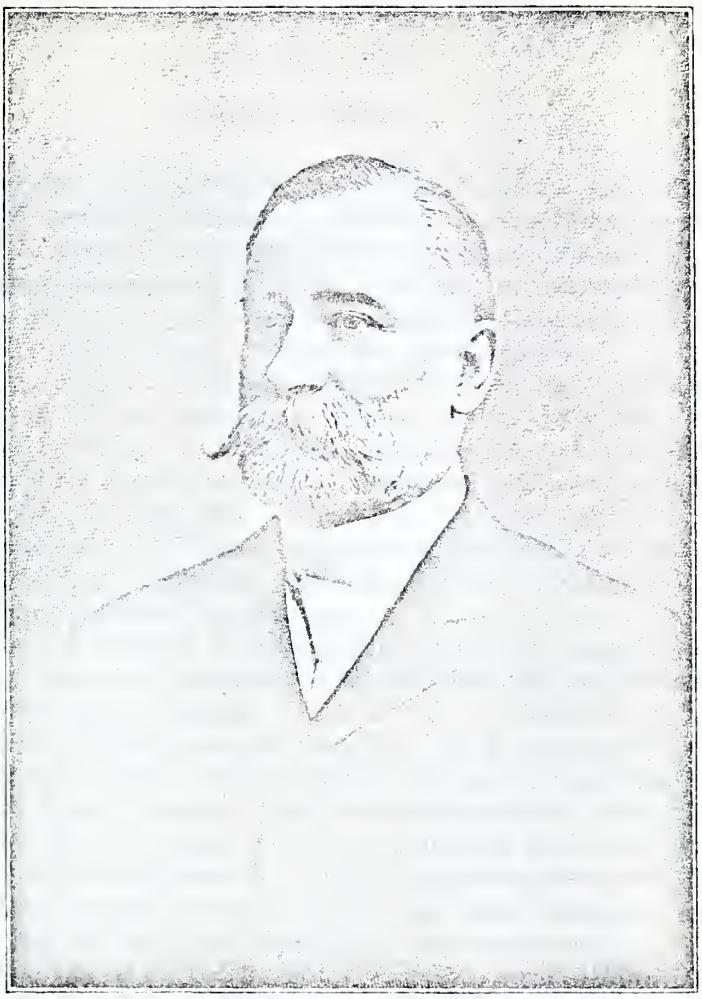
become a prominent and influential factor in manufacturing circles. He is honored and respected by all, not alone because of the success which he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward, reliable business policy that he has ever followed.

RICHARD HOLT RUSHTON.

Richard Holt Rushton was for more than forty years a resident of Philadelphia, during which period he figured prominently in business circles as a representative of financial interests and many corporate concerns. The path of business activity which he trod was a constantly broadening one, giving him a wider vision and larger opportunities, and with definite aim and determined purpose he unfalteringly pursued his course until the goal of prosperity had been reached.

A native of Dalton, Georgia, born June 8, 1851, he was a son of Robert S. and Mary M. (Adams) Rushton, who afforded him liberal educational advantages, enabling him to attend the Dalton Academy at Dalton, Georgia. He became a resident of this city in 1869 and from that time until his demise was a prominent factor in financial circles. He was first employed at the Commercial National Bank and in 1870 became its assistant cashier. He was later one of the organizers and became the first cashier of the Tenth National Bank. The ensuing years up to 1878 brought him wide knowledge and broad experience in banking lines and in the year mentioned he became one of the organizers of the Fourth Street National Bank, of which he has served as cashier from 1886 until 1896. At the close of that decade he was elected to the vice presidency and so continued until 1902, when he was chosen president, remaining at the head of the bank until his demise. He became a forceful factor in financial circles and his cooperation was sought as a directing force in the affairs of a number of the banking houses and financial enterprises of the city. He became a director of the Columbia Avenue Trust Company, of the Bank of Commerce, and was identified with the Philadelphia Clearing House. He was also a director and at one time treasurer of the Standard Ice Company, a director of the Atlantic Steel Pier Company, and vice president and director of the American Slate Company.

On the 13th of June, 1883, Mr. Rushton was married to Mrs. Mary Castner, of New York city, a daughter of Johnson and Ann (Moore) MacCourt. He was a patron of art and president of the Art Club of Philadelphia. He also enjoyed various phases of outdoor life as indicated by his membership in the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Bachelors Barge Club, the Philadelphia Gun Club, the Germantown Cricket Club and the Southern Philadelphia Country Club. He also belonged to the Club of America, the New York Club and Manhattan Club of New York city, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia, while of the Down Town Club he was treasurer. He was popular and prominent in various social organizations and that he enjoyed the confidence and honor of the leading financiers of the state is indicated by the fact that he was chosen the first president of the Pennsylvania Banker's Association. His early years were marked by



RICHARD H. RUSHTON

close application to business, bringing him in his later life that leisure which permitted of social and intellectual enjoyments and gave him the means of following out his taste in art for which he ever had the highest appreciation. He belonged to that class of men who unconsciously draw to themselves a large following because of their qualities of leadership and the initiative spirit which enables them to strike out independently in the business world, not bound by what others have thought or done but recognizing only the fact that diligence, determination, integrity and definite aim are the basic principles of success.

JOHN K. BROWN.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century John K. Brown was a well known representative of mercantile interests in Philadelphia, conducting a successful business as a shoe dealer. His salient traits of character were such as to commend him to the confidence and good-will of all and to win him classification with those men whose lives have helped to uphold the political and legal status of the community and advance its material and moral progress.

He was born at Hawick, Scotland, October 14, 1832, and died October 14, 1890. His parents, Walter and Hanna (Knox) Brown, were also natives of Hawick, and the father was a leading shoe manufacturer and merchant of that place. The maternal grandfather, John Knox, was prominent in the British army, in which he held high rank. When their son John was a lad of seven summers the father sold his interests in Scotland and with his family crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he spent his remaining days in honorable retirement from business.

John K. Brown was reared in this city and attended the public schools until eighteen years of age, when he started in business life and was thereafter connected with commercial interests of this city. He first entered a hat store to learn the hatter's trade but remained there for only a brief period. He next entered into the shoe business with his brother Thomas G. under the firm style of Thomas G. & John K. Brown. They began business on Market street and later opened two branch stores, for the growth of their trade justified the expansion of their commercial interests. In 1877 the senior partner died, but John K. Brown continued the business until his death, and it was owned by his widow for ten years after his demise, or until 1900, when she sold out.

It was on the 29th of July, 1872, that Mr. Brown wedded Miss Harriet B. Markley, a daughter of John and Hettie Lucretia (Howard) Markley, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The former was engaged in general merchandising. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became parents of a son and two daughters, but the former, Walter T., is now deceased. The daughters, Jessie Grace and Josephine K., are at home.

Mr. Brown was very devoted to his family and was fond of music, art and travel. He possessed a social, genial disposition and delighted in the comradeship of his friends. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, his fraternal associations were with the Masons, and his religious faith was

evidenced in his membership in the Presbyterian church at the corner of Broad and Sansom streets. His many good qualities and social nature made him popular, his business integrity gained him high regard and his enterprise won him a substantial measure of success. He was progressive in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship, but his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside.

ALLEN EVANS.

Allen Evans, a member of a leading architectural firm of Philadelphia, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1849. His father, Dr. Edmond Cadwalader Evans, a practicing physician, was a descendant of the Evans family that came from Wales in 1689 and settled in Gwyned township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Cadwalader Evans, the father of Dr. Evans, was one of the originators of the Schuylkill canal and first president of the company. He was a prominent Philadelphian and members of the family have since occupied leading positions in connection with business, social and public affairs in the city. It is of interest to note that at Dr. Evans' suggestion in 1869 the name Bryn Mawr was applied to the town of that name (now a suburb of Philadelphia and location of the famous college of that name). The section had been settled by several well known Welsh Quaker families who were originally from the town of Bryn Mawr in Wales. Among that number was the stern old ancestor of Dr. Evans, Roland Ellis. The son of Cadwalader Evans, Dr. Edmond C. Evans, won distinction in professional circles and died at Haverford in 1881, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, Mary Louisa Allen, a native of New York and a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Allen of Hyde Park, was a member of an old New York and New England family, originally from Rhode Island. She was born in 1816 and died in 1860.

Allen Evans was the second in a family of six children but only he and Rowland Evans, a well known member of the Philadelphia bar, reached years of maturity. His education was acquired in the private schools of West Chester and in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, where he pursued a preparatory course in architecture. He then entered the office of Samuel Sloan, at that time one of the leading architects of Philadelphia, and later, in the year 1870, became pupil and assistant in the office of Furness & Hewitt, architects. Upon the dissolution of this firm some years later, Mr. Evans continued with Mr. Furness and soon afterward the present firm of Furness, Evans & Company was formed, of which he has since been an active member. The consensus of public opinion accords them rank among the first architects of the city. Among the buildings of Philadelphia that stand as monuments to their skill are the Provident Trust Company, the present Broad Street Station and many railway stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad, for which corporations they did much work for a number of years. They were also architects for the Arcade building, the West End Trust building, the Morris building and the Girard Trust Company building, in the construction of the latter being associated with

Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the well known New York architects. The firm of Furness, Evans & Company were also architects for the library of the University of Pennsylvania and for the new buildings on the campus of Lehigh University. This list indicates clearly the well established position of the firm as among the leading architects of the city.

Mr. Evans is also associated with a number of interests of a public and semi-public character. He is one of the directors of the Drexel Institute and has been a vestryman of St. Mary's church, Ardmore, since its establishment in 1886, while at the present time he is also accounting warden. In 1865 he became one of the founders of the Merion Cricket Club, of which he has been president since the death of Alexander J. Cassatt in 1906. His political allegiance is given to the democracy but he is not active in political affairs.

Mr. Evans was married on the 25th of April, 1876, to Miss Rebecca Chalkley Lewis, a daughter of the late John T. Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia. They have five children: Mary Allen, the wife of William Mason Smith, of Charleston, South Carolina, and New York city; John Lewis an attorney of Philadelphia; Margaret Elenor, residing at home; and Rowland Evans, Jr., and Allen Evans, Jr., who are students in Yale University. The family residence is at Penrhyn, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, near Haverford, where Mr. and Mrs. Evans have resided since their marriage.

AZRO DARBY LAMSON.

Numbered among those who were prominent in business circles of Philadelphia in the latter part of the nineteenth century was Azro Darby Lamson, who was born in Randolph, Vermont, November 13, 1820. Four brothers of the name came from Denmark during the early period of the colonization of the new world and all settled on farms in the Green Mountain state. Captain Harvey Lamson, the father of Azro Darby Lamson, owned and operated the overland merchandise routes before the railroads were built and spent his later years in honorable retirement upon a farm. He married Betsy Jackson and they gave to their son, Azro Darby Lamson, the opportunity of pursuing his education in the academy at Randolph, which he attended until seventeen years of age. He then went to Boston to learn the drug business, but was connected therewith for only a short time, after which he turned his attention to the brokerage business and continued successfully therein for twenty-five years. In 1871 he came to Philadelphia and was thereafter until his death associated with the lumber business of J. W. Gaskill & Sons, the senior partner being his father-in-law. A self-made man, he possessed keen business ability and insight that enabled him readily to discriminate between the essential and non-essential in commercial transactions.

At the time of the Civil war, Mr. Lamson was drafted for service, but various considerations prevented his going to the front and he hired a substitute. He was, however, a stanch supporter of President Lincoln's policy and was a

member of the Union League. He gave to the republican party his earnest and unfaltering support and was equally loyal as a member of the Baptist church.

On the 16th of December, 1869, Mr. Lamson was married to Miss Anna V. Gaskill, a daughter of Joseph W. and Mary (Skirm) Gaskill, the former a prominent and widely known business man of Philadelphia, for more than a half century engaged in the lumber trade here. He was a descendant of an early Quaker family of New Jersey and sent three of his sons to the Civil war, while throughout the period of hostilities between the north and the south he generously aided many a soldier or his family with supplies of food, clothing, and if needed, money. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lamson were born three daughters and a son: Mrs. Samuel Howell and Mrs. H. N. Story, both of Philadelphia; Mrs. William Ross Updegraff, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; and Azro D., a salesman of this city.

Mr. Lamson was ever fond of driving and owned a stable of fine horses. He was a lover of good music and possessed a fine singing voice. His nature was extremely social, and he delighted in the companionship of friends and family, dispensing in his own home a generous and warm-hearted hospitality.

JOHN BEAUCLERCK NEWMAN.

In financial circles of Philadelphia, John Beauclerck Newman was well known. He was born in this city, March 27, 1813, and was reared in the neighborhood of Washington Square. His father, John Newman, was for many years a member of the firm of Lyle & Newman of Philadelphia. He married Ann Clement, a daughter of James and Mary Clement, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, the latter a daughter of Colonel Thorn, who was with Washington at Trenton. The Clements are a very old and distinguished family, the name figuring prominently in connection with events of the Revolutionary war, while intermarriage has connected the family with the Astors and Drexels.

After his school days were over John B. Newman became engaged in the foreign trade and shipping business, in which he was active for several years. He then retired from the conduct of interests of a public character to devote his attention to the management of a large estate left him by his father, and he was also associated with the Hon. William Henry Rawle as executor of the Bonaparte estate, at Bordentown, New Jersey, where Joseph Bonaparte, a younger brother of the great Napoleon, had lived for many years.

Mr. Newman was married in Philadelphia to Miss Anna Stewart, of this city, who died in 1866, leaving a daughter, Anna. For his second wife he chose Miss Elizabeth Cox, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stitt) Cox. Her father was an Englishman who in young manhood crossed the Atlantic to Canada but afterward went to Cincinnati, where he was for many years actively engaged in the contracting and building business. Although born in Canada, it was in America that Mrs. Newman spent her childhood and acquired her education. By this marriage there was one daughter, Clara, who is now the wife of Frank M. Etting, residing at No. 1817 Pine street.

Mr. Newman was a republican in his political views but not active as a party worker. He was always very fond of horses and owned some splendid specimens of the noble steed. He acted as a member of the board of directors of Old Point Breeze Park for many years. He held membership and was a vestryman in Holy Trinity church at Nineteenth and Walnut streets, where his burial services were held. His death occurred February 13, 1889. His wealth brought with it many responsibilities, all of which he capably met and in fact throughout his entire life he discharged every obligation in a manner that commanded for him the respect and honor of old and young, rich and poor.

HENRY GRIER BRYANT.

Henry Grier Bryant, scientist, explorer and the author of many valuable treatises which are the result of wide scientific research and original investigation, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1859. His father, Walter Bryant, was a native of New Hampshire and of English ancestry. The American branch of the family was founded in New England early in the seventeenth century and representatives of the name in later generations participated in the Revolutionary war. Walter Bryant became one of the early merchants of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to which city he removed in 1829, there engaging in the wholesale leather business. He was also associated with his brother-in-law, Daniel Euwer, in lumber interests, owning large tracts of timber land in northwestern Pennsylvania, which they operated successfully. The mother of Henry Grier Bryant bore the maiden name of Eleanor Adams Henderson and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. She was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and died in 1896.

Henry Grier Bryant was educated in private schools of Philadelphia, to which city his father had removed in 1868, and at the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire, where he continued his studies from 1876 until 1879. In the fall of the latter year he matriculated in Princeton University and was graduated A. B. in 1883, while in 1886 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Following the completion of his classical course he spent a year in travel abroad and in the fall of 1884 entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the LL. B. degree. For some time thereafter he gave his attention to settling his father's estate and in 1889 became secretary of the Edison Electric Light Company. His knowledge of law has mainly been used as an asset in the management of business affairs and not as a source of revenue. He has spent much time in travel through the west, his chief desire being to follow up lines of scientific research and exploration. This led to his organization of an expedition to investigate the Grand Falls of Labrador in 1891. This attracted widespread public attention at the time and the results of the expedition were published in the Century Magazine. His deep interest in exploration led him to join the Peary relief expedition of 1892, of which he was second in command, while in 1894 he was made commander of the Peary auxiliary expedition, which brought home the Peary party

and which was the only successful expedition in the Arctic regions that year. In 1897 Mr. Bryant organized and conducted an expedition to the Mount Saint Elias region of Alaska and later made extensive travels into the Rocky mountains of Canada. His explorations have won him many honors and his contributions to geographical literature have been of wide interest. He is now serving for the seventh term as president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia and his work has received international recognition in his election to a fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society. He has also been made honorary corresponding member of several foreign geographical societies, including the Geographical and Anthropological Society of Stockholm. He also received the decoration of Officer of the Academy from the French government. He has attended a number of international geographical congresses as a representative of the Philadelphia Geographical Society. His contributions to the press, as appearing in some of the leading periodicals of the country, have included Notes on Early American Arctic Expeditions and articles descriptive of travels in Java and French Indo-China. His name is associated with that of Admiral G. W. Melville in an interesting experiment with drift casts to determine the direction and speed of circumpolar currents. He spent the summer of 1909 on the Labrador coast and visited the hospitals founded by Dr. Grenfell and the Moravian missions.

Mr. Bryant attends the Presbyterian church, and while a republican in politics where national issues are involved, is strongly allied with the independent movement in the consideration of municipal questions. While he is identified with various organizations for scientific research, he is also a popular member of various societies of a purely social character, belonging to the University, Art, Racquet, Corinthian Yacht and Princeton Clubs. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society and has been the secretary of the American Alpine Club since its organization. In the twentieth century, other things being equal, the men of substance are the stronger forces in the progress of the world. America is fully alive to the opportunity for scientific research and investigation and Henry Grier Bryant is prominent among those who have been making history in that field.

BENJAMIN BUCK WILSON, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Buck Wilson is a native of Philadelphia and throughout an extended career has been actively identified with its professional life. At the age of eighty-two years he is still regarded as one of the most successful and able general practitioners of the city. His advancement had its root not only in wide scientific knowledge but also in that broad humanitarianism which sought the welfare of his fellowmen because of deep human sympathy. His life work constitutes an important chapter in the history of some of the leading hospitals of the city and is perhaps most notable because of the fact that he was a pioneer in the instruction of women in surgery, thus securing to the profession the

DR. BENJAMIN B. WILSON

labors of some of the most able and distinguished surgeons and gynecologists of the country.

Dr. Wilson was born near Germantown, on the 22d of October, 1828, and is descended from Quaker ancestry dating from a very early period in the colonization of the new world. He traces his ancestry back to Stephen Wilson, in whose home the Society of Friends held their religious meetings several years before the arrival of William Penn in America. He is also a representative in the fifth generation of the descendants of Thomas Canby, who in his youth left his native place in Yorkshire, England, and in 1682 crossed the Atlantic. In the early part of the eighteenth century he was a prominent member of the provincial legislature and was otherwise connected with public affairs of moment. Samuel Wilson, son of Stephen Wilson, married Rebecca Canby, and they became the parents of thirteen children, all of whom married and became parents of families noted for longevity.

Samuel R. Wilson, the father of Dr. Wilson, lived to the venerable age of nearly ninety years, passing away in 1896. In early manhood he wedded Susanna A. Robinson, a descendant of Benjamin Buck, who was also a representative of the Society of Friends and of English birth. He amassed a considerable fortune in the Island of Barbadoes through improvements in machinery for crushing cane and making sugar. He came to Philadelphia for the purpose of liberating his slaves, to each of whom he gave a substantial outfit, enabling them to start in life for themselves.

At the usual age Dr. Wilson was sent to the local schools and afterward attended the Germantown Academy prior to becoming a student in the Philadelphia Central high school, from which he was graduated the honor man of his class in July, 1847. Three years later the school conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He decided upon the profession of medicine as a life work and to this end became a student in the University of Pennsylvania and also entered the office of Dr. Thomas F. Betton, an eminent surgeon of that day. He received his professional degree upon his graduation from the university in April, 1850, and at once located for practice in Philadelphia, winning almost immediate recognition as a learned and able physician and surgeon. From the beginning his clientele steadily increased and had reached large and burdensome proportions when the outbreak of the Civil war caused him to put aside all business and personal considerations.

Hastening to take part in resisting the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union in its preliminary attack upon Fort Sumter, he immediately organized a military company in the village of Bustleton and was chosen its captain. Up to this time he had had no military experience but he at once took up the study of military tactics and drill and soon brought his command to a notable point of efficiency and discipline. Soon, however, he resigned to accept a proffered commission as surgeon of volunteers. He was on duty for a time in Washington and in Virginia and was then ordered to New Orleans. He organized the Alexander Hospital at Brashear City (now Morgan City). While in charge there in 1863, the territory which the hospital occupied was retaken by the Confederates and Dr. Wilson by his own efforts prevented the capture of over a thousand sick and convalescent soldiers, together with an immense amount of gov-

ernment stores and hospital property. He seized the rolling stock of the railroad and by running trains all night removed the inmates and the entire contents of the hospital before the occupation of the enemy.

Dr. Wilson was then made a member of the field staff of Major-General Godfrey Weitzel as his medical director and was present at the surrender of Port Hudson, which event completed the opening of the Mississippi river. Later he narrowly escaped capture in the unfortunate expedition to Sabine Pass on the Texas coast and, returning to New Orleans, was with the demonstration into the Teche country. He was recalled from the Nineteenth Army Corps to assume medical charge of the defenses of New Orleans, on the staff of General Joseph J. Reynolds, at a time when strenuous effort was being put forth to prevent the entrance of yellow fever into the Crescent city. Although the role that the mosquito plays in promoting the dissemination of this disease was not then known, it was yet possible by careful and thorough sanitation and the isolation of the sick in wholesome locations, to prevent its spread. Army regulations and discipline offered excellent opportunities for thoroughness in this respect and soldiers in large numbers were employed in making perfect the city's sanitary condition. The results were at once apparent. The city had never before known summers so free from disease as during its military occupation of 1863 and 1864, and this notwithstanding the presence of large numbers of unacclimated northern people, both in the army and as civilian temporary residents. The lesson was well learned by the citizens of New Orleans. Never since that time has the city been the victim of those terribly severe epidemics which previously had so frequently decimated its population and had made residence there during the summer months an event to be dreaded and avoided. Dr. Wilson's indefatigable labor and the depressing effect of the malarial climate undermined his health and he returned home for a brief period of rest and recuperation. Before his leave of absence had expired, however, he was again in active duty, being placed in charge of the Stanton, one of the large hospitals in Washington, which he conducted with signal success, as evidenced by the fact that it was next to the last of the great general hospitals of the war to be closed. While in charge of the Stanton, Secretary of War Stanton appointed Dr. Wilson a member of the board to examine the veteran medical officers for commissions in Hancock's Veteran First Corps. He was made president of the board upon the retirement of Colonel Dougherty and on the organization of the corps became its medical director. Here Dr. Wilson found his former preceptor in a subordinate position as an acting assistant surgeon under contract in the wards of the Lincoln Hospital. He immediately invited him to appear before the board, arranging that the president—Surgeon Dougherty—should alone conduct the entire examination. As a result Dr. Betton promptly received from President Lincoln his commission as the ranking surgeon of the corps. When, in 1866, the regimental flags of the Pennsylvania volunteers were returned to the custody of the state, General Hancock requested Surgeon Wilson to serve again upon his staff in the parade and ceremonies of the day, thus making tactful recognition of their previous relations. Dr. Wilson was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The accuracy and system with which his accounts had been kept were manifest in the fact that all were adjusted within two days.

With the ending of the war Dr. Wilson resumed the private practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He has always continued in general practice, although he has done much notable hospital work, serving for extended periods on the surgical staffs of the Howard Hospital, the Woman's Hospital and the Jewish Hospital. From 1867 until 1883 he was professor of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He taught surgery to women when it was considered almost a crime to do so. Many of the women who have gained distinction as surgeons and gynecologists and whose work is an honor to the profession received their early training in his classes at the Woman's College and at his clinics in the Woman's Hospital. He was the first to perform an ovariotomy in the latter place. The operation was a double one, presenting points of especial difficulty and risk, and the successful result added much to the prestige of the then recently organized institution. He acted as surgeon of the Howard Hospital for ten years and for more than forty years has been surgeon on the staff of the Jewish Hospital, a position he still retains. Loving his profession and entirely devoted to it, he still continues in active work; of course in a considerable degree restricted in its scope. He is much in request as a consultant and in out of town calls. Then, too, many who had benefited by his service in earlier years turn naturally to him in sickness and distress; and he finds much satisfaction in that, while abating physical ills, he can often by a word or two relieve much mental anxiety.

Dr. Wilson is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is an honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, a member of the societies of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of the Gulf and many other medical and social organizations.

In 1851 Dr. Wilson was married to Mara Louisa Rebola, the eldest daughter of L. Rebola, a prominent merchant and an officer of the Italian contingent of Napoleon's army. Her mother was a member of the distinguished Francis family of Boston and a double first cousin of Lydia Maria Child. The death of Mrs. Wilson occurred in 1895. There were two sons and two daughters of the marriage, but the younger son, Dr. Arthur M. Wilson, mentioned in this volume, passed away in 1884, while the elder son, Samuel, also died in early manhood.

PERCY A. KLEY.

Percy A. Kley, an architect of Philadelphia, recognized throughout the country as one of the most successful and progressive of the builders of packing houses and buildings of similar construction, was born in Chicago on the 5th of May, 1869, and throughout his life has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise that dominates the middle west. What he has to do he does quickly and efficiently. When he sees a need he sets to work to meet it. In this he has developed an initiative spirit that has made him a leader in that department of architectural construction in which he has specialized.

While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, John and Margaret Kley, he attended the public schools of Chicago, passing through consecutive grades until he left the high school in 1884. He was afterward a student in the Chicago Manual Training School, graduating in the class of 1889 and made his initial step in the business world in the employ of Weir & Craig of Chicago, of which company his father was at that time president. The son was superintendent of construction for this concern for a period of eight years, during which time he had charge of the erection of the mechanical equipment in many of the large packing houses in Sioux City, Iowa, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and many other western towns. On the severance of his connection with this company, he went to New York city, where for five years he maintained an office as mechanical engineer and architect.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Kley came to Philadelphia and opened an office at 1936 Sansom street, whence in August, 1906, he removed to 1535 Chestnut street. From the beginning of his identification with the public interests of the city he has been very successful. He has gained fame throughout the United States and is the only representative of packing house construction in the country devoting his entire time to that particular line of building. Among some of the prominent plants which he has designed and constructed are the packing house of Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pennsylvania; plant of John J. Felin & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia; the Seltzer Packing Company, Pottsville; and the Frederick City Abattoir Company, Frederick, Maryland; and numerous others. He was the first architect to build a modern sanitary plant on the island of Cuba, having built the Matadero de Luyano Company's plant which has proved one of the biggest successes in Havana. He has given special study to the construction of packing houses, viewing the question from every standpoint possible, and that he has come to be an authority on this department of building was indicated by the fact that he was called upon to address the American Meat Packers Association at their annual convention in 1909 at Chicago. On that occasion he spoke upon Packing House Construction, emphasizing the need for better buildings if improved sanitary condition would be secured and better equipment for modern method were to be utilized and the cost of production reduced to a minimum. He not only advised steel and concrete construction, but also urged the necessity of many windows that light and air might be had in abundance and also urged the adoption of scientific methods of ventilation and the application of electricity for operating the machinery. He had investigated the question of building packing houses not only from the standpoint of architect and builder but also in relation to the needs of the packers that the work of the packing houses should be facilitated without the needless expenditure of time, labor or material. He is as familiar with the work done in packing houses as the owners thereof, and, recognizing their needs, he set to work to meet these, discussing the question in every possible phase and in clear, concise manner showing the possibility of a successful solution of many problems which have heretofore vexed the packers. The president on this occasion tendered him in the name of the convention "sincere thanks for the clear, lucid and comprehensive explanation he has just given us on the packing house construction," adding: "we have just listened to one of the finest papers that I have ever heard read."

Like the great majority of the successful young business men of the present day, Mr. Kley does not give his attention to his business to the exclusion of all else, realizing the fact that other and outside interests serve to keep an even balance in one's mental and physical powers. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing, delights in roller skating and baseball and was one of the organizers and former president of the Allentown City Baseball League. He also enjoys boxing, motoring, boating and traveling and uses for pleasure and business a fine automobile. In manner he is alert and ready for what the moment brings. He does not hesitate to say what he does know, or to say that he does not know if such is the case, and yet there are few questions propounded to him upon construction matters for which he does not have a ready and correct answer.

Mr. Kley was married in Philadelphia to Miss Clara Palmer and they have one son, Ransom. While he now has his office in Philadelphia, he has been spoken of as P. A. Kley of all over the United States. One meeting him never dreams of failure in connection with him but realizes that he is making rapid strides toward the goal of success.

LEWIS L. WALKER, M. D.

Dr. Lewis L. Walker, deceased, was a man of broad literary attainments as well as of professional skill in the practice of medicine. Born in 1825, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, his life record covered the intervening years to the 19th of January, 1894, when he passed away in Philadelphia. Through family ties he was connected with Colonel James Burd, who held his commission under King George III. James Burd married Sarah Shippen, a daughter of Edward Shippen and a sister of Chief Justice Shippen. The latter's daughter was the wife of Benedict Arnold and her social ostracism by the leading people of this country following her husband's treachery caused her departure to England, where she spent her remaining days, although indisputable facts have long since established her innocence in connection with the famous treason case.

Early determining upon the practice of medicine as his life work, Dr. Walker was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847 and thereafter entered the field of general practice, in which he continued with notable success for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he was crippled in a runaway accident and retired from active practice. Through reading and research, however, he kept in close touch with the onward march of the profession and with many lines of progressive thought. He was a frequent and valued contributor to literary, medical and church publications and was a valued member of the Athenæum. His broad reading made him an interesting companion to the most cultured and his conversation was always enriched by an interesting originality.

On the 22d of June, 1885, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Juliet C. Pollock of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Emily (Clay) Pollock. Dr. Walker was an Episcopalian in religious faith and took very active interest in all of the different departments of the church work. He served as vestryman

of several congregations of this city, was thoroughly informed concerning church history and, imbued with a deeply fervent religious spirit, wrote various articles for publication in the church papers. He was a man of broad scholarly attainments and, moreover, possessed an abiding charity and deep human sympathy which won for him the respect, confidence and high regard of his fellowmen.

HOWARD SCHULTZ ANDERS, M. D.

Dr. Howard Schultz Anders was born in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1866, within a stone's throw of the old observatory of David Rittenhouse. His father, Nathaniel Heebner Anders, also a native of Montgomery county, was there engaged in dealing in merchandise until his removal to Philadelphia in 1872, when he established a furniture store, which he conducted until his death in 1882, when he was forty-four years of age. He married Regina Gerhard Schultz, who is still living. Dr. Anders is by birthright a Schwenkfelder, being descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from Caspar Schwenkfeld, whose followers, seeking to escape religious persecution, came to America from Germany, landing at Philadelphia on the 23d of September, 1734, from the ship St. Andrew, which had sailed from England. The Schwenkfeldians came from southeastern Prussia and were German Puritans of a very liberal evangelical and advanced doctrine. Many of the Doctor's ancestors on the maternal side were men of distinction, his great grandfather and great-great-great-grandfather having been prominent theologians of that sect.

Dr. Anders was the eldest of a family of five, of whom two are now deceased. He has a brother, D. Webster Anders, who is chief engineer for the Filbert Construction & Paving Company, and a sister, Mrs. S. Maus Purple, of Los Angeles, California. In the public schools of Philadelphia Dr. Anders pursued his early education and afterward was graduated from the Central high school with the eighty-third class (of 1885), receiving his Master of Arts degree therefrom in 1892, on which occasion he delivered the master's address on a subject concerning public health. For two years he engaged in business as bookkeeper for a dry-goods commission house and meanwhile took up scientific studies at night preparatory to entering upon the practice of medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, on which occasion he received honorable mention for his graduation thesis entitled, Street Width, Its Causal Relation to the Mortality of Tuberculosis. Following his graduation he served for one year as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and since then has been engaged in active general and consultation practice, specializing somewhat on diseases of the heart and lungs.

Dr. Anders has won a notable and enviable position in professional circles. In 1892-93 he was instructor on diseases of children at the Medico-Chirurgical College and for several years thereafter was instructor in clinical medicine at the same institution, while since 1899 he has been professor of physical diagnosis. He is also the author of a text-book on physical diagnosis, containing four hundred and fifty-six pages and published by Appleton of New York in 1907.

DR. H. S. ANDERS

He has served as visiting physician to the Samaritan Hospital for five years and to the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia General Hospital for three years. He was a pioneer (1894) in the agitation for the adoption of individual communion cups and public drinking cups for sanitary reasons; and wrote a number of monographs on the subject. He has witnessed a notable growth in the movement in churches; for in 1895 there were only about twenty churches using individual communion cups, while today there are nearly fifteen thousand. Dr. Anders has always been very active in tuberculosis work and was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, serving as its president for three years. He was the first authority on tuberculosis to urge a state sanitarium for the treatment of the tubercular poor in Pennsylvania; and his visits to Harrisburg during three legislative sessions were largely responsible for the subsequent appropriation of a million dollars for such work under the splendid administration of the present health commissioner, Dr. Dixon. Dr. Anders was also largely instrumental in having passed an anti-spitting bill and having the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company do away with the dust infected and disease breeding plush cushions in the old trolley cars. He has studied the street cleaning methods of the principal cities of Europe and America and has contrasted the conditions of Philadelphia with other cities. In the last two years he has taken a leading part in agitating against public health dangers of dust in connection with inadequate cleaning and the neglect of street sprinkling in Philadelphia, in a series of letters to the public press, in which the results of his investigations were summarized and the menace to health through the filthy, dust infected atmosphere pointed out. It was insisted that public health and sanitary safety demanded that the street cleaning and sprinkling specifications should be enforced and better, more modern methods of cleaning and allaying dust should be adopted for the future. He has delivered many lectures on the prevention of tuberculosis in Philadelphia and throughout the state, and few men, even among the members of the profession, are so thoroughly informed concerning the means and processes by which disease is spread.

Dr. Anders has recently been elected a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society of London in recognition of a series of investigations which he made relating to weather phenomena and influenza epidemics, published since 1898 in the Transactions of the American Climatological Association. He has also been a frequent contributor to current medical literature and is a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Anders also belongs to the Pennsylvania German Society, to the Yachtsmen's Club and to University Lodge, No. 610, F. & A. M. His political faith is that of the independent republican movement and his religious belief that of the Baptist church. He was school director in the fifteenth ward for two years, being elected by all parties, and was also the first candidate for city coroner on the municipal league ticket. His favorite recreations are sailing and tennis and hours of leisure are devoted thereto. He is greatly interested in the study of trees and holds membership with the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He

enjoys travel, and in 1909 made a trip to Europe, visiting England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Italy. He is also a lover of books, music, paintings and fine rugs, and he is the possessor of one of the finest general libraries of any physician in Philadelphia. The interests of Dr. Anders cover wide scope, his investigations and researches have been extensively carried on, his studies have covered a broad range and few men are better informed upon a great variety of subjects than he. Moreover, he stands in all things for progress and improvement and for the beneficial and ennobling influences of life, while in his professional work his standards are of the highest.

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM.

William Guggenheim, capitalist of Philadelphia, his native city, was born November 6, 1869, the youngest son of Meyer and Barbara (Meyers) Guggenheim, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. He supplemented his early education by the mastery of a course in mining, metallurgy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in a period of thorough service in the Guggenheim Smelting Works at Pueblo, Colorado. His father had become investor in extensive mining properties of the west and William Guggenheim was associated with him in partnership relations. In 1890 he went to Monterey, Mexico, with his brother Solomon, to superintend the erection of new smelting works there and later was similarly engaged at Aguascalientes. He remained in Mexico as manager of the firm's interests in mining and smelting in that country until 1900, when he retired as an active member of the firm, although he is still financially interested in their properties of the west and south. He is also connected with many other of the mammoth business enterprises of the United States as a stockholder and director, and the sound judgment which he manifests as a factor in the control of these interests entitles him to be ranked with American captains of industry.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.

George W. Crawford, who in the years of his active connection with trade interests was well known as a commission merchant of Philadelphia, was born August 9, 1838, in Demerara, British Guiana, in the West Indies, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 18th of August, 1906. His parents were George and Sarah (Huston) Crawford. The father was born in Scotland and from that country went to the West Indies, where he engaged in the jewelry business. His wife was a native of the West Indies and a daughter of Mrs. Mary Huston, who was the owner of a large sugar cane plantation and six hundred slaves, all of whom were freed in 1838 through an emancipation proclamation issued by Queen Victoria.

George W. Crawford acquired his early education in the West Indies and at the age of twenty years went to London, England, where he entered Queens

College and prepared for a surgeon's course, but, owing to financial reverses in the family, he was forced to abandon his college work. He was twenty-one years of age when he sailed for America, landing at Philadelphia. In this city he was first employed as a confidential man by the Charles T. Ellis & Sons Company, wholesale druggists, with whom he remained for many years. Later he became interested in the produce business with Nichols & Lehman, the firm later becoming Crawford & Lehman and so continuing until the death of the senior partner. The business is still being carried on under the name of the Crawford & Lehman Commission Company. Mr. Crawford, practically without funds when he arrived in America, was a self-made man, deserving all the credit and praise that the term implies. He shunned notoriety of any kind but possessed a most kind and loving disposition and enjoyed the friendship of practically all with whom he was brought in contact. He delighted in literature and was a well read man. He also took great interest in pictures and other forms of art and found keen pleasure in those things which counteract the somewhat narrowing and ofttimes sordid interests of a life that is devoted exclusively to money-making.

On the 22d of June, 1865, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Margaret Nichols, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Dailey) Nichols, the former a leading grocer of Illinois. They had one daughter, Eva, who is at home with her mother. In his political views Mr. Crawford was an earnest republican. He was a stanch admirer of Robert G. Ingersoll although reared in the Methodist faith. He held membership in Philadelphia Lodge No. 72, F. & A. M., and was in hearty sympathy with its humanitarian principles of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. His life displayed many beautiful phases of character and disposition, winning him the warm regard of all with whom business and social relations brought him in contact.

HENRY FLANNERY, M. D.

Dr. Henry Flannery, whose sudden death, July 2, 1908, removed from the medical ranks of Philadelphia a physician whose work was of growing importance, was born in Douglassville, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1867, and was a son of Henry and Mary Flannery, who are also now deceased.

Dr. Flannery began his education in the private school of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was enrolled as a medical student. He completed the prescribed course and was graduated with the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1901. He then received appointment to the position of resident physician in St. Mary's Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months, during which time he enjoyed that broad and varied experience which hospital practice brings and which constitutes a splendid training for general practice. He was also connected with the surgical dispensary of St. Mary's Hospital at the time of his death. He first practiced at the Falls of Schuylkill and on removing to Philadelphia opened an office on Broad street. As a general practitioner he was splendidly qualified

for the duties that devolved upon him and continually read and studied along professional lines, thus promoting his skill and efficiency. He also belonged to the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and was a member of the Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity.

On the 17th of October, 1896, Dr. Flannery was married to Miss Mary Donahue, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Henry Donahue, who was formerly president of the Horn & Brannan Gas Fixture Company of this city but is now deceased. Dr. Flannery was a member of the Catholic church. A splendid young man with a promising future before him, his sudden and unexpected death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to the many friends whom he had won during the period of his residence in this city. His social qualities also endeared him to those with whom he came in contact and he possessed a cheery and hopeful disposition that served as a tonic to those whom he visited professionally, helping to counteract any discouragement or depression which they might feel. He was conscientious in the performance of every professional duty and this coupled with his scientific knowledge made his services valuable.

GEORGE M. CONARROC.

Among the lawyers who have done notable work at the Philadelphia bar, their professional service commended by the consensus of public opinion, was George M. Conarroc, who was born in this city in 1831, a son of George W. Conarroc, a native of New Jersey who became a prominent portrait painter. Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement and provided with excellent educational privileges, George M. Conarroc came to manhood well equipped for large responsibilities. He was educated in an Episcopal academy of this city and on the completion of his more specifically literary course entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. The possession of wealth or social position or the aid of influential friends is no guaranty for professional advancement. Each member of the bar must depend upon his own merits and ability for the attainment of success and, realizing this fact, George M. Conarroc soon proved his worth in the conduct of important litigated interests. He acquired an extensive practice, especially in the orphans' court and in the management of estates.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Conarroc was married to Miss Nancy Dunlap, a daughter of Thomas Dunlap, one of the most prominent attorneys of his day and also very active in the affairs of the city. He was, moreover, widely known for his generosity, being ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. The mother of Mrs. Conarroc was a representative of the famous Biddle family who were among the first settlers of Philadelphia. Mr. Dunlap was born September 4, 1816, and died July 11, 1867.

The death of Mr. Conarroc occurred August 25, 1896, at his handsome summer home at York Beach, Maine, when he was sixty-five years of age. He was a man of rather retiring disposition and of domestic taste, yet he took active interest in public affairs relative to the progress and advancement of the city, state and nation. In politics he was a stanch republican, giving earnest, intelligent and

effective support to the party. He was also prominent in connection with the affairs of management of the Episcopal church and for many years acted as vestryman at St. Mark's and also at the church of St. James the Less. He was a member of the Philadelphia and Penn Clubs and his social prominence was no less pronounced than his professional ability nor his patriotic citizenship. His salient qualities were such as gave him standing among Philadelphia's foremost and honored citizens and causes his memory to be revered by all who knew him.

JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD.

Forty-three years' connection with the Philadelphia bar, characterized by marked devotion to the interests of his clients and unfaltering activity in the promotion of legal interests intrusted to his care, have brought John Sergeant Gerhard to a position among the distinguished lawyers of this, his native city. The names of his ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines figure in connection with the history of the legal profession in Philadelphia. He is a direct descendant of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was a member of the first continental congress and attorney general of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1780. His maternal grandfather was John Sergeant, long a prominent and successful practitioner in Philadelphia, who was admitted to practice in 1799. His father, Benjamin Gerhard, attained eminence in the profession of the law, continuing in active practice until his death in 1864. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Sergeant.

John Sergeant Gerhard was born December 24, 1845, and had the benefit of early instruction in private schools. He afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1865, with the degree of A. B. He completed a course in the law department of that institution with the LL. B. degree in 1867 and on the 16th of November of that year was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Philadelphia where he has since remained in active practice. With a thorough understanding of the science and the principles of the law, he combines a readiness of resource that has prevented him from ever being taken unawares by the opposing counsel. He draws from the storehouse of general wisdom as well to elucidate and emphasize his points and his strength both as an advocate and counselor is widely recognized. He has largely devoted his energies and abilities to litigation of a civil and corporate character and during the past forty years or more has been identified with the preparation and prosecution of a number of important cases.

In early manhood, when but nineteen years of age Mr. Gerhard enlisted in the University Light Artillery, serving in 1864 and 1865. His career since that time has been one of exceptional usefulness in its relation to the interests of society and few men possess the peculiar order of ability which has enabled him, in addition to the superior management of his individual affairs, to so largely promote matters of vital importance to the public at large.

In 1873 Mr. Gerhard wedded Miss Maria Pepper, a daughter of Dr. William Pepper, and they reside at Overbrook. Theirs is an enviable position in social

circles where broad and liberal culture is regarded as a necessary attribute to agreeableness. Mr. Gerhard's genial personality has secured for him warm and sincere friendship in the various walks of life. Moreover, he is a valuable acquisition to those gatherings where the significant and vital questions of the day are discussed as relating to the individual, the community or the nation. With a mind analytical, logical and inductive, his opinions concerning such questions are a compelling force in molding public opinion because of his keen insight and his habit of determining the relation of a single incident or circumstance to both cause and effect.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, JR.

Alexander Lawrence, Jr., a prominent and successful representative of industrial interests in Philadelphia, is at the head of the Lawrence-McFadden Company, filler and varnish manufacturers, conducting an extensive business in the United States, Canada and Europe. His birth occurred in this city on the 30th of October, 1858, his parents being Alexander and Sarah Ann Lawrence. The father, who was born in Maryland on the 29th of November, 1827, came to Philadelphia at an early age and secured a position in the Watson bakery. Subsequently he was connected with Robert Riddle in the sale of mineral waters from 1859 until 1880. During the following ten years he was engaged in business as a dealer in new and second-hand furniture and then became night watchman for the Northern Liberties Bank at Third and Vine streets. Since 1901, however, he has lived in honorable retirement, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in well earned ease. He is well known and highly esteemed throughout the community as a man whose life has been upright and honorable in all its relations. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for the past sixty years and is also a veteran member of the I. O. O. F.

Alexander Lawrence, Jr., attended the public schools of this city until fourteen years of age and then entered the silverware house of Mead & Robbins, remaining with that concern as office boy for two years. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk by the Great American Shoe Stores at Eighth and Vine streets, there remaining for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he secured a position as clerk in the wholesale notion house of J. K. McIlvaine & Sons, in whose employ he continued for three years. Entering the service of the firm of Young, Smith, Field & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, he was first employed as order clerk and later became a salesman, acting in the latter capacity for two years, when he began dealing in new and second-hand furniture as a partner of his father. At the end of seven years he and his brother bought out their father's interest, continuing the business for four years longer before disposing of it. He was next employed as a salesman by William Waterall & Company, paint manufacturers, for two years and then became connected with the paint manufacturing establishment of William T. Lindeman & Company, remaining with that concern in the capacity of salesman for eight years. On the expiration of that period he purchased an interest in the Queen City Varnish

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, JR.

Company and became the Philadelphia manager and a member of the board of directors but sold out at the end of four years. In 1902, he became the senior member of the Lawrence, McFadden & Elliott Company, then located at No. 324 North American street, and in 1906 they purchased and absorbed the Barrett-Lindeman Company at the death of Mr. Barrett. The concern is now known as the Lawrence-McFadden Company, with Alexander Lawrence as president. Their varnish factory is located at Fourth and Bristol streets and the main factory is at No. 1400 Frankford avenue. They employ fifty men in the manufacture of fillers, stains and varnishes, and their business extends all over the United States, Canada and Europe. In 1909 the business of the house amounted to a half million dollars. No fortunate combination of circumstances aided Alexander Lawrence in his career. On the contrary he placed his dependence upon the safe, substantial qualities which constitute the basis of all business success and by his industry and enterprise has gained an enviable measure of prosperity.

On the 19th of March, 1884, in Philadelphia, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Annie Williams, by whom he had four children, namely: Helen R., who graduated as a professional nurse; Elsie W., a graduate of the Pennsylvania School of Art; Marie Adel, who died in infancy; and Delma E., a high-school student.

In politics Mr. Lawrence is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is identified with the Travelers Protective Association, acting as state president and national director of the organization. For the past thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking a very active interest in all church work. Since 1903 he has been president of the board of trustees of Gethsemane church at the southeast corner of Broad and Westmoreland streets, and assisted in building the Thirteenth Street Methodist Episcopal church on Thirteenth below Vine. He is well known in the city in which he has spent his entire life, and his many good qualities have gained for him the friendship and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interest than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many difficulties and with a certainty that could have been attained only through their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Alexander Lawrence, Jr.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BAKER, M. D.

Dr. William Franklin Baker, holding high rank in the medical profession in Philadelphia as one of the leading exponents of homeopathic principles and practice, was born in this city, August 11, 1876. His father, Thomas Baker, was connected with commercial interests as a carpet manufacturer. The public schools afforded the son his early educational privileges, and passing through consecutive grades he was eventually graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1895. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered

the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1898, and further pursued his professional studies in Heidelberg University, at Heidelberg, Germany. Since his return he has practiced in Philadelphia and his thorough preparation and zeal in his chosen calling have brought him rapid advancement. He is now lecturer on medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and neurologist to the Hahnemann Hospital While his attention is largely given to his professional duties, he is also extensively interested in Tokay grape raising in the Sacramento valley of California.

Dr. Baker is a stalwart republican in his political views, a Mason in his fraternal relations, and Methodist in his religious belief, and these associations indicate the nature of his interests and the principles which govern him in life's relations. He is also identified with the various national; state and county medical organizations and his close conformity to the highest standard of professional ethics has gained him in unqualified measure the confidence, respect and good will of the medical practitioners of his native city.

WILLIAM F. WEISS.

William F. Weiss, now deceased, was one of the best known hatters in the city of Philadelphia. He owned a large retail store at the corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, the center of the retail business district, and there carried on business during the greater part of his life. His success was the direct and logical outcome of his ability, enterprise and close application, for he started upon his business career without any special advantages and without the assistance of wealth or influential friends. He was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1865, a son of Fabian and Catherine Weiss, the latter a native of New York city and the former of Berlin, Germany, where in early manhood he learned the tailor's trade. He afterward came to America and resided in New York city for a few years. Subsequently he came to Philadelphia where he carried on a tailoring business throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife spent their last days here.

William F. Weiss was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in early youth obtained a position in a hat store on Ridge avenue near Twenty-third street, being employed as an errand boy to deliver purchases. There he became acquainted with the trade, remaining with his first employer for a few years, his ability, faithfulness and diligence winning him promotion to larger responsibilities. He also worked as a clerk in different hat stores, and saving everything possible from his earnings he at length secured a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase a stock and begin business on his own account. His store being located in the center of the down town business district he soon built up a large trade and became one of the leading hatters of the city. He established a reputation for the excellent character of the goods which he handled as well as for the reliability of the house and his commercial methods commended him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mr. Weiss was married in Philadelphia to Miss Matilda J. Marke, a native of this city and a daughter of Edward and Madeline (Cavanaugh) Marke, natives of France and New York city respectively. Her father while a resident of France became a sculptor and, crossing the Atlantic to this country when a young man, settled in Philadelphia but spent most of his time in the central states following the business for which he had qualified. Some of the fine sculpture and statuary in the different parts of the central states is an indication of his handiwork and skill. He passed away in middle life and his wife is also deceased. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss were four children, Walter Gilbert, Madeline, Angela and Theodora, all of whom reside with their mother. In February, 1907, Mr. Weiss became ill and his physicians said that an operation was necessary. He only survived the operation for a few days, however, and passed away on the 22d of February, 1907. The shock of his sudden illness and death was so great to his father and mother as to occasion their deaths soon afterward.

For a time after the demise of her husband Mrs. Weiss conducted the business, remaining at its head for about two years, but a year ago she sold out. She resides at No. 3533 North Sixteenth street, where she owns a commodious and beautiful residence. Mr. Weiss was a lover of all manly outdoor sports, particularly the national game of baseball. He belonged to several clubs and social orders of the city in which he was popular, and in business circles held the high regard of colleagues and contemporaries.

EDWIN K. BIRCH.

Edwin K. Birch was born April 7, 1839, in Philadelphia, and died in this city on the 17th of June, 1898. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Steinmetz) Birch, also of Philadelphia, and the father was one of the first auctioneers of the city, conducting his business near the old coffee house at Second and Market streets. He became one of the most prominently known men, his business interests bringing him a wide acquaintance, while his ability placed him in a leading position in his field of labor.

Edwin K. Birch was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at the age of seventeen or eighteen years he became a dry-goods clerk, which position he occupied for a short time. He then became his father's assistant and under his direction learned the business of auctioneering and became his father's successor at the latter's death. He then continued the auctioneering business until his own demise in 1898. As a business man he sustained an unassailable reputation for his honesty. Never did he misquote an article and his word came to be recognized as one in which implicit confidence could be placed. Because of the uprightness of his life he was a man who feared none, never courted favor but enjoyed the friendship and the warm regard of all who knew him.

On the 23d of January, 1877, Mr. Birch was married to Miss Ellen B. Brenner, a daughter of John G. and Anna B. (Fordney) Brenner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her father became one of Philadelphia's pioneer hardware merchants, conducting business for many years on Market street. He was also one of the

charter members and directors of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and was connected with many important business enterprises of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Birch was born a daughter, Nan Brenner Birch, who is at home with her mother.

The death of Mr. Birch occurred in 1898 and was the occasion of deep regret not only to the members of his immediate family but to the friends whom he had won over a wide territory. He was a home-loving man, devoted to his family, was fond of music and a splendid entertainer. In conversation he also held the interest of his auditors, enriching his talk with many interesting anecdotes which came to him through his own experience. His life was the exemplification of many sterling qualities and he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

L. NAPOLEON BOSTON, A. M., M. D.

Dr. L. Napoleon Boston, who in hospital work, private practice and as an educator, has left and is leaving his impress upon the history of the medical profession in Philadelphia, was born at Pine Hill, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of March, 1871, his parents being Alfred H. and Bethiah (Bacon) Boston. His youthful days were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the academy, high school and commercial college until 1889. The three succeeding years were devoted to teaching and attending college, after which he began preparation for the practice of medicine, pursuing thorough and comprehensive courses which well equipped him for the onerous and responsible duties that have since devolved upon him. He was graduated with highest honors from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy in 1895 and from the Medico-Chirurgical College of this city with the M. D. degree in 1896. He has since received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Ursinus College of Pennsylvania in 1902.

Since 1896 Dr. Boston has been continuously engaged in practice in Philadelphia and his growing powers are the expression of wide experience and broad and thorough research into the realms of science. His ability has been recognized in various hospital appointments and also in his election to professorships. He was resident physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1906 until 1907 and was bacteriologist in the Philadelphia Hospital from 1898 until 1904, and in the Ayer chemical laboratory of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1901, and pathologist to Frankford Hospital since 1909. In 1897 he was called to the faculty of Medico-Chirurgical College, serving as instructor in obstetrics for two years; as instructor in medicine from 1899 until 1901; as director of the clinical laboratories from 1901 until 1905; as associate in medicine from 1904 until 1906, and since that time has been adjunct professor of medicine. In the same year he was elected physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital (Blockley). Imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he has acquired, he is regarded as a most capable educator and his contributions to medical literature have also been most valuable. He has edited many professional papers and is the author of a Text Book on Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods in

DR. L. NAPOLEON BOSTON

1904, and author in connection with Dr. J. M. Anders, of Medical Diagnosis in 1911.

Dr. Boston keeps in touch with the advanced work of the profession through the interchange of thought and experiences as a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Philadelphia Pathological Society. He is also a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and his study of political questions and issues of the day has led him to give earnest support to the republican party. His advancement, which has been continuous, is the logical result and outcome of ability that has found constantly widening scope in his various fields of professional labor, wherein he has won distinction and honor.

JOSEPH PENROSE STIDHAM, M. D.

Among those men whose lives have been devoted to the alleviation of sickness and suffering but have at last themselves succumbed to the dread destroyer of all was numbered Dr. Joseph Penrose Stidham, who was located at No. 4001 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1824 and was a son of Captain Joseph G. and Susan (Lunam) Stidham. The family is of Swedish origin and was founded in America by ancestors who came to the new world in 1638. Their descendants have since lived in this section of the country and have ever been characterized by loyalty and faithfulness to those interests and movements which uphold the political and legal status and promote the material and moral welfare of the community. The grandfather of Dr. Stidham was for many years treasurer of the Old Swedish church of Wilmington, Delaware.

In his youth Dr. Stidham did not have to contend against that stringent poverty which so often constitutes a bar to progress but was afforded liberal educational privileges, which he improved to the utmost and thus became thoroughly qualified for the task which he took up as a life work. After attending the Gayley private school of Wilmington he pursued his more specifically literary course in Lafayette College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1848. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania in preparation for the practice of medicine and was graduated in 1851 with the M. D. degree. He at once opened an office in this city, where he remained in active practice through the rest of his life. He was appointed vaccine physician in April, 1852. He soon built up a large private practice and at all times was keenly interested in every subject that tended to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life. He was earnest and faithful in his work and conformed most closely to a high standard of professional ethics. For a short time he was president of the Iron Roofing Company but did not give up his practice, managing his commercial interests in addition to his professional duties.

In 1856 Dr. Stidham was married to Miss Agnes G. Reid, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and they became the parents of two daughters, Margaret and Susan.

Throughout the long period of his residence in Philadelphia covering more than a half century, Dr. Stidham was always deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the city and cooperated in many measures for the general good. He served as school director from the twenty-seventh ward from 1857 until 1871 and then resigned the position on removing to another ward. He died August 7, 1903, in the Christian faith, having long been a devoted member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church. He was also a generous contributor to charity and in his professional life found ample opportunity to aid his fellowmen. He never refused to respond to the call of the sick even when he knew no remuneration could be expected. He was actuated in his professional service by broad humanitarian principles and his life was characterized by many kindly deeds. At his death he was one of the most venerable physicians of Philadelphia, having almost reached the age of eighty, and he passed to his reward "rich in honor, years and troops of friends."

JACOB GERHAB.

Jacob Gerhab, while a resident of Philadelphia, was well known in commercial circles as a wholesale and retail dealer in carriage hardware. He started upon life's journey, November 20, 1838, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was about sixty-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. His parents were Coleman and Christiana Gerhab. In the public schools he obtained his education and after putting aside his textbooks engaged in farming for a short time, but thinking to find better business opportunities in industrial fields he turned his attention to carriage manufacturing in North Wales, Pennsylvania, continuing work along that line in that place and in Telford for seven years. He then came to Philadelphia and throughout his remaining days was closely associated with commercial interests as a wholesale and retail dealer in carriage hardware. The business, established on a small scale, was developed along substantial lines and in harmony with the highest principles of commercial integrity. Eventually it reached extensive proportions with large trade interests, reaching out to various sections of the country. The policy instituted at the outset was always maintained, it being the purpose of the head of the house to give full return for value received, while all matters were executed with dispatch and all mistakes, if any there were, quickly and correctly adjusted. Mr. Gerhab was also known as a director of the German Building & Loan Association.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Jacob Gerhab and Miss Leanna Geisinger, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of four children, two of whom are living: Anna, now the wife of Clinton H. Cline; and William, who married Annie Brill. The son and son-in-law now conduct the business which was established by Mr. Gerhab and successfully carried on by him until his demise, which occurred in 1900.

He was a democrat in his political views and while he never sought nor held office, he ever gave stalwart support to the principles in which he believed. His religious faith was evidenced by his membership in the Lutheran church and he

was identified with several social organizations, including the Driving Club, the Rifle Club and the Constater Club. A man of genuine personal worth, he was no less highly esteemed for the honorable principles which throughout his life governed his conduct than for the success which he achieved, making him one of the leading merchants of the city.

DANIEL LONGAKER, M. D.

Dr. Daniel Longaker, for thirty years a practitioner of Philadelphia, was born near Collegeville, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1858. He is a representative of one of the old families of the state. The earliest ancestor of whom there is record was one Daniel Längenecker, who came probably from Zurich, Switzerland. He was a Menonite preacher and also a farmer, for the teachings of that sect would not permit a salaried minister. Henry Längenecker, the great-grandfather, was born near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and learned and followed the blacksmith's trade. He died about the year 1795, at the age of forty, and left but one son, Abraham, who changed the spelling of the name to Longaker. He was born near the town of Collegeville, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, the family home being at that time in the township of Limerick. He was a weaver by trade and also followed the occupation of farming. He spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, his birth occurring in 1792, his death in 1872. His son, Abraham Longaker, Jr., who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, became a contractor and builder, and later was engaged extensively in farming, and in the course of years was widely known in business relations in his native county. He has now practically retired but still makes his home near Collegeville. As success attended him he extended his efforts to other fields, becoming a director in the Rogersford National Bank and also the owner of considerable stock in the Perkiomen Fire Insurance Company. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party but he has never held office save in connection with the schools. He is an active member of the Lutheran church and a life that now covers seventy-six years has brought to him the respect, confidence and good will of his fellowmen. He married Susan Correll, who was born near Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania. She was a devoted member of the Lutheran church but aside from that confined her interest to her home, her family and a few lifelong friends. She was a woman of very lovable disposition, which enabled her to retain to the time of her death the friendly regard of those whom she had known in youth. Several of her childhood playmates attended her funeral. She was descended on both sides from families who came to Pennsylvania in the early colonial days and was a first cousin of Adam H. Fetterolf, ex-president of Girard College of Philadelphia. The death of Mrs. Longaker occurred in October, 1910, when she was seventy-six years of age. In the family were five children: Henry, a stationary engineer of Philadelphia; Anna, the wife of Henry Landis, of Montgomery county; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob G. Kinsey, of Philadelphia; Frank, who is a clergyman of the Lutheran church at Zelinople, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Daniel.

Dr. Longaker attended the district schools of his native county and afterward was a student in Washington Hall Trappe, a school conducted by Professor Abel Rambo, then county superintendent of schools. After coming to Philadelphia Dr. Longaker entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in due course of time, and subsequently he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1879, and was graduated in the class of 1881. Immediately following his graduation he associated himself with the late Dr. Albert H. Smith, Joshua G. Allen and also the late Dr. Elwood Wilson, all of the Lying-In-Charity of Philadelphia. He was at the same time visiting physician to the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia and later became visiting physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and afterward visiting gynecologist and obstetrician to the Jewish Maternity Hospital. He has specialized in obstetrical work and has gained wide and favorable reputation in this connection.

In 1890 Dr. Longaker became a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and he also holds membership with the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. For many years he has been a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and for the past two years has been its first vice president. He is also a member of the Northwestern Medical Society and all of these connections keep him in close touch with the advancement of the profession.

On the 18th of December, 1884, in Philadelphia, Dr. Longaker was married to Miss Margaret A. Pancoast, a daughter of the late Nathan Folwell Pancoast, of this city. Mrs. Longaker is a trustee of the Spring Garden Unitarian church and is active in the business and social affairs of the church. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born six children: D. Norman, a commercial traveler representing the Wolf Chemical Company of Philadelphia; Elizabeth P., a senior of Wellesley College, near Boston, Massachusetts, and a member of the Alpha Kappa Chi; Edwin P., a sophomore in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; Rachel F., who is a freshman in Wellesley College; Anna, attending the Girls High School of Philadelphia; and Margaret, a student in the School of Observation and Practice of the Girls Normal School of Philadelphia.

Dr. Longaker is a man of liberal thought, who takes a wide view of life and is charitable in his opinions. He embraces the opportunity for doing good individually and in his profession has contributed to the world's work by his devotion to a high standard of professional ethics.

JOHN A. WARD.

John A. Ward was a man in whom devotion to duty was a strongly marked characteristic, manifest in the work of the courts, where he was known as an able lawyer; in democratic circles, where he gave expression to his views of citizenship and public policy; in the church, where he labored untiringly; and in the home, where he was a devoted husband and father. Philadelphia numbered him among her native sons and of the city he was a lifelong resident. His birth occurred Aug-

ust 15, 1860, and in the acquirement of his education he attended La Salle College, which gave him a broad literary education, uopn which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning. His preparatory law reading was done in the office and under the direction of the late General William McCandless and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar, from which time until his demise he continued an active representative of the legal profession in the courts. He made rapid progress, early achieving success, and was recognized as an orator of ability. He appeared as counsel in much important litigation and was frequently called to the higher courts. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. However, he gave to those whom he represented the service of great talent and of unwearied industry, preparing his cases with great thoroughness and care and guarding every possible point of attack in the presentation of his cause before the courts.

Mr. Ward figured prominently in political circles, giving inflexible support to the democracy and remaining loyal to the party at all times. From early manhood he was deeply interested in the political situation and had scarcely attained his majority when he became recognized as a local democratic leader. At the age of twenty-two years he was elected chairman of the twelfth ward democratic committee and held that position during the campaign of 1882, which resulted in the election of Robert E. Pattison as governor of Pennsylvania. He often sacrificed himself on the altar of political principle. Without the least hope of success he again and again accepted the candidacy of his party for office, and at each time such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him that he ran ahead of his ticket. In 1889 he was nominated for select counsel and in 1892 for state senator. In 1903 he was a democratic candidate for judge of the superior court and ran eighteen thousand votes ahead of his colleague. He was not an office seeker in any sense, however, and his various nominations for public office were accepted by him as obligations to his party. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland chief of the division of navigation of the port of Philadelphia, but resigned two years later. He was a warm friend and stanch advocate of William Jennings Bryan, with whom he became intimately acquainted, and in both the campaign of 1896 and that of 1900 he made many speeches in support of the Nebraska statesman in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

On the 25th of January, 1899, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Cullen. He was most devoted to the interests of the home and those who knew him well speak of his personal character as most exemplary. He held to high standards of righteousness and truth and his reputation for honesty and fair dealing was above suspicion. He had an extremely high regard for the obligations that rested upon him as an attorney and the interest of his client was always his first thought. His life was practically a sacrifice to his devotion to those whom he served, for in disregard of the advice of his physician he left home to appear in court as the representative of legal interests entrusted to his care. The strain upon his health was more than he could endure and on the 18th of July, 1908, he passed away. He was a member of the Lawyers Club, Law Association, the State Bar Association, the Knights of Columbus and a director of the Democratic Club of Pennsylvania. Those who knew him intimately found him a most lovable character and those who came within the close circle of his friend-

ship found him a friend indeed. His faith in God was one of the supreme forces of his life and he ever attempted to shape his course according to the divine pattern. In all things he measured up to the full standard of honorable, upright manhood, neglectful of no duty, unmindful of no obligation that devolved upon him, ready at all times to do a service for friend or client at the sacrifice of personal ambition or gain. Such a life perpetuates one's faith in mankind and makes one hold to the belief that the world is growing better when individuals are dominated by such principles as prove the motive forces in the life history of John A. Ward.

WILLIAM S. VARE.

From a negligible factor in municipal affairs to a position of commanding influence—from "The Neck" to South Philadelphia—such in brief is the history of the past dozen years of that great section of the city south of South street and between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. While the man who would write of that development could not ignore the Business Men's Association, with its agitations and recommendations, yet the credit for actual accomplishment must be awarded to Recorder of Deeds William S. Vare. In the personal and public life of the section, in its religious, industrial and social, as well as in its political circles he has been an impelling force, generally and generously recognized. Churches have benefited by his largess, the public schools have been his solicitude, splendid municipal improvements have been and are being secured, to the advantage and embellishment of the section, ample police and fire protection is admitted, political adherents are duly cared for, and to the tale of the distressed deaf ears have never been turned. There is no secret to his success. It has been mainly a genius for hard work and the making of his constituents' interests his own interests.

William S. Vare left the grammar school for the mercantile field and began business life in an humble capacity in a department store. His industry and aptness soon won him promotion to a position in the auditing department, where he acquired those habits of method and thrift which have never left him. Shortly after attaining his majority he was elected to the first ward republican executive committee. His election as president of the committee followed and under his masterly direction the opposition was reduced to insignificance. Possessing natural executive gifts, Recorder Vare has ably administered every public trust committed to his care. The office of recorder of deeds, one of the most responsible and exacting in the city hall, with its many details and several hundred employes, he has brought to a plane of efficiency never before attained. Testimony to this effect from an unexpected quarter came from Secretary Waldo, of the Civil Service Reform Association. He was testifying before a legislative committee in 1909 and was asked his opinion of the conduct of the recorder's office. He admitted it was admirably managed and attributed it to the "unusual executive gifts" possessed by Recorder Vare. Mr. Waldo's testimonial will doubtless be voiced by those having dealings with the recorder's office. He has so expedited

WILLIAM S. VARE

the handling of deeds and mortgages that trust companies, conveyancers and real-estate agents, who were formerly compelled to wait months to have such instruments recorded, now have it done in as many weeks.

His work for South Philadelphia is household knowledge in that part of the city. Unhesitating credit is given him for securing the noble building at Broad and Jackson streets, which houses the Southern High and Manual Training High School, the first sectional public high school in the city. The dedication was the most imposing that ever attended a similar event and was due almost entirely to the interest and liberality of Recorder Vare. Other modern public schools are monuments to his concern for the youth of the section.

Efforts of a quarter of a century to secure municipal appropriations for a bridge across the Schuylkill river at Passyunk avenue came to naught until Recorder Vare took hold of the undertaking and induced councils to appropriate a sufficient sum to complete the work. He has been equally energetic and successful in behalf of parks and playgrounds. One of his first achievements as select councilman was to secure an appropriation for the John Dickinson park of the first ward and later another sum for the Mifflin park in the thirty-ninth ward.

Of all his public work in behalf of South Philadelphia, there is none in which he takes greater pride than in the League Island park and South Broad street plaza and boulevard. It was not until Mayor Reyburn's term that the city really awoke to the necessity and value of the public park and playground. Recorder Vare's efforts in behalf of League Island park and boulevard began years before, thus again demonstrating his foresight and public spirit. He has been instrumental in securing large municipal appropriations for the work, which is being energetically pushed. In the course of probably three years Philadelphia will not have there a rival to Fairmount park in size and natural scenic beauty, but the city will have one of the most beautifully appointed municipal parks and boulevards in the world. It is planned to have artistically arranged walks and driveways, artificial lakes providing boating and fishing in summer and skating in winter, magnificent horticultural displays, superb electric effects, a great baseball plot and athletic field, a casino and music hall and other necessary buildings. The plaza will extend from Thirteenth to Fifteenth streets and from Oregon avenue south for two blocks, where Broad street will be opened into a three-hundred-foot-wide boulevard, which is to be continued to Pattison avenue, seven blocks south, the northern boundary of the park. The park comprises three hundred acres and extends from Eleventh to Twentieth streets and from Pattison avenue to Government avenue, which borders the navy yard.

By some strange oversight, South Philadelphia, although traversed by three lines of cars running east and west, was practically without the benefit of the free transfer system. This was a grievous inconvenience and injustice to thousands of workers and a handicap to the local retail merchants. Enlisted by the latter, Recorder Vare appeared before the board of directors of the Rapid Transit Company and so successfully did he plead his constituents' cause that the section was granted free transfers at nearly every important junction.

The development of the water front and the filling in of the lowlands of South Philadelphia are tremendous projects involving novel engineering problems and

the expenditure of millions of money. No one is more thoroughly acquainted with the details or more anxious to assist Mayor Reyburn in working out plans than Recorder Vare.

Recorder of Deeds William S. Vare was born in the Vare homestead, Fourth and Snyder avenue, on December 24, 1867. His mother, Abigail Vare, after whom the board of education named the first modern elementary school which graced the section, was a lifelong member of the Methodist church. She was noted for her piety and charity and when, as a tribute to her memory the Recorder donated a year's salary of ten thousand dollars to the Messiah Methodist Episcopal church at Moyamensing avenue and Morris street, which she had attended, the trustees renamed it the Abigail Vare Memorial Methodist Episcopal church. During the service at which this splendid gift was commemorated, one of the speakers said: "The influence wielded by Mrs. Vare must have been ideal, when she could give to the world such useful, noble sons." And another declared: "We all know she was the mother of three fine boys, but I also know that she was the mother, practically, of unnumbered needy ones." Recorder Vare's contributions to charitable and religious associations are large and are made without regard to creed.

On February 15, 1898, Mr. Vare was elected to select council from the first ward, which then included the present thirty-ninth, and was reelected in 1901. His platform of principles is that upon which he has since stood and which has gained for him in no small measure his popularity and influence. Some of the planks were: "My constituents' interests are my interests; a greater navy yard; more small parks and the development of League Island park; completion of the boulevard; better street railway facilities; additional school buildings; better police and fire protection, and streets graded and improved so that builders may be encouraged and not handicapped."

In 1898 he was appointed a mercantile appraiser by City Treasurer Clayton McMichael. He was not only elected president of the board but assigned to the business districts of the city, in which are situated the large retail and wholesale stores, hotels and important industrial establishments.

On November 5, 1901, he was elected to the position which he occupies today—recorder of deeds—and resigned his seat in select council. John Virdin, who was recorder and desired reelection, opposed him on the municipal league and union party tickets. Vare's vote was one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six. Virdin's, ninety-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-six, and the democrats secured less than eleven thousand. In November, 1904, he was again chosen for the office by a vote of two hundred and eleven thousand and eighteen, the opposition getting but forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty. Again in November, 1907, he was reelected by a vote of one hundred and forty-seven thousand and fifty-eight, the combined democratic and city party vote amounting to fifty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-four. His election for the third time to this most influential and responsible office was without precedent. It had been regarded as a "one term" position, and Mr. Vare's signal victory was a tribute to his able administration. That it was really significant and deserved was proven at a public dinner given in his honor in that year, when he was complimented by those who had dealings with his office upon

his thorough business administration. A demonstration in his honor, as flattering as it was deserved, came on his return from Europe in 1908, when upwards of one thousand of his business and political neighbors and associates dined him on the sward at Essington. The testimonial was under the auspices of the South Philadelphia Business Men's Association and the ward political committees of the section. A huge tent had been erected on the lawn in which the banquet was served and speeches highly eulogistic were made by merchants and public men. Mayor Reyburn was among the city officials who were present and the welkin rang as he advocated the chief guest as his "logical successor to the mayoralty."

In party, as in other fields, Recorder Vare is ready with purse, time and talents. The South Philadelphia Marching Club, which has attended several presidential inaugurations and visited Washington at the time of the Taft inaugural as the John E. Reyburn Club, owes its success to Mr. Vare. It was conceded to be the largest, the best equipped and the best drilled organization which attended the ceremony. In what was to the republican party "the dark days of 1905" the Vare bailiwick, the first legislative district, was the banner one of the state. In the hard fought campaign of the fall of 1906 success was achieved, it was admitted, through the substantial aid furnished by Mr. Vare, the wards in South Philadelphia giving to District Attorney Rotan fifteen thousand majority, with the result that he was elected by a majority of twelve thousand.

When asked to what he attributed his almost phenomenal success, Recorder Vare declared: "I had the benefit of a Christian home training. I was taught to be industrious, prudent in money matters and to value friendship."

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, PH. D.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, educator and author, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1862, a son of George B. and Martha P. (Grove) Brumbaugh, who were natives of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The paternal ancestors came from Germany to Philadelphia on the ship Nancy in 1754 and took up land in Montgomery county near Norristown, the county seat. From there representatives of the name removed to the Cumberland valley and utilized the rich soil of that district for farming purposes. At the close of the Revolutionary war they were residents of Cumberland, now Huntingdon, county. They were nonconformists during the period of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country and took no active part in the war. George Brumbaugh, the great-grandfather of Martin G. Brumbaugh, became a minister, while Jacob Brumbaugh, the grandfather, was a deacon in the Dunkard church. George B. Brumbaugh, the father, was also a minister, while merchandising and school teaching likewise claimed a portion of his attention. In fact, the family has been largely represented in the ministry and in the teacher's profession. On the distaff side Martin G. Brumbaugh comes of an ancestry largely connected with agricultural interests and represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war.

In the public schools of Huntingdon county Martin G. Brumbaugh acquired his early education, which was supplemented by the scientific course in Juniata

College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then attended the Millersville State Normal School and filled the position of county superintendent of schools of Huntingdon county from 1884 until 1890, being called to the position when but twenty-two years of age—the youngest man in Pennsylvania to serve in that capacity. In 1891, at the age of twenty-nine years, he entered Harvard for post-graduate work, left that university in 1892 and won his Master of Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. The following year the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree in course.

In the spring of 1894 Dr. Brumbaugh was elected to the presidency of Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. In 1895 he was chosen professor of pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he continued to fill until granted a leave of absence in 1900 to go to Porto Rico as first commissioner of education. He remained on the island for two years, organizing the school system and promoting the educational interests there, and while residing in Porto Rico was also a member of the senate, a member of the Superior board of Health and president of the free library of San Juan. In 1902 he returned to the University of Pennsylvania to resume his duties as professor of pedagogy and so continued until elected superintendent of the schools of Philadelphia in 1906. A close student through the period of his manhood of all questions and problems which bear upon education, he has instituted many new and practical ideas which have constituted an impetus in educational work throughout the country through his exposition of his views in teachers' institutes. He has lectured before such organizations in almost every state for twenty years and was the organizer of teachers' institutes in Louisiana.

Dr. Brumbaugh's writings also cover a wide range. His first published volume, Juniata Bible Lectures, was brought out in 1893. He issued his Stories of Pennsylvania in connection with J. S. Walton in 1897; An Educational Struggle in Colonial Pennsylvania (a pamphlet) in 1898; History of the Brethren in 1899. The same year he published the Standard Readers, five volumes, in Philadelphia and the Standard Primer in connection with A. H. Hall. The Pennsylvania German was published at Reading in 1899; a pamphlet, Educational Principles Applied to the Teaching of Literature, in Philadelphia in 1900; and in the same year The Two Christopher Sowers was privately printed. His other publications of the same year were his Rose Day Address at Manheim, Pennsylvania, and Liberty Bell Leaflets. An Educational Setting of Stephen Girard's Benefaction, an address in the chapel of Girard College, May 20, 1902, was published soon afterward. In 1903 he brought out the pamphlet Why Women Teach and in 1904 another pamphlet, Nature as Educator, the latter being published by the George School of Newtown. His pamphlet Need and Scope of Moral Training of the Young was published by the Philadelphia Ethical Society in 1904; The Making of a Teacher, by the Philadelphia Sunday School Times in 1905; the Introduction to Weber's Charity School Movement in 1905. He also wrote the Introduction to Corson's Life of Longfellow. In 1907 he prepared a pamphlet on Moral Training of the Young and also a Historical Wall Map Showing the Dunker Congregations of Colonial Pennsylvania. In 1908 Lippincott published his Life and Works of Christopher Dock and in the same year he was one of the four authors of the volume Training the Teacher, published by the Philadelphia

Sunday School Times. He is the editor of the Lippincott educational series and of Van Middledyk's History of Porto Rico, published by Appleton in 1903. He is a valued member of many educational societies, educational commissions, the Valley Forge commission and various clubs. He belongs to the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania School Code commission, the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, the National Educational Association, the National Council of Education, the National Society for Scientific Study of Education, the Modern Language Association of America and the Phi Beta Kappa, a college fraternity. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and many others for historical, educational and scientific research. He was formerly a trustee of the free museums of the University of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the commercial museums of Philadelphia and president of the Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia. In more strictly social organizations he is also known, holding membership in the Franklin Inn, the University Club and the Five O'Clock Club. Those questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital interest, which effect the economic, political and sociological conditions of the country, awaken his attention and his discussion thereof on fitting occasions has constituted an influential factor in public thought and action.

JOHN BARCROFT LEQUEAR.

John Barcroft Lequear who in the last two years of his life was secretary of the Duncannon Iron Company, to which responsible position he had attained through successive promotions in recognition of his ability, was born in Huntington county, New Jersey, in 1851, and as the name indicates, was of French descent. His ancestors, crossing the Atlantic from France, purchased large tracts of land in New Jersey and were among the early settlers who contributed to the development of that state. His father was engaged in the cultivation of peaches in New Jersey. In the maternal line he was connected with the Barcroft family of which his mother was a representative. She was a niece of Stacy Barcroft, a pioneer merchant of Philadelphia, who owned a large shop here in the early days.

John Barcroft Lequear pursued his education in the schools of New Jersey and when a young man entered business life as a clerk. His laudable ambition prompted him to apply himself with diligence and his industry and perseverance were rewarded by promotion from time to time. His identification with the Duncannon Iron Company covered eleven years during which period he was promoted from one important position to another until there were accorded to his keeping responsibilities and duties connected with the office of secretary, in which position he continued for two years when his life's labors were ended in death. He was recognized as a man of excellent business ability, trustworthy at all times, and many expressions of high regard and respect at the time of his death indicated his standing among his business associates. The tributes to his memory were most beautiful and were thoroughly merited.

At Point Pleasant, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of September, 1876, Mr. Lequear married Miss Ella Stover, a daughter of Ralph Stover, and the descendant of another Ralph Stover, who served for seven years in state legislature of Pennsylvania when George Washington was president. The family has always been prominent in Pennsylvania and active in the affairs of government. Mr. Lequear's interest centered in his home, his love therefor being one of the strongest and most pronounced characteristics of his life. He died in 1902 in the faith of the Baptist church of which he had long been a devoted and active member. His life was so honorable in its purposes and so high were his principles that the world instinctively paid to him the compliment of respect and confidence and his friendship was cherished by those who knew him because of his many sterling traits.

FREDERICK AUGUST POTH.

The well known subject of this brief sketch was born in the village of Walhalben, Rheinfalz, Germany, March 15, 1840, passing his boyhood amid those delightful surroundings that every traveler of that part of Germany knows so well. His father, a dealer in grain and sheep, owned an extensive bakery, besides being a landowner of prominence, gave his son every opportunity to enjoy the educational facilities of his native place. Exhausting these at an unusually early age, he became assistant to his father in the management of the latter's varied enterprises, and was affectionately known in the town as "Raritätche" (Little Rarity). At eighteen years of age he was sent to "Zweibrücken" to secure a commercial education, but soon after his father met with reverses in business, which involved the abandonment of the young man's ambitions in this direction. Quick to realize that his future depended on his own efforts, he decided to emigrate to America, where so many of his countrymen had already established themselves to their great advantage and profit.

Arriving in the United States in the year 1861, he found a position with a firm of brewers in Philadelphia, Vollmer & Born. His success was rapid, for in 1863 we find him married and established in a small brewing business for himself in the yard of his dwelling at Third and Green streets, Philadelphia, his output for the first year being five hundred barrels. It was not long before this enterprising young German realized that he must lay down lines for himself, at the same time competing with others who had just entered the field. He made it his purpose to produce an article that his competitors could not adversely criticize. As he expressed it, "I will make the best article on the market at a fair price." This he accomplished, establishing a name second to none in the United States in this business.

Like every man of character, his personality was a strong feature of his success. As years went by he developed a keen knowledge of human nature and made for himself a large number of friends who were able and willing to cooperate with him.

FREDERICK A. POTH

Finding his limited quarters inadequate to his rapidly growing business, he rented a building at Schuylkill Falls. But it was not long before the demand for his product called for still further increased facilities, and he rented a portion of Benz & Reily's brewery, in "Brewerytown," the latter part of 1868 finding him the owner of the entire plant. Two years later, in 1870, he purchased the site of the present plant of F. A. Poth & Sons, Incorporated. A now fully established practical brewer, he was ever on the alert for improvements in methods of manufacture or new inventions in machinery to reduce cost or improve his product. He was one of the first to experiment with refrigerating machinery, but after a large outlay of money and time was compelled to abandon it at its then imperfect stage of development. As illustrating the painstaking care he gave to every detail of his business, when examining this machinery to test its utility and at the same time to be perfectly fair to its designers, he passed his hand across the pipes through which cold air was to be discharged from the air chamber in which it accumulated, but could feel no expulsion of cold air from them. Turning to a friend of his who stood near, he said: "Perhaps it is that my hands being hard are not sensitive enough to feel the current of air; you are bald, put your head down there and see if you can feel any cold air blow on it." He was one of the pioneers in extensive advertising and inaugurated in Philadelphia the use of the elaborate signs now freely used by all brewers.

As his business steadily grew, year after year, he extended his activities in other directions. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 he rented considerable ground directly opposite the site of the exposition, on which he erected temporary structures and fitted them up as restaurants; but the exposition not fulfilling the expectations of its projectors, his enterprise showed a loss. The unflinching determination that Mr. Poth exhibited throughout his entire business career was strikingly illustrated in this instance, and instead of abandoning this land he had rented for the purpose mentioned, he bought it outright and subsequently erected on it an extensive apartment house, together with a row of attractive residences, not only recouping his early loss on the property but realizing handsome returns on the investment. This group of buildings is known as "Parkside." Another building is the "Brantwood," the city residence of the Poth family. At the time of his death this property formed no inconsiderable portion of his large estate.

In 1887 he turned his business into a corporation, known as the F. A. Poth Brewing Company, subsequently changed to F. A. Poth & Sons, Incorporated, in which his two sons, Frederick J. and William O. were associated with him. William O. Poth has since died, and the company is managed by Frederick J. Poth, president; Harry A. Poth, secretary and treasurer. The youngest son, Frank Poth, will enter the management on attaining his majority. The brewery is situated at Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, and in its buildings, equipment, output and quality of product is considered a model in this industry in the United States. Its capacity is five hundred thousand barrels a year.

Mr. Poth was a generous employer, paying on an average the highest wages in this industry in Philadelphia. His consideration for his men was at once

paternal and brotherly. He left that in a great measure he was responsible for their happiness, contentment and general well-being. In 1887 a strike was brought about affecting all brewing establishments in the locality known as "Brewerytown." The demands of the workmen were for shorter hours, which while opposed by some of the brewers, Mr. Poth was ready to grant. Unfortunately, however, the strikers showed a disposition to assume an arrogant attitude, which at once animated Mr. Poth to take the lead in combating threatened intimidation or undue influence on himself or his colleagues. Throwing all the force of his personality, determination and diplomacy into the fight, he succeeded in bringing about an amicable settlement between men and employers, receiving not only the gratitude of his colleagues but of the men also, ultimately.

On October 1, 1895, a jubilee was held, arranged for entirely unknown to him, to commemorate the event of the enormous production of a single establishment from such modest beginnings as above shown. Strange as it may seem, this celebration was made a carnival, lasting for a fortnight, when brewers and distillers from all parts of the world were entertained by him and his sons. It was a conspicuous incident in the history of the city of Philadelphia and made the name of Poth known in every part of the country.

For thirty years previous to his death in 1905, Philadelphia saw among its leaders in commerce and industry no more potent and interesting personality than Frederick A. Poth. In fact, there was no other brewer in the country during that period that commanded the attention he did. He was easily the primate of his profession. Apart from his indomitable will power, his early success was largely due to the fact that he wisely selected a portion of Philadelphia that was destined to grow rapidly, its development being fostered and nurtured by his virility. From the time of establishing his first plant there he exploited that wholesome and prosperous portion of Philadelphia, then known as "Northwest Philadelphia," or "Brewerytown," which latter name it still more or less retains.

While Mr. Poth was one of the most prominent men in Philadelphia in commercial affairs, his business ventures involving the investment of large sums of money, he was the unidentified director or adviser of the operations of the various corporations and societies in which he was interested. His extensive real estate and building operations contributed largely to the development of "Greater Philadelphia," and particularly that part of it lying adjacent to Memorial Hall and Parkside avenue and Viola street. He was vice president of the Integrity Title Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, the success of which was largely due to his ability as a financier. He never made a promise, direct or implied, that he did not fulfill. His word was his bond. In financial circles in Philadelphia and elsewhere he was a prominent factor. He was broad minded, liberal in thought and action and sought to help others to succeed as he had done. In the prosecution of his commercial affairs, or in the social humanitarian objects with which he connected himself he showed the same determination that brought him his first success, and he never neglected a detail that could help to foster and attain his end. He was a man of ability, possessing a remarkably keen discernment in business affairs.

Success with him was not the result of accident. In looking at his record one is filled with admiration for the courage, industry and integrity from which such small beginnings were turned by him into such magnificent results. The source of his success was first his strength of will, next his personality, and then his intuitive knowledge of human nature improved by observation and experience. His charity was intelligent and discriminating. Many a poor young man he brought from Germany is now a prosperous mechanic, merchant or manufacturer.

He was a man of simple tastes, loved nature in all its aspects, and was never happier than when surrounded by his dogs, horses and cattle on his farm at Norristown, Pennsylvania. This property he purchased some years ago. It was a barren waste but afforded a magnificient view of the surrounding country. At a large outlay of money he had it graded and laid out an extensive lawn, leading up to the eminence on which was to be erected a handsome residence. He built large barns to house the herd of seventy-five Holstein-Friesen cattle which he later acquired. He put the same enthusiasm into his farming that he had into his business and determined to secure the greatest yield per acre. His stock was only of the best, his farming implements and appliances the latest. Not satisfied with bringing this tract of land under perfect cultivation he purchased one after another many surrounding farms which he brought up to the same state of perfection that made his first farm a model one.

While in every sense of the word a loyal, patriotic American citizen, he never forgot the land of his birth and the scenes of his childhood and early youth. During the later years of his life he made annual visits to his birthplace, and it was while on these pilgrimages to the Fatherland that some of his large benefactions were made. He sought to learn what public improvements his native town was most in need of and provided them—an aqueduct, a church, a school house.

A self-made man, he exemplified during his lifetime all the traits that distinguish a determined and self-reliant character, softened by a true humanitarian spirit, a tender family love and inborn generous impulses. His death on January 21, 1905, came with almost as great a shock to the community and those who knew him intimately as it did to his devoted employes and sorrowing family.

The buildings occupied by F. A. Poth & Sons, Incorporated, cover nearly two square blocks from Thirty-first to Glenwood avenue, and from Oxford to Jefferson streets, Philadelphia. The brew-house is five stories in height, seventy-five feet on Thirty-first street and sixty feet on Jefferson street, and is built of stone, brick, iron and concrete only, and, like all the other structures, is absolutely fire-proof.

On the first floor, and extending into the cellar, are four immense brine-tanks, in which the necessary brine for circulation in the refrigerating pipes of the storage-house is stored. In the center of this building the majestic staircase extends to the full height of the structure. On the second floor, the two five hundred-barrel hop jacks are placed, as also the brew-house engine. On an intermediate staging above this floor are the supports of the two three hun-

dred and fifty-barrel steam kettles. Upon another entresol above the kettles are the two mash-tubs, in which the infusion of malt is made, the stirring devices of which are operated from the kettle floor. On the fourth floor are two malt hoppers, rice tubs and a copper hot-water tub of eight hundred barrels capacity, as well as a cold-water tub of equal size, elevated into the dome.

The mill-house is in the rear of the brewery, and contains the machinery required to clean and grind the malt required in brewing. Next to the mill-house, on the Thirty-first street side, is the malt storage-house, having a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of malt, which is arranged with machinery to automatically deliver, store, convey and otherwise handle the malt.

A second building adjoins the brew-house on the Jefferson street front and to the west. On the ground floor are the four one hundred-ton "Consolidated" refrigerating machines, which are a refrigeration equivalent to the melting of four hundred tons of ice per twenty-four hours. The finish of this room is in marble and Spanish-glazed tiling, with bronze trimmings, rails, etc. On the second floor are the condensers, enormous stands of piping in which the compressed refrigerant is condensed and delivered in liquid condition in the storage-house on the opposite side of the street. The third floor is surrounded by a hipped roof, and contains the "surface cooler."

On the north side of Jefferson street is the storage-house, four stories in height, with cellar and an additional central gable. This entire building is used for fermentation and storage of beer only. Adjoining the refrigerated storage-house on the Jefferson street front are the stables. This building is V-shaped, having a front of two hundred feet on Thirty-first street and two hundred and fifty on Glenwood avenue, and is three stories in height; the lower being for wagon storage; the second floor throughout for stalls to accommodate one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty horses; the third floor contains the hay-lofts, harness-cleaning and repair-shops, blanket-drying and storage-rooms, and other auxiliaries of a modern stable.

On the southwest corner of Thirty-first and Jefferson street is the boiler-house, which contains a battery of five two hundred horse-power boilers. Separated from the brew-house and boilerhouse by a neat park, stands the magnificent office building. On the first floor center is the main office, in which are the bookkeepers, clerks and office force. To the right and left of this room in the rear are the private offices of the firm, and in the rear is a reception room. On the second floor are the collectors' rooms, and a third chamber devoted to the business uses of the office. In the basement are the kitchen, dining-room and cosy "Bier-stube."

FREDERICK J. POTH.

There is no stronger proof of Philadelphia's business opportunities and conditions and the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence than the fact that a large percentage of its prosperous business men are those who claim the city as the place of their nativity and have spent the greater part of their lives here, enjoying the advantages offered for progress in many ways. A

representative of this class is Frederick J. Poth, now the president of F. A. Poth & Sons, Incorporated, brewers.

He was born here March 20, 1869, and is a son of Frederick A. and Helena M. Poth, whose sketch precedes this. Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Frederick J. Poth attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years, after which he entered the Nazareth Hall Academy, where he also spent two years. In further preparation for life's practical and responsible duties he entered Pierce's Business College, in which he remained as a student for two years, after which he went to Reading, Pennsylvania, where for one year he occupied a position with the Reading Brewing Company. He next went to New York and engaged with the Eblings Brewing Company for a year. Returning on the expiration of that period to Philadelphia he joined his father in the brewing business as foreman of the plant and also had charge of the office. After his father's death he was elected president and has been very successful in the control and management of the business, which is now of large and profitable proportions, employment being furnished to one hundred and thirty-five men, while the capacity of the plant is five hundred thousand barrels per year.

Mr. Poth was married in Philadelphia to Miss Mary C. Clarke, and they have two children. Frederick Clarke, two years of age; and Gilbert Leslie, who is in his first year. In his political views Mr. Poth is an earnest republican. He belongs to various German societies, in which he is popular, and he also holds membership with the Red Men and with the Masons. In the latter organization he has attained high rank, belonging to William G. Hamilton Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Freeman Chapter, R. A. M.; Pennsylvania Commandery, K. T., and Lu Lu Temple of the Mystic Shrine. While he entered upon a business already established he has displayed an initiative spirit in further extending its interests and his life record proves that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable energy.

HARRY A. POTH.

Harry A. Poth, secretary and treasurer of the F. A. Poth Sons Company, owning and conducting a successful brewing plant in Philadelphia, was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 11, 1881, and is a son of Frederick A. and Helena M. Poth. His father was the founder of the business, which is now being carried on by his sons.

Reared in his parents' home Harry A. Poth attended the William Penn Charter school until 1898, after which he was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy with the class of 1902. He then spent six months as a student in the Wallerstein Brewing Institution, after which he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with the Lancaster Brewing Company for two months and obtained practical experience of the brewing business. He then returned to Philadelphia and engaged with his father and following the death of his father was elected, in January, 1905, to the office of secretary

and treasurer. The company has a very large local business, although they make some shipments to New Jersey. That they receive the support of their home town is indicative of the excellence of their product and the high standing of the company in a business way. On the 19th of October, 1910, Mr. Poth was married in Philadelphia to Mary P. Skelly.

SIMON SILBERMAN.

Simon Silberman is perhaps best remembered in connection with his large activities in the field of Jewish charities. He died January 10, 1883, but the influence of his beneficent labors in that direction still remains. As the name indicates, he was of German birth, his natal day being February 28, 1826. He came to Philadelphia as a young man to engage in business on his own account, and although his start was a most modest one, he gradually worked his way upward, passing from the ranks of the employed to the employer until as a dealer in notions he built up an extensive and very profitable business. He watched every detail opening to success, carefully planned to meet the growth of the trade and in the wise direction of his business affairs gained that substantial advance that could be reckoned in the tangible term of profit. He was widely recognized as a man of exceptional business ability and was popular in commercial as well as in other circles.

Mr. Silberman was married in Boston to Miss Ida Bannara, and they had four children, of whom three are yet living, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. David Hirsh and Mrs. Harris Loeb, all residents of Philadelphia. Mr. Silberman resided at No. 1727 Spring Garden street in the neighborhood of the fine old homes of Philadelphia. He was a most public-spirited man, charitable and of generous impulses. He was ever deeply interested in projects for the benefit of his fellowmen. He assisted in building the Broad Street Temple and for ten years served as one of its vestrymen. He acted as president of the building committee and was interested in the various lines of organized church work. His philanthropic spirit was manifest in his connection with the Jewish charities of the city, and Philadelphia and the church profited greatly by his beneficence and his liberality.

FRANK VOSHELL SLAUGHTER, M. D.

Dr. Frank Voshell Slaughter, a practitioner of the homeopathic school of Philadelphia, comes of an ancestry that for many generations has been distinctively American in both lineal and collateral lines. He was born in Kent county, Delaware, February 19, 1864. His father, Ellsbury B. Slaughter, also a native of Kent county, was born in the town of Slaughter Station and was graduated at Fairfield, New York, after which he followed the profession of school teaching until 1879, when he turned his attention to the business of fruit growing, which he conducted on strictly scientific principles. He remained in active con-

nection with that business until 1890, when he again took up the profession of teaching. He was always an advocate of democratic principles and later in life took an active part in the political affairs of his locality. He was for ten years justice of the peace of Kenton. In tracing his ancestry it is found that all the Slaughter families in this country trace their line of descent directly to a party of six brothers from the country of Wales, who crossed the Atlantic to Virginia in early colonial days. There was also a sister who came with them. Some of them remained in Virginia, others went to Delaware and still others to the Carolinas. They were all known to be men of high character and through the several generations which bring us to the present day we find scarcely an exception to the fact that all have been people of upright principle and high moral worth.

The mother of Dr. Slaughter bore the maiden name of Clementine M. Voshell and was born in Kent county, Delaware, April 21, 1839. She spent her youth and middle age in the county of her nativity, where she reared a large family but when her husband died in 1904 she came to Philadelphia, where she now makes her home with her son, Dr. Slaughter. She is the daughter of William D. Voshell, also a native of Kent county, Delaware, who in early life was a salesman but in later years was chief magistrate and postmaster in Hazletville, Delaware, holding the same offices to the time of his death. He was a democrat in a day when no such thing as split ticket had ever been heard of and stalwart in support of the party principles, he took an active interest in any movement for the aid or betterment of his party. He possessed a genial, affable disposition, yet dignified personality and his friends were not only found in his home locality but in every part of the state in which he was known. His death, which occurred March 19, 1863, was the occasion of deep and wide spread regret. He was the son of Daniel Voshell, who was also a native of Kent county, Delaware, and gave his entire life to agricultural pursuits, living on the same farm which many years before had been the homestead of his father and two brothers, who came to America from France.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsbury B. Slaughter numbers eight children, who are yet living: Louis N., a practicing physician of Pitman Grove, New Jersey; Frank V., of this review; Mary, the wife of Joseph Elliott and a resident of Delmar, Delaware; Sarah J., the wife of Albert Entwisle, a resident of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, a nurse in the State Home for Girls at Trenton, New Jersey; Susan B., who is a graduate nurse of the Homeopathic School of Wilmington, Delaware, and is now living in Philadelphia; Ada S., the wife of Wilbur D. Wiles, a farmer of Kenton, Delaware; and Edward B., who makes his home in Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania.

In the public schools of Delaware, Frank V. Slaughter pursued his early education and also was instructed by private tutors. He began teaching school in 1884 and continued at the profession until 1890, at which time he was principal of the public schools of Rockland, Delaware, situated on the Brandywine, just north of Wilmington. In 1891 he became associated with the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company, which position he held until the fall of 1895. In the meantime his attention was attracted toward the medical profession, and believing that he would find therein a congenial field of labor, he entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1895 and was graduated in 1899, after which he became as-

sociated with the college under Dr. Snider, who had charge of the chest department. Later he had charge of the general medical department of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital for a number of years and has thus had important hospital practice in addition to an extensive private practice. In 1899 he located at 1429 Girard avenue, where he has since continued in general practice although doing some special work in chest diseases. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia.

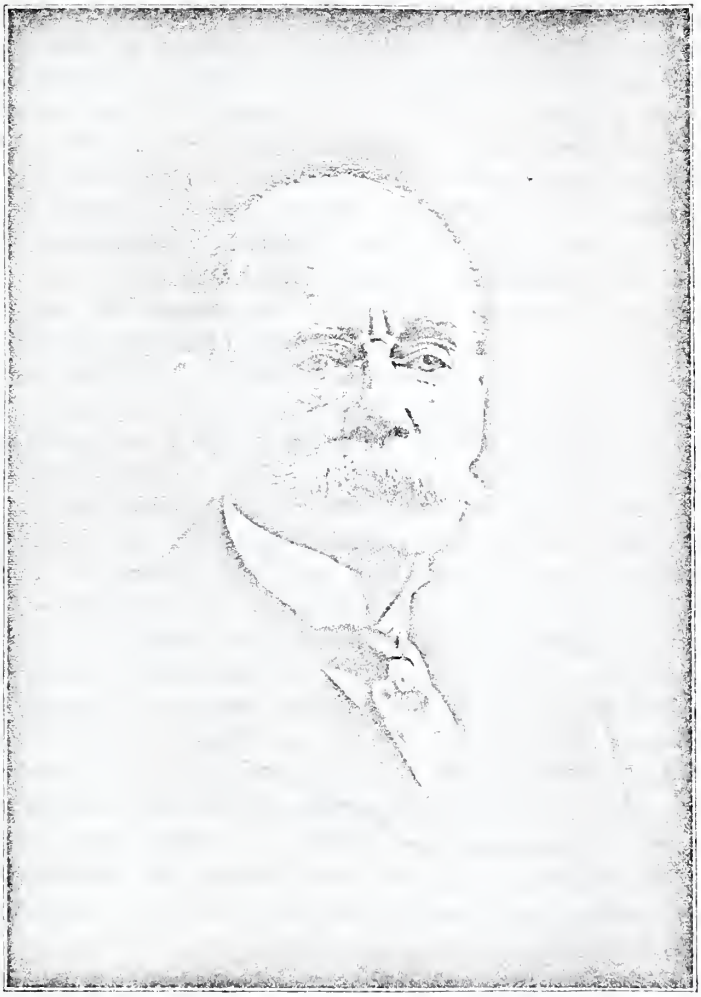
On the 30th of January, 1895, Dr. Slaughter was married in Philadelphia to Miss Ella S. Murray, a daughter of William H. and Mary A. (Weaver) Murray. Her father was for many years a contractor and builder of this city, in which he spent his entire life. He retired, however, some years prior to his death, which occurred in 1881, when he was sixty-five years of age. He had for seven years survived his wife, who died at the age of forty-seven years. Dr. and Mrs. Slaughter are well known socially in this city where they have many friends. He is not active in politics nor does he have the slightest ambition for political preferment. He belongs to the Society of the Sons of Delaware at Philadelphia and is a member of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, and motoring is to him one of the delightful forms of recreation. He holds to high ideals in his profession and is one of the prominent representatives of the homeopathic school in this city.

HENRY CARNEY REGISTER, D. D. S., M. D.

Dr. Henry Carney Register, whose opinions in the field of dentistry are largely accepted as authority and his work as standard, for he is today one of the eminent representatives of the profession of dentistry in Philadelphia, was born in Newcastle, Delaware, August 18, 1844. He is of English descent, his ancestors having come to America from England with John Penn, preceding the advent of William Penn. All were Quakers and in successive generations the members of the Register family were stock farmers and millers. Jeremiah Register, who was one of the first of the Register family born in America, purchased a farm in Kent county, Delaware, about 1747. He died in 1773. Isaac Register, the youngest son of Jeremiah Register, was born October 3, 1765, and died November 19, 1815. He was a teacher and farmer. At the age of twenty-five years he married Mary Ann Hatfield, and they had four children, Elija B., Mary C., Eliza Ann, and Isaac Hatfield.

Isaac H. Register, the father of Dr. Henry C. Register, a business man now deceased, married Mary Ann Carney, a daughter of John Carney of Scotch descent, who was an American soldier during the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Mrs. Register died in 1856. This union was blessed with four children, I. Layton, Henry C., John E. and Dora Layton. I. Layton Register, who resides in this city, is the general and financial agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Register acquired his literary education in Newcastle, Delaware, and Elkton, Maryland, and while a student at the latter academy. In 1861 he



DR. H. C. REGISTER

enlisted for a term of three years as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Union army with the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry but on account of ill health was mustered out after about two year's service. Following the close of his military experience he took up the study of dentistry and was graduated with the D. D. S. degree from the Pennsylvania Dental College in 1866. Immediately afterward he located for practice at Milford, Delaware, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Philadelphia, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. Upon removing to this city he also took up the study of medicine for the better understanding of the scientific principles of dentistry and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1872. He is a lover of the science which engages his attention and from the beginning has considered the profession a scientific and not merely a mechanical one. He believes in treating the cause and not the effects of dental ailments and believes also that a dentist should know as far as possible the scientific principles of all that pertains to or affects the mouth. He has been a close student of stomatology and the pathology of the mouth and his research has enabled him to give to the profession many scientific facts of recognized value.

For some years Dr. Register was identified with the Philadelphia Dental College, the Pennsylvania Dental College and the University of Pennsylvania dental department—as a clinical instructor, and he has always been a contributor to the current literature of the profession. He has served as president of the Academy of Stomatology and the Pennsylvania State Dental Society and is also a member of the Philadelphia Dental Club and the Philadelphia Stomatological Club. His practice has been largely along lines of dental pathology, in which he has combined the knowledge of a private scholar with the efficient workmanship of a skilled mechanician. Notwithstanding the keen interest he has taken in the advancement of dental science, he is probably best known for the mechanical inventions which he has given to the profession, and for which he has neither sought nor received any pecuniary compensation. He is the inventor of the fountain cuspidor, a movable device with flexible supply and waste tubes, which has had enormous sales. He is also the inventor of the Register dental engine, a machine involving some of the most intricate mechanical problems all worked out to the highest possible state of perfection and practicability. His skill has also produced the Register hand piece and other devices and his latest contribution in this line is the Register air compresser for using either hot or cold water for dehydrating purposes and also for atomizing. This, too, is regarded as a masterpiece of scientific mechanism.

On the 10th of January, 1878, Dr. Register was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sita Bartol, a daughter of Barnabas H. Bartol, a very prominent Philadelphian of his day. They have become parents of a daughter and two sons: Florence, the wife of Henry A. Dalley, formerly of New York city but now a resident of Ardmore, Pennsylvania; Layton Bartol, a graduate of the science and law departments of the University of Pennsylvania and now engaged in the study of international law in association with the University of Pennsylvania; and H. Bartol, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania,

having completed courses in classics and architecture. He is now instructor in architecture in the State University. There is also a grandson, Allen Register Dalley. The family residence is in Gray's Lane, Haverford.

Dr. Register is a member of General George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Philadelphia Art Club and the Merion Cricket Club. Those who know him in his home or at the club find him a most genial gentleman, whose well trained mind makes him an entertaining companion and host. In professional circles he has gained distinction and honor because his work has been a forceful element in that progress which has particularly characterized the dental profession in the last quarter of a century.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY ABBOTT.

William Holloway Abbott, to whom nature's gift of strong mentality enabled him to gain distinction in both literary and legal circles, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1815, a son of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Abbott. The father was a Quaker merchant, descended from John Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, settling in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1680, and who married Ann Mauleverer, through whom the family history is traced back to Edward I, and several of the barons who signed the Magna Charta. The mother was also a representative of one of the old Quaker families.

William H. Abbott, after pursuing his education in the private schools of Philadelphia, prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted about 1838. He entered at once upon active practice, in which he continued until 1880, and a strongly analytical mind was manifest in his preparation of his cases and his presentation of his case which gave due prominence to every point bearing upon the litigation. He was, moreover, a man of unusually pronounced literary taste for his day and he found his associates chiefly among the writers of that period. He himself wrote extensively, being a constant contributor to local publications. His writings were largely in verse and were frequently a discussion of current events. He was a thorough Shakesperian scholar and in fact had wide knowledge of the writings of those men who have contributed most to the prominent literature of the world. He held membership with the old Washington Literary Association and his own well developed mental powers won for him the appreciation and friendship of distinguished men of letters. In early youth he became lame and before reaching middle life his sight failed to a large extent. As a result of these afflictions he turned to literary interests rather than to social life and spent the greater part of his time in his library, in the companionship of men of master minds and in literary work. At his death, which occurred May 23, 1901, he was the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar.

On the 28th of November, 1866, in Philadelphia, Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Sarah Yarnall, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Coffin) Yarnall, representatives of an old Quaker family. Mrs. Abbott, who still resides in Philadelphia, is a sister of Dr. Thomas Yarnall, for many years rector of St. Mary's

Episcopal church. They had one son, C. Yarnall Abbott, of whom mention is made below. In the wider realm of thought and all the limited boundaries of material interests, William H. Abbott made his mark and as scholar and author left his impress upon the literary development of Philadelphia.

C. YARNALL ABBOTT.

C. Yarnall Abbott, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1870, a son of William H. Abbott, of whom mention is made on the preceding page. His education was acquired in the private schools of this city and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he won his LL. B. degree in 1892. His time has been devoted largely to the management of the family estates and to literary and artistic pursuits, and the impress of his marked individuality is felt in all these lines.

Mr. Abbott belongs to a number of the leading Philadelphia clubs, including the University, Racquet, Franklin Inn and Philadelphia Sketch Clubs and the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, of which he was president for many years. He also belongs to the Colonial Society and to the Society of Runnemede.

On the 14th of June, 1898, Mr. Abbott was married in Philadelphia to Miss Elenore Henries Plaisted, a daughter of Thomas Merril and Emma (Henries) Plaisted, of Maine. Mrs. Abbott is well known as an artist and illustrator. They have one child, Marjorie Yarnall Abbott, born March 28, 1909, and they reside at the Gladstone.

MARSHALL G. KINNEY.

Marshall G. Kinney, a representative of the Philadelphia bar at the time of his death, on the 29th of March, 1892, was only in his thirty-ninth year when called to his final rest. His birth occurred August 1, 1853, in the town of Light Street, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Marshall G. and Hannah Kinney, who were both of American birth, the former born in New Jersey and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father was a millwright by trade and engaged in erecting saw and flouring mills throughout the United States and Europe.

After mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of his native borough Marshall G. Kinney, Jr., continued his studies in the Bloomsburg (Pa.) Literary Institute and at the age of eighteen years entered upon an apprenticeship in a drug store at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. For further scientific training in his chosen field he matriculated in the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia when twenty years of age and was graduated in 1874. He was there afterward connected with the drug business until 1876, when he accepted a position with a collection agency, and while thus engaged took up the study of law, to which he devoted his leisure hours until his admission to the bar. He then entered upon active practice in Philadelphia and his careful preparation of his

cases, his clear exposition of the law and his correct citation of precedent brought him success. His practice constantly increased in volume and importance and won him recognition as a progressive lawyer.

In 1876 Mr. Kinney was married to Miss Annie D. Test, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Richard W. Test, formerly a druggist of Camden, New Jersey. They became the parents of three children, Annie Miller, Marshall G. and Edith Test, all at home with their mother.

In his political views Mr. Kinney was a stalwart republican and, taking active interest in the questions and issues of the day, became recognized as one of the party leaders. He was frequently heard in the discussion of campaign issues upon the public platform and in 1891 he received recognition from his party in the nomination for the state legislature and was elected. It was shortly after this that he was stricken with a fatal illness and passed away in March, 1892, in the midst of a career of large and growing usefulness. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and he was popular in the Westminster Club, the Sons of America and the Masonic fraternity, in all of which he held membership.

JOEL LANE.

While Joel Lane never sought to figure prominently in any public light, his life history is one that contains lessons of value to those who recognize the fact that character-building is a thing of utmost importance in the world for, as Lincoln has expressed it, "There is something better than making a living—making a life." Mr. Lane was born in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1819, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 28th of September, 1884. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world, representatives of the name settling in Chester, Pennsylvania, from which place a removal was later made to Ridley Park. The parents of our subject were William and Elizabeth (Shillingford) Lane, of Ridley Park, where the father maintained a country home and lived retired. In the schools of Chester and of his native town Joel Lane pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books. His elder brothers were engaged in carriage manufacturing at Ridley Park, and under their direction Joel Lane learned the business with which he became familiar both in principle and detail. A few years later the brothers removed to Philadelphia and built a carriage factory near Front street on Market. Mr. Lane became a partner in the business and so continued until about two years prior to his death, when ill health forced his retirement. The enterprise which was built up grew to one of extensive proportions and became one of the profitable and productive industries of that section of the state. The methods employed in its conduct were such as accorded with the spirit of modern business enterprise and progress, and success followed close application and intelligently directed labor.

On the 31st of August, 1848, Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Pennell, a daughter of James and Mary (Robinson) Pennell, of Chester,

Pennsylvania, her father being a prominent farmer of that locality. Her great-grandfather, William Pennell, came from England to Philadelphia in 1682 with the followers of William Penn. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born three children: Mary E., at home; Anna, the deceased wife of Alexander K. Moore, of this city; and Edward P., who has also passed away.

Mr. Lane was a home-loving man, devoted to the welfare and interests of his family. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and while he was frequently tendered the nomination for office, he continually refused to become a candidate, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and his home interests. He was very fond of music, was a violin player and a member of the choir of the old Asbury church at the corner of Thirty-third and Chestnut streets. While he did not care for public office, he recognized the obligations of citizenship and gave the weight of his influence upon the side of progress and improvement in those lines which tended to promote the intellectual, material, social and moral welfare of the community.

JOHN WESTON CHRISTMAN.

John Weston Christman, who during the later years of his life was well known in commercial and industrial circles in Philadelphia, his dominant qualities of energy and determination bringing to him a substantial measure of success, was born in Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Isaac and Eleanor Christman. After attending the public schools near his boyhood home he continued his education in the college at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, after which he gave evidence of his ability in imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired by his work as a teacher in the schools of Montgomery county. He afterward took charge of his father's business and thus first became connected with the coal trade. Subsequently he removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the produce business, and later he went to northern Michigan, where he was connected with lumber interests, utilizing the extensive forests which at one time covered that section of the country. Later he returned to Philadelphia and during his residence here was connected with the coal trade and with the operation of a planing mill, those undertakings claiming his time and attention until his life's labors were ended in death. He was a man of resolute purpose, who with determined spirit overcame all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and steadily worked his way upward. He recognized and carefully utilized his opportunities and sought his success along the well defined lines of trade.

Mr. Christman established a pleasant home in his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mintzer, a daughter of the Rev. George Mintzer of Norristown, Montgomery county. They became parents of two children, but the second, George M., died two years before the death of Mr. Christman. The daughter, Anna, is now the wife of Dr. Andrew Carns, chief medical inspector of Philadelphia. Mr. Christman exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party and had firm faith in its principles but never sought

or desired office. He was an Episcopalian in his religious faith and his life was in harmony with the standards of the church. He won his success by close attention to business, by earnest effort and honorable purpose, and he enjoyed in full measure the confidence and high regard of those with whom he was brought in contact.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY DE PADUA.

The Church of St. Anthony de Padua, of which the Rev. William Paul Masterson is the rector, is one of the strong centers of Catholic worship in Philadelphia. The church in all of its departments is well organized, and the work is going steadily forward under the guiding hand of the rector and his assistants, Rev. E. F. X. Curran, Rev. Thomas L. Gaffney, and Rev. Charles J. Kinslow. There are twelve hundred and fifty families in the parish numbering about six thousand, five hundred souls. The rectory, which stands on property adjoining the church, was completed in 1902. The church was frescoed in 1907 by Signor Baraldi and the decorations are most tasteful. The school building was erected in 1897 and the school opened with six hundred and fifty pupils, which number has been increased to eight hundred and fifty pupils. There are now eleven teachers who are Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mercy, together with three secular teachers.

The Rev. William Paul Masterson was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 19, 1854. He was educated in St. Patrick's parish school, in the Cathedral School and in La Salle College. He was ordained on the 3d of December, 1879, by Bishop Shanahan in the Cathedral of Philadelphia. He celebrated his first mass in the Cathedral on the 7th of December of that year. He was assistant rector of the Annunciation church of Philadelphia for eleven years, and on the 31st of October, 1890, was appointed rector of the parish where he has since remained, doing excellent work for the church in holding steady to the faith the many parishioners in this part of the city.

ALEXANDER OWEN.

Faithfulness to the trusts reposed in him was characteristic of Alexander Owen, who for eighteen consecutive years was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in an important position. He was born in Philadelphia, December 26, 1853, and died in this city, June 18, 1897, when but forty-three years of age. He was a son of William and Sarah (Fox) Owen. His father was a native of Wales and his mother was born on shipboard while her parents were en route for America.

Alexander Owen was indebted to the public-school system of Philadelphia for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical duties. After putting aside his text-books he entered the service of the

REV. WILLIAM P. MASTERSON

Pennsylvania Railroad Company and his ability and fidelity enabled him to work his way upward, successive promotions being accorded him from time to time. His service with the company covered eighteen years and brought him to a responsible position, the duties of which he discharged most capably.

In 1878 Mr. Owen married Miss Elizabeth Sopp of Philadelphia, a daughter of Ernest W. Sopp, a shoe dealer of this city. They became parents of six children, Alexander Ernest, Sarah Elizabeth, Mabel, Dorothy Sopp, Theodore Sopp and Helen. The first named is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Owen was an Odd Fellow in his fraternal relations and a Baptist in his religious faith. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he took a deep interest in citizenship, greatly desiring the progress and improvement of his city. He never sought nor desired public office but among his friends—and they were many—was held in high esteem by reason of his genuine personal worth.

MEYER GUGGENHEIM.

Meyer Guggenheim, merchant and manufacturer, whose constructive genius resulted in the upbuilding of important business enterprises in Philadelphia, and who also extended his efforts to the development of mining resources of the west and south, was born in Langnau, Switzerland, February 1, 1828. He won his success despite difficulties and hardships which would have seemed insurmountable to many boys. He was early thrown upon his own resources and at the age of nineteen sought the opportunities of the new world, coming to America with his father and four sisters. Settling in Philadelphia, he made a most humble start in the business world by handling various lines of goods. Later he engaged in the manufacture of lye, for which he found a ready market and learning the composition of the article from a friendly chemist began its manufacture on his own account. Subsequently he acquainted himself with all the details of the Swiss embroidery business. In 1872 he formed a partnership with William H. Pulaski under the firm style of Guggenheim & Pulaski and established a business which was the beginning of his real success. The partnership was dissolved in 1881, at which time Mr. Guggenheim was joined by his four sons in organizing the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, which still continues, the three younger sons having since been admitted to partnership. On its organization the firm began operations in New York city, confining their attention exclusively to embroideries and handling an extensive business in Swiss importations. Within nine years they had built up a trade of large volume, the house becoming one of the best known in the east. In the meantime Mr. Guggenheim had become interested in silver mining operations in Colorado that had grown to such proportions that he decided to relinquish the embroidery business and engage exclusively in mining and smelting. He therefore erected smelting works in Colorado and Mexico and acquired mining interests not only in the United States but also in Mexico and South America, which placed him in the front rank among the world's producers of precious metals. All his plants were admirably equipped and the

most scientific methods and improvements employed in their operation. When the American Smelting & Refining Company (the Smelter Trust) was formed, M. Guggenheim Sons maintained for a time their independence but joined the trust on the 1st of January, 1901, and are today among its leaders, controlling the greater majority of the most extensive and important mining and smelting plants of the country. Throughout his long business career Mr. Guggenheim never had any interruption to his remarkable success. Whatever he undertook seemed to prosper. He possessed notable constructive genius, initiative spirit and ability to formulate practical plans which in their execution brought the desired financial result.

On the 5th of September, 1853, in Philadelphia, Mr. Guggenheim was married to Miss Barbara Meyers, whom he first met on the vessel coming to America. Although Mrs. Guggenheim has reared a large family, fully meeting every obligation of wifehood and motherhood, few women have been more active in private charities and as prosperity has come to the family her gifts have increased, her ready sympathy finding tangible expression not only in aid to organized benevolences but also to the individual. Eight sons and three daughters were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim, of whom one son died in infancy. The other sons, however, Isaac, Daniel, Murray, Solomon R., Benjamin, Simon and William, have all become prominent in the financial world, their names being widely known and honored in financial circles.

EDWARD SWIFT BUCKLEY.

Edward Swift Buckley for many years figured as a prominent representative of the iron industry of Pennsylvania, and as a factor in the management and control of various corporations. His life record compassed almost eighty-three years and was crowned with success and honor resulting from close application to and intelligent direction of business affairs and honor in every relation of life.

He was born at the family homestead at Laurel Iron Works, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1827. His parents were Matthew Brooke Buckley and Mary Swift Buckley, and he was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Buckley, of Wiltshire, England, who in 1681 acquired from his friend William Penn in London a grant of land at Brandywine Hundred in Delaware, upon which he built a large dwelling before settling in America in 1682. For many years afterward the Buckley family enjoyed high reputation as iron masters.

Edward Swift Buckley acquired his early education at Dr. Bolmar's school at West Chester and afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the class of 1846. He left college, however, in 1844, his sophomore year, and entered his father's iron works, which had then been moved from Laurel to Flat Rock on the Schuylkill. From that time he devoted himself to his business, assuming entire charge at his father's death, and in 1858 moved his iron works to Grays Ferry, Philadelphia. He was also largely interested in the blast furnace at Hopewell, Berks county, Pennsylvania, which interest he had inherited

through his father from his grandfather, Daniel Buckley. In 1888 he retired from business and devoted himself to the discharge of the many duties connected with the various corporations in which he had become interested.

He was for many years a director of the Philadelphia National Bank and of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and up to the time of his death was a director in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities, the Insurance Company of North America and of the Philadelphia Saving Fund. Of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Saving Fund he was the senior member. He had been for many years a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia and chairman of its finance and book committees. In 1890 he was elected by the board of judges of the court of common pleas a member of the Board of City Trusts, on which board he served until failing health demanded his resignation. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and had been for many years a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal church and afterward of St. Paul's church, Chestnut Hill. He also for many years was a member of the Seventh Ward Relief Association, a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Academy, member of the board of trustees of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Union League, his membership dating from the time of the Civil war until his death.

Mr. Buckley was married three times. His first wife was Harriet, a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Smith, at one time a member of congress from Delaware county. His second wife was Katharine, daughter of the late Colonel John G. Watmough, a gallant officer of the United States Army and veteran of the war of 1812. His third wife was Mary Waln Wistar, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Vaux, who survives as do also six children.

Mr. Buckley never sought to figure prominently in public life, yet must be numbered with that class of men who cast the weight of their influence on the side of progress and improvement, laboring always for the betterment of conditions whether along material, intellectual, social or moral lines.

JAMES DUROSS.

James Duross, deceased, whose connection with the business interests of Philadelphia was that of a furniture merchant at Sixth and South streets, through many years, was a native of Ireland, in which country his youthful days were passed and his education was acquired. When a young man he determined to leave the Emerald isle, for he heard the call of the new world and, crossing the Atlantic, established his home in Philadelphia, where his remaining days were passed. As the years went by he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for business progress and advancement, and for a considerable period was engaged successfully and extensively in the furniture business at Sixth and South streets, where he conducted a well appointed store, carrying a large and carefully selected line of goods. Straightforward in all his business dealings, he won a

liberal patronage and thus at his death left his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

Mr. Duross was married to Miss Mary O'Neill, of Philadelphia, a daughter of James O'Neill, a furniture dealer of this city. Unto them were born four children, of whom three are now living: John, who is married and makes his home in Philadelphia; Margaret, the wife of Charles Tete, of this city; and Mary, the wife of Harry Pattison, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Duross is still living and yet occupies the old homestead where she has now resided for more than thirty years. In his religious faith Mr. Duross was a most earnest and zealous Catholic and in his political belief was a stalwart democrat. He never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, however, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business interests.

WILLIAM H. FUTRELL.

William H. Futrell, lawyer, was born near Jackson, North Carolina, on the 17th of June, 1863, and came of New England ancestry, his mother being descended from the well known Coffin family of Massachusetts. In 1887 he was graduated from Haverford College in the department of arts. His popularity and also his high scholarship while there was evidenced by the fact that he was president of the Everett Society and vice president of the Loganian Society and that he was the fortunate winner of the prize for oratory and also the essay prize given by the Everett Society, the debating prize and the prize for oratory of the Loganian Society. He was likewise the successful competitor for the alumni prize, the most important one given by the alumni of the college for oratory and composition.

Mr. Futrell prepared for the bar in Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in the courts of this city in 1890. In the intervening period of twenty-one years he has made continuous progress and stands today very high at the Philadelphia bar. His splendidly developed powers and talents have won him wide recognition as an able lawyer and have gained for him that distinction which follows mastery of legal principles and correct application of the law. In 1895 he was junior counsel for the senatorial investigating committee which was authorized by the legislature of Pennsylvania to investigate the municipal conditions throughout the state. He has had large experience in road jury practice and has tried many cases involving the law of eminent domain. He has also been identified with the settlement of estates in the orphans' court and is an active practitioner at the Philadelphia bar. The court records contain the proof of his ability and in his trial of cases he has displayed an able mastery of the involved and intricate problems which are presented for solution.

Mr. Futrell is identified with various organizations which have a social, scientific or beneficial basis. He belongs to the Union League, the Young Republican Club, the University Club, the Lawyers Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Radnor Hunt Club, the Historical, Geographic and New England Societies and is a member of the corporation of Haverford College. He is also thus connected

with the Friends Asylum of Frankford, is one of the board of managers of the Fuel Savings Society, the Friends Freedmen's Association, the Public Education Society and is interested in many organizations for charitable, educational and philanthropic work. In these connections he unites the intensely practical with high ideality. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he studies the grave political, sociological and economic problems of the country with the same thoroughness that he manifests in the preparation of his cases and the mastery of the legal problems that are involved. He is married and has a summer home at Bryn Mawr, while the winter months are passed at the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia.

FRANK SAMUEL.

Frank Samuel, manufacturer and importer of iron, having extensive trade interests with England, Spain, Brazil and Russia, has throughout his business career displayed an aptitude for successful management that has resulted in the development and upbuilding of extensive enterprises that are elements in the commercial prosperity of the state as well as sources of individual success. He was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1859, and represents one of the old families of the city, being a great-grandson of John Moss, at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia with large shipping interests, owner of the celebrated ship Speedwell. In the maternal line Frank Samuel is descended from Jacob De Leon, a famous surgeon of the Revolutionary war, acting as special attendant on General De Kalb at the time of his death, which was occasioned by wounds received at Camden, South Carolina. His parents were John and Rebecca Samuel, the former for many years a distinguished member of the bar but now retired. He was also a member of the board of censors and chairman of the library committee of the Law Association.

Frank Samuel pursued his education in Dr. Faires School of Philadelphia and afterward engaged in the glass business with E. R. Wood in New Jersey, becoming vice president of the Malaga & Millville Glass Company. He was identified with that enterprise until 1888, when he resigned his position to accept the vice presidency of the North Branch Steel Company, with which he was identified for five years. This was the first company to produce successfully the modern girder steel rails, thereby producing a complete revolution in the construction of street railroads. He resigned his position with that company in 1894 to enter upon an active business, yet retained a directorship in the North Branch Steel Company for some time. Since 1894 he has been engaged as a general iron and steel commodities merchant and represents some of the largest iron furnace interests in the country. He was one of the pioneers in America to engage in the exportation of iron and steel to all parts of the country. In 1894 he engaged in business under his own name as manufacturer and importer of iron, and today ranks among the foremost of those operating in this line. He has large foreign business interests with England, Spain, Brazil and Russia, and has an extensive mill located at Davisville, Pennsylvania, for the production of

special iron for steel manufacture. He is today one of the leading representatives of the iron trade in Pennsylvania, which is one of the most important world centers of the iron business. He does no exporting at the present time, this part of the business having been taken over by the United States Steel Company. He is, however, an importer of iron ore from Spain and Africa and of Manganese ore from Brazil and Russia. In addition he has large financial interests that include association with the Trust Company of North America, of which he was a director for many years. He is also vice president of the Graham Iron Company and a member of the firm of Howe & Samuel. He bears the reputation not only among his associates but also in the city of his nativity of being one of the most representative and progressive men of the country.

Mr. Samuel was married on the 7th of December, 1887, to Miss Mary Buchanan Snowden, a daughter of Colonel A. Louden Snowden. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel have three children: Elizabeth S., Rebecca and Snowden. He belongs to the Philadelphia Country, Radnor Hunt, Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket and Racquet Clubs, and the Reform Club of New York city, and is an athlete and enthusiastic outdoor sportsman. He is interested in furthering the welfare of athletics and all manly outdoor sports. He is, moreover, regarded as one of the most representative and progressive citizens of Pennsylvania and the commanding position which he occupies in business has made him an influencing factor in trade and manufacturing circles of the state.

ROBERT BAILE, Sr.

Robert Baile, Sr., a well known and successful representative of industrial interests in Philadelphia, is the president of the Robert Baile Company, Incorporated, now conducting an extensive business in heaters, ranges and roofing. His birth occurred in this city on the 19th of February, 1861, his parents being Francis and Mary Baile. The father, a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent, came to Philadelphia in 1847, engaging in business as a house painter. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was wounded in 1863. His demise, which occurred in 1900, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

Robert Baile, Sr., attended the public schools until thirteen years of age and then began learning the trade of a tinsmith under the direction of A. C. Smith, with whom he remained for three years. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman tinsmith in the employ of various firms for seven years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account as a tinsmith and extended the scope of his activities to include roofing, sheet iron work and the sale and installation of heaters and ranges and hot air furnaces. In 1905 he was elected president of the Robert Baile Company, which was incorporated in August of that year and of which he has since remained the chief executive officer. About fifty men are employed by the company, which represents the following stove concerns: the Abram Cox Stove Company, the Thomas Roberts Stephenson

ROBERT BAILE

Stove Company, and the Isaac A. Shepard Stove Company. Mr. Baile has thorough knowledge of the best methods of carrying on an enterprise of this character and his honorable and reliable dealings commend him to the confidence and good-will of all with whom he is associated either in business or social circles.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Baile chose Miss Mary Brehm, whom he wedded in May, 1881, and whose death occurred in December, 1887. Three children were born unto them as follows: Joseph F., who was born in June, 1882; Robert, who was born in June, 1884; and Henrietta. The sons are both associated in business with their father. In April, 1890, Mr. Baile was again married, his second union being with Annie Robinson, and unto them has been born a daughter, Mary. Mr. Baile gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. In the city in which his entire life has been spent he enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance.

LEVI L. RUE.

A brief review of the life of L. L. Rue, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, is not only of interest to his fellow citizens but should be an incentive to the young men of the present day as showing how a young man without influence may by perseverance and well directed effort attain a position of eminence in the community. Of engaging personality, possessed of a keen intelligence, executive ability of a high order, clear in discernment, quick of action, firm but just in his business relations, he has risen from a minor clerkship to an enviable position in the financial world.

Mr. Rue was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1860, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is a representative of old and prominent families of this city. His grandfather, Jean Leroux (Rue), was born in Nantes, France, coming to America early in life and settling in Philadelphia. He married Ann Rego and of their six children, Francis J. Rue, the father of Levi L. was the youngest. He became one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia, being for many years an importer and dealer in white goods and embroideries, later turning his attention to the silk trade, in which he was likewise successful.

Mr. Rue's maternal grandparents were Levi and Elizabeth (Douglass) Lingo. The former, a native of Delaware, came to Philadelphia when a boy and was in later years a lumber merchant in this city. His wife was a granddaughter of John Douglass, who raised a company of riflemen at the time of the Revolutionary war, equipped them at his own expense, and as captain of the company went to the scene of hostilities and served throughout the entire war. It is interesting to note that all of these were natives of Philadelphia with the exception of the maternal and paternal grandfathers.

Francis J. Rue had hoped that Levi L. would study law, but the son desired to at once enter into the activities of business and in December, 1878, following an education in the public schools of Philadelphia, supplemented by the study of shorthand, he obtained a position with the Philadelphia National Bank as stenographer to B. B. Comegys, who was from 1879 until his decease in 1900 presi-

dent of the bank. The industry which he displayed, the aptitude with which he mastered the tasks entrusted to him, and his fidelity won him promotion through all the intermediate positions of the bank as teller, assistant cashier in 1893 and cashier in 1894. Six years later, in 1900, he was elected vice president of the bank and in 1907 was called to the presidency, as the one most competent to assume the responsibilities and direct the affairs of this—one of the largest and strongest financial institutions of the city. When the financial panic of 1893 came on, Mr. Rue was assistant cashier, to which position he had been recently appointed. The bank was without a cashier, and the president, Mr. Comegys, was absent, so that the management and direction of the institution during that trying period devolved largely upon Mr. Rue. The ability which he manifested at that time proved his worth and was largely instrumental in bringing about the rapid advancement which has since come to him.

He is otherwise prominent in financial circles, being chairman of the clearing house committee, which is the executive committee of The Philadelphia Clearing House Association and in which is vested most comprehensive power. Mr. Rue is also president of The National Currency Association of the Banks of Philadelphia, designed to facilitate the expansion and contraction of bank note circulation. He is a director of The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Company and The Provident Life & Trust Company.

Mr. Rue has received at various times flattering proposals to become officially connected with financial institutions in other cities, ranking among the largest in the United States, but has preferred to devote his energies to bringing the Philadelphia National Bank to the commanding position which it now occupies.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Rue is a republican, but aside from a citizen's interest in the questions of the day he is not active in politics. He is, however, an interested church worker and is trustee of the Baptist Home. He is a member of the Union League, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Down Town Club.

Mr. Rue married October 6, 1887, Miss Mary McCurdy Gill, of Philadelphia, and with their son and two daughters, they make their home at No. 4226 Spruce street. Mr. Rue's interests are broad and varied and in every relation of life he fully meets the duties and obligations that devolve upon him. This element in his business career won him advancement, and his life history is another proof that character and ability will command recognition.

H. RALSTON SWING, D. D. S.

Dr. H. Ralston Swing, deceased, who engaged in the practice of dentistry in Philadelphia from the time of his earliest connection with the profession until his demise, was born near Coatesville, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1871, a son of Dr. E. V. and Rachel V. Swing. Both parents are natives of New Jersey and the father is one of the most prominent physicians of Coatesville, where he has not only enjoyed a large private practice but was also instrumental in establishing the hospital at that place.

Dr. H. Ralston Swing pursued his education through successive grades in the common and high schools of Coatesville and afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania to prepare for a professional career and was graduated in 1892 with the D. D. S. degree. He at once began the practice of dentistry in Coatesville but after a brief period removed to Philadelphia, where he continued until his death. He had a well equipped office and was thoroughly conversant with the modern methods of practice, utilizing such means as science endorses in the preservation and care of the teeth. His work was of such high standard that he was accorded a liberal patronage and won substantial success in his profession.

On the 15th of September, 1898, Dr. Swing was married to Miss Sara R. Cross, a native of England, who came to the United States with her parents when six years of age, the family home being established in Philadelphia. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Swing was born one son, Herbert Ralston, now eight years of age. Dr. Swing was a member of the Houston Club and of two of the leading dental clubs of the city. He was an independent voter but never remiss in the duties of citizenship. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he contributed generously to charity. He held to high ideals in manhood, in citizenship and in his professional relations and his death, which occurred April 19, 1907, was the occasion of deep regret to his associates of the dental fraternity and to the many friends whom he made in other relations of life.

F. W. GRUGAN.

F. W. Grugan was born in Philadelphia in December, 1840, and his life record covered the intervening years until the 9th of August, 1890. His parents were Florance C. and Sarah (Cross) Grugan, the former of American birth, the latter a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. For years the father was associated with the Levy Dry Goods Company and later with the house of Cooper & Conrad.

Mr. Grugan was married in Philadelphia in 1866 to Miss Clara C. Justice, the wedding ceremony being performed in accordance with the rites of the Society of Friends at the home of her grandfather, George M. Justice, who was a prominent Friend and an active and leading figure in public affairs in an early day. He was instrumental in establishing the girls' high school and the boys' high school and in other ways put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of the system of public education. His wife, Esther Sing Bunting was a descendant of Philip Sing, an early and much respected citizen. Mrs. Grugan's father was Alfred R. Justice, of the firm of A. B. Justice & Company and a very active business man. He died in 1867. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Fletcher, was a daughter of George Fletcher, of Massachusetts. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grugan were born four children: Frank Fletcher, of Philadelphia; Melanie, now Mrs. W. Mathews Foot; F. Justice, a mining expert; and Albert Thornton, of El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Grugan was devoted to the welfare of his family and counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their welfare and hap-

piness. He held membership with General Meade Post, G. A. R., and thus maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He was as loyal to his country in days of peace as in days of war and, in fact, was regarded as a valued citizen, who believed in maintaining a high standard of civic virtue and performed all of his public duties with the same sense of conscientious obligation that he discharged his private duties. While a successful merchant and public-spirited citizen, he was with all a gentleman in the best sense of that term. His innate tact and courtesy were manifest in deference for the opinions of others, in charitable views and in unfeigned cordiality.

WILLIAM SHAW STEWART, M. D.

William Shaw Stewart, deceased, who was one of America's eminent physicians, was born at Stewart Station near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1838, a son of John and Margaret (Shaw) Stewart, and a grandson of Captain John Stewart. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania in 1860 and from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1863. He immediately enlisted as assistant surgeon in the United States army in the Civil war and held many responsible positions in the medical service in the army. He was offered a commission as full surgeon to remain with the government after the close of hostilities but preferred to enter upon private practice and opened an office in Philadelphia. From that time forward his career was marked by steady progress and constantly broadening opportunities which he carefully embraced for the benefit of the profession and his fellowmen. He was one of the founders and for ten years was dean and professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, of which he was later made professor emeritus. He became one of the founders and was the first vice president of the American Academy of Medicine, was a director of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Obstetric Society, the State Medical and American Medical Associations and was twice a delegate to the World's Medical Congress. He was regarded as one of the country's representative physicians whose ability made him a peer of those men whose work has conferred honor upon the medical fraternity. Not only did his knowledge reach out beyond the bounds which mark the labors of the great majority, but in other ways he gained distinction. He was a contributor to medical journals, especially on the subjects of obstetrics and gynecology, and was the inventor of several valuable surgical instruments.

On the 14th of November, 1872, Dr. Stewart married Miss Delia Allman of Philadelphia, a daughter of Thomas Allman, a merchant and banker. They became the parents of six children, a son who died in infancy and five daughters: Mary Mabel Norris; Ethel Harrison, the wife of George Winfred Barr; Delia Allman, the wife of H. Bertram Lewis; Margretta Shaw, the wife of Charles H. Dietrich, and Dorothy Newkirk.

Dr. Stewart, aside from his activity in his profession, made effective efforts in behalf of public progress along other lines. He was a director of the public

schools for nine years, was a member of the Loyal Legion and Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., and gave his political allegiance to the republican party, which was the defense of the Union throughout the dark days of the Civil war. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and in all of his labors he was prompted by a broad humanitarian purpose. His death occurred November 25, 1903.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.

The Rev. Anthony M. Milukas is the rector of St. George's church, which was organized in 1902 by the Rev. Kaulakis, who was the first rector. He bought land upon which was only an old school building. The tract was one hundred and thirty-six by two hundred and twenty-five feet at the corner of Salmon and Venango streets. He then built a brick church, which was dedicated October 26, 1907, by Bishop Prendergast. This is a Lithuanian congregation. From 1902 until 1905 it was a mission under Father Kaulakis and later other pastors served the parish. Rev. Dumczus took charge in 1906 and remained until succeeded by Father Anthony M. Milukas, January 22, 1909, he being promoted from St. George's parish in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. There are now two hundred and fifty families and sixteen hundred communicants. The property is worth about thirty thousand dollars and the church is in good condition.

Father Milukas was born in Lithuania, Russia, June 13, 1871, and pursued his education in a gymnasium at Mariampol, Russia. He afterward attended Scinai Seminary for three years and while there was a correspondent for Lithuanian papers printed in Germany and the United States, which were smuggled into the country, for the Russian government had issued an edict against anything being published by the Lithuanians in their own language, and for over forty years nothing had been printed in their tongue in Russia. When the government discovered that these papers were being smuggled into the country Father Milukas came to the United States in 1892 and for a year and a half was editor of a Lithuanian newspaper at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He then attended St. Charles Borromeo Seminary at Overbrook for three years and was ordained by Archbishop Ryan in the Cathedral. He celebrated his first mass in St. George's church in Shenandoah, was assistant rector there for a time and later was sent to Brooklyn, New York, and was rector of St. Mary Queen of Angels on the Williamsburg bridge plaza, where they purchased a hall and remodeled it into a church with a seating capacity of seven hundred. They also established a rectory. Although there for only a year Father Milukas had accumulated property to the value of sixty thousand dollars and had visited every Lithuanian Catholic in New York city and Brooklyn at least three times and many of them more, awakening their interest in the church and its work. He then returned to Shenandoah as assistant rector of the parish of St. George, continuing in charge for three years, after which he went to Freiburg, Switzerland, to study there for a year, and then returned to St. George's church in Shenandoah. In 1907 he was appointed to organize Gilberton and Girardville into two

parishes. When at the former place he leased a church and at Girardville he bought an armory and remodeled it into a church. He remained in charge of the work for fifteen months and put both parishes in good shape, establishing the church of St. Vincent at Girardville and of St. Louis at Gilberton. He was afterward rector at St. George's church at Shenandoah for eight months, on the expiration of which period he was transferred to his present parish, where he has done good work. Throughout the entire time he has had charge of a weekly paper published by the Lithuanian Catholic priests and also published for himself a quarterly Dirva, there being about one hundred and sixty pages in each edition. The weekly was known as the Zvaigzde or Star. He is now the owner and editor of this paper, which he publishes in Philadelphia, but on taking charge of the work at Girardville and Gilberton he had to give up his quarterly.

For two years Father Milukas has been supreme leader of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance and for four years has been president of the convention of the same. He is the author of three volumes, the first entitled History, General and Ancient, the second Albumas Lietuiviskas in three volumes, and the History of Confession. He has also translated many of Archbishop Ireland's speeches and of Professor Zahm of Notre Dame. He has altogether edited and published fifty books and has lately in Philadelphia edited and published an illustrated edition of Lives of Saints for Every Day. He is also a lecturer on religious subjects and also against socialism. He has lectured extensively in the various cities of the United States and shows himself master of the subjects which he handles. In 1909 he was one of the organizers of Lithuanian National Temperance Alliance, of which he is now an honorary life member.

KNOWLES CROSKEY.

Knowles Croskey, of Philadelphia, president of the American Engineering & Construction Company, largely interested in mining in the west and in hydroelectric power development in Mexico, is almost equally well known because of his scientific researches and investigation and through his activity in political circles. His birthplace was the old historical Croskey residence at No. 1912 South Rittenhouse Square, his natal day being April 3, 1853. In the acquirement of his education he attended successively the Rittenhouse Academy, Ury House School at Fox Chase, Pennsylvania, Friends Central high school at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and the Eastburn Academy of this city, concluding with a special engineering course at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg, Virginia.

He next entered the Richmond Machine Works of Richmond, Virginia, as an apprentice, serving for seven years, during which period he thoroughly mastered the machine business in its practical and scientific phases, obtaining also a full knowledge of the art of pattern-making. The terms of apprenticeship were then far different from those of today. His salary for the entire time was only three dollars per week, and he boarded with his employer, George B. Sloat, to whom he paid seven dollars per week for his accommodation. Upon the completion of

KNOWLES CROSKEY

his apprenticeship he purchased an interest in the firm which, under the name of Sloat, Croskey & Company, engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery. He was actively associated with the business until the fall of 1879, when he returned to Philadelphia, but owning to his wide knowledge of this business his interests were again soon taken up along that line. He also became connected with financial enterprises among which were extensive real-estate negotiations.

Upon the death of his father-in-law, William Smith, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Croskey removed to that place and assumed the responsibility which was thrust upon him of conducting the well established business of his relative known as the William Smith Balmoral Latch Needle Works. During his residence in Phoenixville he won many friends. His genial qualities, attractive personality and strict attention to business established a feeling of utmost confidence in all with whom he had even the slightest dealings. The recognition of his worth led to his selection for public office, the first position to which he was called being that of councilman of the Fifth ward on the republican ticket. Since its organization as a separate body the fifth ward has always been strongly democratic, and for a pronounced republican to be elected by such a constituency plainly illustrates his standing in the community. While a member of the council he was made chairman of the street committee, a member of the electric light, water and finance committee and superintendent of the police department. The active interest which he took in the political affairs of Chester county led to his selection as a member of the republican county committee, in which position he served his party with as much zeal and fidelity as he had protected and promoted the interests of his ward while a councilman.

In 1895 Mr. Croskey returned to Philadelphia and was thereafter engaged in mining engineering throughout the west until toward the close of the year 1896. In 1897 he organized the American Engineering & Construction Company, of which he became president. This company is largely interested in mining in the west and in hydro-electric power development in Mexico.

While a resident of Richmond, Virginia, on the 20th of December, 1877, Mr. Croskey was married to Miss Leilah Sloat, a daughter of his former employer. She died August 9, 1883, leaving a little daughter, Ida, who was born on the 9th of that month and passed away on the 31st of August. On the 14th of April, 1886, Mr. Croskey was again married, his second union being with Miss Kate Charlotte Smith, a daughter of William and Sarah (Hutchings) Smith, originally of Leicester, England, who in 1859 settled in Germantown and later in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are two children: Ralph Smith, born November 3, 1890; and Helen Smith, born August 17, 1894.

For several years Mr. Croskey was a volunteer in the Pennsylvania weather service and at this time enjoys the distinction of having the finest equipped private observatory in the state. His deep interest in scientific matters has long been manifest, and owing to his prominence in scientific circles and his activities, especially in weather observations, he was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania Meteorological Society, which was organized in 1892 for the advancement of the interests of the state weather service.

In 1873 Mr. Croskey enlisted in the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, with which he served about thirteen years, but is now on the retired list. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, he enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Infantry, being commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and remained in the service until mustered out in August, 1900. In 1902 he was appointed on the governor's staff of Nevada as colonel and served about a year and a half. Socially he is a member of the Sons of St. George and the Sons of the Revolution. While he has made steady progress in business, his commercial and industrial interests have been but one phase of his career. He is a broad-minded man to whom the relations of life signify more than individual interests. He has ever been mindful of the duties of citizenship, to which end he has faithfully served in the public offices to which he has been called. He is still deeply interested in various lines of scientific investigation and finds his companionship among men of wide learning in scientfic fields.

GEORGE DELHORBE PORTER.

George Delhorbe Porter, through successive stages of business development has reached his present position of responsibility as vice president of the First Mortgage Guarantee Trust Company of Philadelphia. The trend of migration in America has been westward, but occasionally there are men of western birth who have invaded the conservative circles of the east and by enterprise and ability have gained recognition among those who have long been regarded as foremost factors in controlling the business, professional and financial interests of this section of the country. To this class belongs George Delhorbe Porter, who was born upon a farm near Vinton, Iowa, September 8, 1875.

His parents were George S. and Marie (Delhorbe) Porter, the former a descendant of a family that was established in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the eighteenth century, the great-grandfather of George D. Porter having served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His father was a soldier of the Civil war with the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He afterward engaged in business in the west as a merchant and was superintendent of a large ranch at the time of the birth of G. D. Porter who, reaching the usual school age began his education in the public schools of Iowa. Later he continued his studies in Georgia, to which state his parents removed with their family, and then entered the banking business in Georgia, being connected therewith until 1894.

In the latter year Mr. Porter came to Philadelphia and accepted a clerical position in the law office of J. Sergeant Price, now deceased, and J. Willis Martin, now judge of common pleas court No. 5. He was afterward associated with Mr. Price's son, Eli Kirk Price, until April, 1910, when he became vice president of the First Mortgage Guarantee Trust Company. To his duties as second executive officer of this important financial enterprise he gives his undivided attention and has won for himself in business circles the reputation of possessing sound judgment, keen insight and remarkable sagacity.

Mr. Porter has also been prominent in the public life of Philadelphia. He served for five years in the councils, being the first independent elected after the reform upheaval in 1905. He became one of the organizers of the city party and served as its secretary for three years and also as secretary of the first city party convention. He may be classed politically as an independent republican, for although he is an advocate of the issues for which the republican party stands, he does not believe in the blind following of any leadership, but seeks the united effort of public-spirited citizens toward the betterment of municipal affairs. His influence in this direction has been of no restricted order and his efforts have been resultant factors in promoting many reform movements that have been achieved.

On the 21st of October, 1897, Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Mayhew, a daughter of John S. and Harriet (Corson) Mayhew. They have one child, Rodman D. Porter, now nine years of age. The parents are members of the Westside Presbyterian church of Germantown, in which Mr. Porter is serving as an elder, while in the various departments of church work they take active and helpful interest. He is manager of the Bedford Street mission for the uplift of the people living in the slums and is secretary of the Preston Retreat Lying-in Charity at Twentieth and Hamilton streets.

Mr. Porter belongs to University Lodge No. 610, F. & A. M., and to the Sons of Veterans. He was one of the organizers of the City Club and holds membership also with the Philadelphia Cricket Club; the Young Republican Club of Germantown, of which he is vice president; the Grub Club; the Germantown Club; the Old Township Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown; vice president of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Lincoln Association of Union Veterans Sons. He is now scout commissioner of Philadelphia for the Boy Scouts of America, an organization for the betterment of boys, physically, mentally and morally. He is also serving on the executive committee and national council of that organization. He has always been active in civic affairs and a leader in independent movements and has ever kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age in consideration of political, sociological and economic problems which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of grave and vital import.

JAY CLARENCE KNIPE, M. D.

Dr. Jay Clarence Knipe, an ophthalmologist of Philadelphia, to whom the profession as well as the general public accords a position of prominence, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1869. His father, Dr. Jacob Oliver Knipe, born in New Hanover, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, has engaged in the practice of medicine throughout the entire period of his manhood and is now living in Norristown at the age of seventy-three years. He was a son of Jacob Knipe, also a physician, and two of his brothers were practition-

ers of medicine. Dr. Jacob Oliver Knipe was married in early manhood to Miss Clara Poley, a native of Green Lane, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Both the Poley and Knipe families were early residents of Montgomery county. The ancestry in the paternal line is traced back to Johannes Knipe, who was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1710 and came to this country in 1748. He purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Upper Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death in 1792. He was married in 1749 to Mary Anna Barbara Hofmann. Their son David Knipe, who was born in 1761 and died in 1806, wedded Mary Raker. They were the parents of Jacob Knipe, our subject's grandfather, who was born in 1804 and died in 1883. He became a practitioner of medicine and married Rachel Evans, who was a descendant of John Evans, who was born in Radnorshire, Wales, in 1680, and came to this country before William Penn came to America. He owned much land in London Britain, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland state line.

Jacob Oliver Knipe, our subject's father, after acquiring his early education in the public schools of Montgomery county, attended Freeland's Academy in Collegeville and also the Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him in 1860. His medical studies were pursued in Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. In November of that year he formed a partnership with Dr. Francis B. Poley, in Norristown, Pennsylvania, but two years later the business relation was discontinued and Dr. Knipe began practice alone. For many years he was a member of the American Medical Association, the Montgomery County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Dr. Knipe was a descendant of Francois Bigonet of Huguenot origin and a native of the city of Nismes, Languedoc, France. He came to Philadelphia in 1773 and settled at Falkner Swamp, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Unto Dr. Jacob O. Knipe and wife were born six children: Irvin Poley, Reinoehl, Jay Clarence, Francis Warren, George L. and Norman Leslie. Of these Francis Warren died in 1877. Three of the sons, Reinoehl, Jay C. and Norman L. have followed their father's and grandfather's profession and become physicians.

Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Dr. Jay C. Knipe attended the public schools of Norristown until graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. After three years' private instruction he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of which his father is also a graduate and there won his M. D. degree in 1890. Broad practical experience came to him as interne in the Polyclinic Hospital, where he remained for sixteen months. He then received appointment as chief resident physician of the Jewish Hospital at Philadelphia, with which he was connected for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to Vienna, where he pursued special courses on diseases of the eye for nine months, receiving instruction from some of the eminent oculists and ophthalmologists of the old world. Upon his return to America he located in Philadelphia and has since been engaged in the practice of his specialty, being located for the past seven years at 2025 Chestnut street. For eight years he was an assistant at Wills Eye Hospital and was also chief of clinic at the Howard Hospital Eye Clinic. At the present writing, in 1911, he is chief of the eye clinic

at Jefferson Hospital and an instructor in Jefferson Medical College. He also holds the positions of ophthalmologist to the Jewish Hospital, assistant ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and assistant ophthalmologist to the Mary J. Drexel Hospital. For ten years he taught anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, holding the position of demonstrator of osteology and syndesmology. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians and member of its ophthalmological section. He belongs also to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Legal Society, the Northwestern Medical Society, the Northern Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the Medical Club, the American and State Medical Associations, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is the author of a number of papers pertaining to his specialty, and in 1904 contributed a chapter on The Ocular Manifestations of Nervous Diseases to Ball's Modern Ophthalmology.

On the 21st of April, 1905, Dr. Knipe was married to Miss Ruth Blanche Krauss, a daughter of Moses Krauss, and they have a daughter, Ruth Alberta, born February 21, 1908; and a son, Robert Krauss, born January 26, 1911. The family residence is at No. 6629 Eighth street, Oak Lane. Dr. Knipe is a member of the Lutheran church of the Holy Communion at Twenty-first and Chestnut streets. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in politics he is a republican.

ADAM GARNER FOUSE.

Adam Garner Fouse, controller of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, is one to whom intricate financial and business problems seem easy of solution, for he has displayed capable management in control of important affairs and since the outset of his career has made steady progress until he now occupies a place of prominence in financial circles.

He was born December 13, 1842, on Clover Plains Farm in Blair county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Adam and Susanna (Garner) Fouse. His youthful days were spent upon the old homestead and his attention was largely given to farming until 1876. He also engaged in teaching for seven terms in his home county before coming to Philadelphia in the Centennial year. On his removal to this city he was made manager of the Fouse-Hershberger Mercantile Agency and so continued until 1887, when he became manager of the Alta Friendly Society. The succeeding six years were devoted to that business, after which he became controller of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he now holds. He is also president and was the organizer of the Fidelity Mutual Building & Loan Association, the object of which is to encourage the spirit of saving among the employes of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is likewise treasurer of the Citizens Building & Loan Association, which was organized in 1897.

In the period of early manhood Adam G. Fouse espoused the cause of the Union and became second corporal of Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, which was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

He was engaged on duty in the vicinity of Petersburg much of the time, taking active part in the several engagements that concluded the conflict; and he was mustered out at Portsmouth, Virginia, in September, 1865. He now holds membership with Courtland Sanders Post No. 21, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander, and he likewise belongs to the Knights of Hospitaller. His religious faith is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in West Hope Presbyterian church at Aspen and Preston streets in West Philadelphia and has served as one of its ruling elders for twenty years.

On the 19th of October, 1871, Mr. Fouse was married to Miss Sarah Frank, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Frank, of Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Fouse passed away September 3, 1906, and was survived by two of their three children: Clara, who is living with her father; and Adam Irving Fouse, who is literary statistician of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. On the 28th of September, 1909, Mr. Fouse married again, his second union being with Mrs. Eloise Reese Guthrie, of this city.

For the past fifteen years he has resided at No. 838 North Forty-first street. He is also the owner of Clover Plains Farm, the old homestead, as well as an adjoining farm, the two combined making two hundred and fifteen acres. He makes a specialty of raising fine cattle and horses, mostly Jersey cows and English draft horses. He is interested in butter making, his Jersey butter being mostly sold to regular customers. He takes great pride in keeping his place in excellent condition, spending there all of his time not demanded by the financial and business enterprises of Philadelphia with which he is connected.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M., PH. D.

A successful business man, a capable educator, the founder and promoter of one of Philadelphia's strong educational institutions, a generous friend to the poor, a liberal supporter of philanthropic and religious movements and a consistent Christian gentleman, such was Thomas May Peirce, the news of whose death brought sorrow not only to those who came within the closer circle of his friendship but all with whom he had been associated in his school and church work. Perhaps each one of these should have been called his friend. His own great heart went out in sympathy and helpfulness to all mankind and his life was proof of the Emersonian philosophy: "The way to win a friend is to be one."

He was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1837, and was of English lineage, being a direct descendant of George Perce, as the family name was originally spelled. This George Perce came to America with William Penn and settled on an extensive grant of land, which covered the present township of Thornbury in Delaware county and the township of the same name in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors "were men and women of talent and of piety, deeply respected wherever they lived." George Perce, the American progenitor, was married to Ann Gaynor, in England, January 4, 1679, and, as stated, came with William Penn to this country. Their son Caleb Peirce, Sr., was married in the Concord Meeting House, February 15, 1724, to Mary Walter, and they

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were parents of Caleb Peirce, Jr., who on the 1st of May, 1754, married Ann Mendenhall. Thomas Peirce, a son of the latter marriage, wedded Margaret Trimble on the 18th of March, 1794, in the Concord Meeting House, and they were the parents of Caleb Peirce, the father of Dr. Peirce. It is not strange that Dr. Peirce became an educator of ability, for he inherited a talent for teaching from both sides of the family. His father, Caleb Peirce, was identified with educational interests in Chester and Delaware counties for a quarter of a century and for some years was a well known and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia. Here he became prominently identified with public affairs. He married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Potts May, who for a time was a successful teacher of Norristown and later continued instruction in a different line, for he turned his attention to the work of the ministry and became a prominent clergyman. His brother, the Rev. Dr. James May, was at one time a member of the faculty of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Fairfax, Virginia, and later of the Episcopal Divinity School of West Philadelphia.

It was during the boyhood of Dr. Peirce of this review that the family removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued his education in the public schools to the age of sixteen years, when he was graduated from the Boys Central high school of this city, winning the A. B. degree, while five years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Following his graduation he traveled quite extensively, gaining thereby knowledge and experience which can be obtained in no other way. His first business venture as an engraver on wood proved unsuccessful and about the time he attained his majority he turned his attention to the profession for which the events of his after life proved that he was eminently fitted. He secured a situation as teacher of a district school in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and that his ability was recognized is indicated by the fact that at the end of a year he was made principal of the high school of Norristown. Subsequently he occupied a similar position at Manayunk and in the Monroe and Mount Vernon grammar schools of Philadelphia. He had the reputation of preparing more students for the Central high school than any other grammar school principal and his record is notable inasmuch as he had the warm regard, admiration and respect of his pupils to an unusual degree.

But the need of business training became apparent to him and led, in 1865, to the establishment of the Peirce Business College, which he opened in the Handel and Haydn Hall at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. He says of this venture in later years: "When I organized Peirce School, in 1865, I had not the surplus wealth of a millionaire but I had a clear apprehension of a popular want of large dimensions. I knew from business men that advertisements for help were answered by the hundreds and that rare was the case in which more than one per cent of the applications rose to the dignity of consideration. I did not have money to found a school and endow it, but I had time, I had youth, I had some degree of courage and I gave myself to the work of training the ninety-nine per cent of applicants who wanted to go into business and whose previous preparation did not secure for them even consideration at the hands of an employer." That the school met a long-felt need is indicated in the fact that during the first year five hundred and fifty students were enrolled. An increasing attendance soon made it necessary that larger quarters be secured and a removal

was made to Tenth and Chestnut streets. In 1882 the school was established in commodious and attractive quarters in the Record building, which had just been completed. The growth of the school has continued without interruption until in 1911 and there are nearly two thousand pupils enrolled. The reports of the United States commissioner of education show that Peirce School is the largest private school in the United States. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand students have secured their training for business in this institution and hold it and its founder and principal in grateful remembrance. The course of instruction met the demands for training in practical business methods and thousands of its students have been placed in excellent positions, where their worth has recommended them for promotion until eventually they have reached places of leadership as owners of extensive business interests. In connection with his school he brought out a number of volumes which were primarily designed as textbooks for the use of his pupils, yet have been extensively adopted by other business colleges, academies and public schools. These include Practical Test Problems, How to Become a Bookkeeper, Peirce Manual of Bookeeping, Peirce School Writing Slips and Real Business Forms, Peirce School Manual of Business Forms and Customs, Peirce Manual for the Typist and Peirce Manual of Language Lessons.

Dr. Peirce was recognized as a man of wide and varied attainments. He served successfully as bank examiner for a number of years and in this position his knowledge of accounting was of great value. He introduced many changes and improvements in the administration of his office, notably in the form and nature of the reports made by the banks to the state government, resulting in the betterment of the service. He had also a wide reputation as an expert in handwriting and received large sums for expert testimony. He first appeared in that connection in 1870 in the Penn-Middleton will case tried before Judge Ludlow. He was engaged in the well known suit which involved the extradition of Joseph Brompton, of Great Grimsby, England, a dangerous criminal, who resisted extradition more than a year. His evidence materially assisted in the case of a bogus claim for insurance on a British bark which was scuttled in 1882. The bark had been cleared from Vera Cruz to Cardiff, Wales, and abandoned in the gulf stream off the coast of Georgia. The master and mate had come to Philadelphia to collect the insurance money on the cargo and, the underwriters suspecting fraud, their counsel employed Dr. Peirce to examine the log of the vessel, which was the only manifest that the officers had put in evidence. Dr. Peirce demonstrated beyond a doubt that the log had been tampered with and that the figures showing the amount of the cargo had been altered. In consequence of his testimony a tug was sent to the gulf stream and picked up the abandoned vessel and it was discovered that instead of the valuable cargo of eight hundred bags of vanilla beans, as claimed by the officers and apparently shown by the log, the vessel contained only three hundred bags of worthless refuse and had been deliberately scuttled. Other cases in which he appeared and rendered important service in the interest of justice were the famous Gaul case, tried in 1882, and several forgery cases, some of which involved a great deal of hard work and patient investigation, notably the Whitaker will case, but the frauds were proved and the criminals convicted. As an expert accountant his services were of great

value in the case of the treasurer of the borough of West Chester, Pennsylvania, Dr. Peirce's testimony securing conviction. In the case of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, on which he was at work a year, his skill as an accountant saved the reputation of the board. He was consulted by business men and bookkeepers almost constantly and his opinion was considered sufficient to decide many disputes and to aid in disentangling complicated accounts.

The activities of Dr. Peirce took on many aspects as different organizations or associations sought his cooperation, which was freely given whenever the opportunity made it possible. In 1878 he served the state as bank assessor and the following year was elected president of the Business Educators Association of America. Dickinson College, recognizing his efficient service in the cause of education, conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree. For five years and up to the time of his death he was president of the Bookkeepers Beneficial Association, with which he had held membership for seventeen years.

In 1861 Dr. Peirce was united in marriage to Miss Emma Louisa Bisbing, a resident of Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She died in the early part of 1870, leaving three children, and on the 14th of October, 1871, Dr. Peirce was again married, his second union being with Ruth Stong, a daughter of William and Maria Stong, of Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Of the two marriages nine children were born, of whom Mary B., Ruth, Thomas May and Caleb C. are yet living.

The family were reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. Peirce having long been a faithful and devoted member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia. He served as chairman of its finance committee for a long period and in 1887, upon recommendation of this church, was licensed to preach by the presiding elder. In church and Sunday school work he took an active part, putting forth every effort in his power to promote the cause of Christianity. He was president of the Philadelphia Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, which publishes the Philadelphia Methodist, and was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, to which he had given five thousand dollars to found a bed in honor of his daughter Blanche. He was also treasurer of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, a trustee of Temple College, Philadelphia, a manager of the Home Missionary Society and of the Evangelical Alliance of America.

He possessed marked oratorical ability and because of his comprehensive understanding of subjects which he discussed he was again and again called upon to address public assemblies and always held their close attention and interest. The democracy found in him an earnest champion and, recognizing the duties as well as the obligations of citizenship, he participated in political matters for a number of years and in 1880 did much campaign work in Ohio, Indiana and Maryland.

Death came to Dr. Peirce at his home on the 16th of May, 1896, and four days later, after impressive funeral services held in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, his remains were interred in Whitemarsh cemetery. Every organization and society of which he was a member met and passed resolutions of respect, indicating how highly he was honored and esteemed by those who knew him. Rev. John Thompson, dean of the faculty of Peirce School, spoke of what he did

in life for himself, his family, his church, the cause of benevolence and for young men and young women. He said, in part: "He cultivated the talents that God gave him and made the most of his talent that he was capable of; he provided for his family a comfortable home; he adopted the church as one of his family; he gave to the extent of his ability to charity and his influence with young men and young women toward stimulating them for the development of all that is best in life was immeasurable. The missionary cause, the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Old Folks Home and the Orphanage all benefited by his liberality."

On the same occasion Dr. Webb said: "His tender heartedness was most conspicuous. Did ever anyone go to him with a tale of sorrow that help was not given? He always gave to the utmost of his ability."

Rev. Wallace MacMullen said: "There were two aspects of his generosity that appealed to me. First, his liberality was methodical; his money was freely used for deserving causes, but it was not carelessly bestowed. It was given wisely and in a discriminating way. He kept one of those subtreasuries of the Lord known as a tithing account; that is, he set aside one-tenth of his income for that purpose, so that when calls came to him, whether they were regular or special in their nature, there was always a fund to meet them. The other aspect of his generosity that even more surprised me was his charitableness in his views of others. Perhaps there is no way in which Christian charity shows itself more clearly than in the readiness to see the virtues and good qualities of other people. He never said a disparaging word against another. Sometimes there was reference to some one who had differed with him, some with whom he had been in conflict, but never an unkind word, never a trace of bitterness in his speech. It is one of the traits that presents itself in the charity that 'thinketh no evil.' "

In his own home Dr. Peirce was a devoted husband and father, to whom family ties were ever of a most cherished and sacred character. In a meeting of the Bookkeepers Beneficial Association, its president, B. F. Dennison, cashier of the Market Street National Bank, said: "Dr. Peirce was a punctual man. He felt that the time belonging to others he had no right to take from them by not being punctual in his engagements. The very nature of his constant occupation taught him exactness and this exactness told upon his character and made him careful about the feelings and reputations of those with whom he came in constant contact. Many young men today think that it isn't likely to conduce to the highest success in business to be a consistent Christian man. Dr. Peirce never found it so."

CHARLES L. McKEEHAN.

Charles L. McKeehan was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1876. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather, John McKeehan, having emigrated from Ulster to the Cumberland valley in 1780. His father, the late Charles Watson McKeehan, came from Chambersburg to Philadelphia as a young man in 1872, and occupied a prominent position as a lawyer in this city until his death in 1895. He was for many years a trustee of Dickinson College.

He married Mary Anna Givin, a daughter of the late Robert Givin, a chaplain in the United States navy.

Charles L. McKeehan was graduated from the William Penn Charter school in 1893. He then entered the college of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his A. B. degree in 1897. He was one of the Phi Beta Kappa men of his class and was the class "spoon man." He then entered the law school of the university, graduating in 1900. Upon graduating he was elected a fellow of the law department and for five years thereafter conducted the course on Negotiable Paper. During this period he published a monograph on the Negotiable Instruments Law, which is regarded as a valuable contribution to the subject.

Since his admission to the bar in 1900, Mr. McKeehan has been engaged in the general practice of law. He has been secretary and treasurer of the state board of law examiners since its creation by the supreme court in 1903. He is a republican in politics and has taken an active part in independent efforts for better political conditions in Philadelphia. For several years he has been a member of the executive board of the Committee of Seventy. He has been an occasional contributor to the current literature of his profession and has been active in the work of the University of Pennsylvania along various lines.

He has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society for fifteen years and is a vestryman of St. Stephen's church. He is a member of various organizations, among them being the Union League, University Club, University Barge Club, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, Markham Club and Rittenhouse Club. He finds his recreation in hunting and spends his vacations in the woods of Maine and Canada.

BERNARD CORR.

It has been said that words, looks and actions constitute the alphabet that spells character. There is no difficulty in determining what is the outcome of this combination of the forces in the life of Bernard Corr, for public opinion is unanimous in placing him with the representative business men of the city, whose varied and important interests have gained him recognition as a man of large affairs. While now eighty-one years of age, he is still active in business and is the sole owner of the wholesale liquor store located at Beach and Brown streets.

He was born in Ireland, June 14, 1828, and spent his youthful days in that country, but on attaining his majority sailed for America in the fall of 1849 as a passenger on the steamship Wyoming, which was thirty-one days in completing the voyage. He started with but limited capital and had but eighty cents on reaching Philadelphia. He also owed his passage money to his brother John, who came a year before. Both his parents remained residents of the Emerald isle until called to their final rest. The father died at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother at eighty-six years in County Derry, Ireland.

The educational privileges of Bernard Corr were limited and in his native country he had learned and followed the weaver's trade, but soon after coming

to the United States he secured a position in a local store and it was only a few years before he came to be recognized as a man of influence and importance in business activities, notwithstanding the fact that he possessed nothing but industry, energy and pluck when he came to the new world. Carefully saving his earnings, his economical expenditure and his unfaltering industry at length brought him sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account. He had both the energy to persevere and the ability to supply modern ideas to modern conditions, and the present establishment of Bernard Corr, wholesale liquors, at Beach and Brown streets, stands as a monument to his enterprise. His first establishment was on Second street above Columbia avenue, and later he removed to Fourth and Jefferson streets, from which point he came to his present location. He is still vigorous and active as he possesses the strong stimulus of Irish blood, but he does not take the heavy burdens of life upon him today as he did forty or even twenty-five years ago. The house conducts a wholesale business in brandies, wines, liquors, etc., with a large local trade, and makes shipments throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining states. The patronage has become extensive and that Mr. Corr has ever maintained cordial relations with his patrons is indicated by the fact that the names of some of them have been upon his books for more than thirty years. The wholesale liquor trade, however, does not measure the extent of his activities or services. He has been a director of the Kensington National Bank and also of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company. Moreover, his real-estate holdings are very extensive, for as the years have passed he has made judicious investment in property until his holdings are now very large.

In Philadelphia, in 1851, Mr. Corr was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Timmany, and unto them were born six children: Michael B., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Bernard J., who died at the age of twenty-eight; Catharine, the wife of James Gorman; Ina B., the wife of Charles J. Jones; Mamie G., the wife of Stanley J. Smith; and Catharine, who died in infancy. Mr. Corr has been a director of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and is a member of the Catholic church.

SAMUEL BAIRD HUEY.

Samuel Baird Huey, whose name became known and honored in legal, military, social and philanthropic circles, was distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. He was born in Pittsburg on the 17th of January, 1843. Samuel B. Huey was of Scotch-Irish descent. The history of the family in America is traced back to 1763. One of his great grandfathers lost his life at the battle of Trenton while serving with Washington's army in the Revolutionary war. His parents were Samuel Culbertson and Mary Scott (Baird) Huey. The father was prominent in Philadelphia's business circles and remained as president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886.

Samuel Baird Huey acquired his education in the public schools and at the age of twelve years matriculated in the high school, from which he was graduated with valedictorian honors. He afterward entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1863, winning prizes for debate and oratory. He was also recognized as one of the athletic champions of his alma mater and served as captain of the cricket team. Soon after leaving college he became a captain's clerk on the United States steamer San Jacinto, and in 1864 was made ensign on the staff of Rear Admiral Baily. In 1865 he was promoted to the position of assistant paymaster and took an active part in blockading Forts Fisher and Wilmington, being engaged on blockade duty until the end of the war.

Returning home after the close of hostilities, Samuel B. Huey entered the office of John C. Bullitt for the study of law and in 1868 was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the LL. B. degree. Remaining in the office of his preceptor, he began the practice of his chosen profession, wherein he continued until 1872. In the meantime Princeton College had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts; also during the interim he had taken an interest in military affairs and had become a member of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, being made captain and assistant quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier General H. P. Muirheid. He was afterward major and aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General J. P. Bankson and eventually became assistant quartermaster general of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Mr. Huey also reached a place of distinction at the Philadelphia bar and during the existence of the bankruptcy law of 1868 he probably had the largest practice in bankrupt cases of any member of the bar in the district. He was often requested by Judge Cadwalader during stress of business before the court to sit with him and pass upon cases then up for hearing. He was also much sought for in corporation cases, especially tax cases to be threshed out at the state capital. He was admitted to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1872 and on motion of General Benjamin F. Butler was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in 1880. His knowledge of corporation law brought him a large amount of business from insurance companies, he thus representing the Penn Mutual, the Phoenix and the Aetna Life and the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Companies. He was also counsel for many prominent business firms of Philadelphia and New York and took an important part in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Huey was married June 4, 1868, to Miss May Hunt Abrams, who is still living. They became parents of five children: Arthur Baird, an attorney of Philadelphia; Emma H., now the wife of Alexander W. Wister, Jr.; Samuel C. and Malcolm S., who are engaged in the brokerage business in Philadelphia; and Mary Dorothy. The death of Mr. Huey occurred November 21, 1901. For five or six years prior to his death he served as president of the board of education and took a very active interest in all educational work. He was also president from 1897 until his demise of the board of trustees of Williamson College. His more strictly social relations were with the Lawyers Club, the Country Club

and Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia. He was also prominent in Masonry, holding the office of master of Lodge No. 346, A. F. & A. M.

In politics Mr. Huey was an earnest republican and acted as a delegate to city and state conventions. He was connected with many organizations and projects for the public benefit, was for a number of years a director and the secretary of the Union League and on his retirement from the office of secretary in 1888 he was unanimously voted its gold medal and elected its vice president. He held membership with the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic and never did his interest in the military history of the country or in the welfare of his old comrades flag. He was a director of the Art Club from its inception to the time of his death, was one of the first board of governors of the University Club and for years was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also on the directorate of the West Philadelphia Institute and the Western Home for Poor Children and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. His activities thus touched many interests which have important bearing upon sociological and economic conditions, upon material, intellectual and moral progress. He never neglected a duty, failed to meet an obligation nor improve an opportunity where the interests of the general public were involved. He was one of those forceful characters whose very support of any movement constitutes an influence in its behalf.

ROBERT FOSTER WHITMER.

The initiative force and business ability which are so necessary in the conduct of important and extensive commercial enterprises are found in Robert Foster Whitmer, the president of the William Whitmer & Sons Lumber Company of Philadelphia. His name is written large on the history of the lumber business of this state and has become a synonym for originality, resourcefulness and untiring industry in the conduct of lumber interests. He was born in Hartleton, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1864, and is a son of William and Katharine (Forster) Whitmer and is descended from a distinguished line of ancestors.

The Whitmers originally came from Alsace-Lorraine and later removed to Holland and emigrated to America with the Huguenots in 1747, locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side he is descended from the Forsters who were prominent in colonial days in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Forster, was a veteran of the war of 1812, being a member of Captain Donaldson's company. His maternal great-grandfather, Major Thomas Forster, was a revolutionary soldier and one of the associates who signed the documents renouncing the oath of allegiance to King George III in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1775, and was very prominent and active in all affairs in colonial days.

William Whitmer, the father of our subject, was a prominent lumber merchant. He was born at McAllisterville, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1835, a son of Peter Whitmer. He was brought up on his father's farm and received only a common-school education. He began his business career as a

R. F. WHITMER

WILLIAM WHITMER

clerk in a general store at Hartleton, Union county, Pennsylvania, and eventually became the owner of the business, which he conducted until 1872, when he removed to Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He there formed the firm of Whitmer & Company, lumber dealers, which later became Whitmer & Foster and upon the retirement of Mr. Foster, it became the firm Whitmer & Trexler. This firm operated largely in the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania and with the Linden Hill Lumber Company, operated also in the virgin forests of West Virginia. By his operations in West Virginia Mr. Whitmer became convinced that the mineral wealth of that state was greater than its arboreal wealth and this caused him to develop many coal properties. He was president of the Bethel Coal Company, operating in Mercer county, and the projector of the Dry Forks Railroad built by his son Robert, which opened to the market a vast tract of forest overlying valuable coal deposits.

Mr. Whitmer was one of the organizers of the Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. In 1893 he formed the house of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, being its president up to the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, October 20, 1896. Mr. Whitmer had removed to Philadelphia in 1894 and was a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church. His remarkable business success was due to his straightforward dealing and conscientious devotion to work combined with great natural ability.

He was married July 19, 1859, to Katharine A. Forster, by whom he had two daughters and a son. The son Robert Whitmer was educated in the public schools of Union and Northumberland counties and later attended the Pennsylvania State College, having shown at an early age the aptitude of a born scholar. In 1885 he was graduated from Lafayette College and immediately entered business life at Sunbury in the office of Whitmer & Company, making it his purpose to acquaint himself with every detail of the business. He soon became a recognized authority on questions of the lumber trade and was a most efficient assistant to his father, senior member of the firm. He was made vice president of the William Whitmer & Sons Lumber Company when it was incorporated in 1895 and the office of the business removed to Philadelphia. On the death of his father in October, 1896, he became the president of the corporation and of others that his father had founded. He was fully equal to the strain imposed by these added responsibilities, conducting the diversified interests he controlled with a certain conservatism that did not, however, hinder him from adopting new methods where they seemed desirable and opening new avenues of business. He is now the president of the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Company of West Virginia; president of the Dry Forks Railroad Company of West Virginia, an enterprise projected and constructed by him which has proven a very profitable undertaking. He is also vice president and manager of the Champion Lumber Company of North Carolina, one of the largest and most extensive producing companies in the South. He likewise is president of the Newport and Tennessee Railroad Company.

The social side of Mr. Whitmer's nature is by no means undeveloped. On the contrary he is recognized as a valued member of many of the leading clubs and societies of Philadelphia, among which are the Union League, Racquet Club, Philadelphia Country Club, St. Andrews Society, Scotch-Irish Society, and the

Sons of the Revolution. His worth of character and unswerving integrity have given him high standing in their membership. He is determined and resourceful in business, and when one line of activity seems closed, seeks out another path whereby to reach the desired goal. His methods are purely of a constructive character and in no business transaction has he ever allowed the interests of another to suffer because of the course which he pursues. His business methods have never sought nor required discussion and he enjoys in large measure the confidence and good-will of his colleagues and contemporaries.

Mr. Whitmer was married April 23, 1891, to Miss Mary Packer, a daughter of John Packer, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent legal minds of this state, who for several years represented his district in congress. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmer have become the parents of five children as follows: Martha Cameron, Katharine Forster, Robert Foster, Jr., Rachel Packer and Ellen Isabel.

THE LOVETT FAMILY.

In the English line the ancestry of the Lovett family can be traced back to the year 1301, since which time the Lovetts have held the manor of Liscombe, knights and squires of the same blood following one another through twenty generations without confiscation of property, forfeiture or intermission of any kind. This family, which has survived in its own place so persistently, went, as the name implies, with other adventurers in the wake of the conquering Normans. They seemed to have been originally wolf-rangers in the Ardennes, and it is possible that the lands, partially waste, in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire which the Doomsday Book assigns to William Lovett, were in need of his skill as a wolf hunter. A brass tablet now in Salisbury church in memory of Thomas Lovett, who died in 1491, records that William Lovett held his lands on some such condition and that the family badge, a black wolf, was thus derived. The first Lovett of Liscombe married the daughter and heiress of Simon de Turville, and the manor of Liscombe has been held ever since by their descendants in the male line with the single exception that for forty years it was in possession of the daughters of Sir Jonathan Lovett. The only part of the house which can have existed through the whole of this period is the chapel, which, though now dismantled and out of repair, is still a beautiful example of the early English architecture.

John Lovett was the progenitor of the American branch of the family. He was born in London, England, in 1755, and came to the new world about 1795. He married Jane Johnson and ten children were born unto them, six in England and four in New York. John Lovett died in 1809 and was interred in St. Paul's churchyard. Mrs. Lovett was a Jacobite and on account of this and his political views in opposing the crown John Lovett was imprisoned in the Tower of London but was afterward pardoned and at once came to America. His wife died in New York in 1807.

Thomas Lovett, the third son of John Lovett, was born in London in 1787 and was eight years of age when he came with his parents to New York. In 1811 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Doubleday, who after the death of Mr. Lovett married Charles Fosdick Fletcher, of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Thomas Lovett's two brothers, Robert and George Lovett, married sisters of Louisa Doubleday. Six children were born unto Thomas and Louisa Lovett: Louisa; Charlotte, who was born in 1815 and was married in 1836 to Edmund Bunnell Bostwick, her death occurring in 1899; Anna Matilda; Emma; Thomas Robert; and George Sidney. Of this family Emma was married to Commodore Samuel Livingston Breese in old St. Johns in 1855. Commodore Breese was made rear admiral by act of 1862 and was commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard during the Civil war. One of the sisters married Captain Lansing of the navy and another became the wife of George Maulsby, medical director of the navy. Thomas Lovett, the father of these children, was an importer of mahogany with headquarters in New York city.

His son, Thomas Robert Lovett, born in New York in 1821, attended Yale College for one year and afterward graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He studied law and was admitted to the bar but did not practice. In 1846 he purchased as trustee for his mother, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, the historic and renowned old mansion, Kalorama, in Washington, D. C. The original residence was built in 1750 by a brother of George Washington. The family removed from New York to this mansion and Mrs. Fletcher's descendants still retain holdings in the property. Many people of note were entertained there: Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, Scott, Monroe, Fulton, Decatur, and many others. The Lovett family proved themselves worthy successors of the brilliant men and women that had preceded them. Thomas Lovett accompanied Minister Marsh to Constantinople in 1850 as an attaché of the legation. In 1862 Kalorama was leased to the government for hospital purposes and the family removed to Mount Airy, now a part of Philadelphia, where they have resided since that time. In 1865 Kalorama was burned.

Thomas Robert Lovett was much interested in libraries and after his death, which occurred in 1875, his sister, Mrs. Charlotte (Lovett) Bostwick, erected in his memory and endowed the Lovett Memorial Free Library at the corner of Germantown avenue and Sedgwick street, mention of which is made in another part of this work. George Sidney Lovett was born in New York city in 1823 and was educated at Yale. He married Caroline de Beelen, a granddaughter of Baron de Beelen of Belgium, who was sent to America by Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. The Baron was so pleased with the country that he remained, selecting York, Pennsylvania, for a home. His granddaughter Caroline was educated in the Georgetown Convent. Six children were born of this union: Antoine de Beelen Lovett, living at Geneva, New York; Louise Doubleday Lovett, secretary and treasurer of the Lovett Memorial Library; George Sidney Lovett, of Colorado; Anna, who married George Herbert Beaman, residing in Washington, D. C.; Charlotte Bostwick Lovett, also of Washington, D. C., and Caroline de Beelen, who married Robert Southall Bright, an attorney of Philadelphia. Kalorama was the setting of this happy marriage of George Sidney Lovett and Caroline de Beelen, the young couple having met there for

the first time at an entertainment given by the Lovett family to the Belgium minister, Baron Bodisco. In 1872 the mansion was rebuilt by George Lovett. He died in 1882. In 1875 Mr. Lovett was married a second time, the lady being a daughter of Admiral Charles S. Boggs, of Varuna fame. She was a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a grandniece of Captain James Lawrence of the United States navy. Seven years later the still attractive mansion Kalorama was abandoned and torn down in order that the site might be divided into city lots to correspond with the levels of intersecting streets.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

Prominently known in Philadelphia and long recognized as an expert in industrial fields in which he has labored, John J. Murphy is now president of the Central Union, having a membership of one hundred thousand people. He was born in Philadelphia, April 2, 1874, and is a son of James F. and Emma Murphy. The father was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 27, 1853, and was connected with the Philadelphia Gas Company as one of its most trustworthy and efficient representatives until 1897, when he became watchman for the Scott Mills and is still acting in that capacity.

John J. Murphy attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years, when he began providing for his own support as errand boy in the Nickson box manufactory, there remaining until 1888. He afterward spent nine months as helper in the Cramps shipyard and later engaged with the Robert White Card Stamping & Designing Company, being there employed for two and a half years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the Cramps shipyards as pattern-maker, in which capacity he served for four years, after which he acted as pattern-maker for various firms until April, 1906. At that date he was elected secretary of the Pattern Makers Union, which has a membership of five hundred, and on the 12th of July, 1908, he was elected president of the Central Union, with a membership of one hundred thousand. In his work in these connections he has been very successful, displaying marked executive ability and notable administrative power. He is also the first vice president of the Pattern Makers League of the United States and Canada. He is in thorough sympathy with the legitimate purposes of organized labor to maintain their rights against the oppressive methods of men who seek to secure labor at less than a living wage or without making adequate return for services rendered. In the organization with which he is connected he is doing excellent work for the benefit of the members along various lines.

On the 14th of June, 1899, Mr. Murphy was married in Philadelphia to Miss Elizabeth Hogen, but their married life was of short duration, as on the 6th of September of that year she was called to her final rest. On the 10th of April, 1902, he wedded Miss Anna Michel of Philadelphia, and they have three children: William F., six years of age, attending the public schools; Henry, two

years of age; and John Lewis, in his first year. The family residence is at No. 2349 East Fifth street.

In his political views Mr. Murphy is a republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Sons of Veterans and in religious faith is a Catholic. He possesses that democratic spirit which recognizes the rights and privileges of every individual and also the universal truth of the brotherhood of man.

JOHN CHALMERS DA COSTA, M. D.

Dr. John Chalmers Da Costa, actively identified with college and hospital work during the years of his connection with the profession and equally well known as a contributor to medical literature, was born in Philadelphia in 1863. His ancestors were early residents of this city. His paternal grandfather was for years engaged in the East India trade and, connected with land transportation as well as marine interests, became the founder and the first president of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. The father, George T. Da Costa, was widely known as a litterateur and bibliophile.

Educated in Philadelphia, Dr. Da Costa was a pupil in the Friends Central school and also in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as an analytical chemist in 1882. In the meantime his interest in the practice of medicine was aroused and, determining to qualify for the profession, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, his preceptor being his uncle, Dr. John C. Da Costa. He was graduated in medicine in 1885 and soon afterward competitive examination brought him appointment to the position of resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. His broad experience there during thirteen months' service well qualified him for more responsible duties. He was then appointed assistant physician to the insane department of the hospital and while thus engaged prepared several papers on insanity which were regarded as valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. In 1887 he became assistant to Dr. Chapin in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane and in the intervening years has largely specialized in the treatment of mental and nervous disorders. Late in the year 1887 he entered upon the private practice of medicine, but his ability has kept him in continuous connection with hospital and college work. He was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical College and was one of the clinical assistants of Dr. Gross, Jr. His progress has been continuous and consecutive. His constantly expanding powers have gained him wide recognition and brought him continually increasing responsibilities. After acting as assistant demonstrator of surgery he was made demonstrator of surgery, later chief of the surgical clinic and assistant surgeon to the hospital of Jefferson Medical College. In the year 1896 he was appointed clinical professor of surgery and in 1900 was made professor of the principles of surgery. As professor of surgery he occupied the Samuel D. Gross chair of surgery in 1910. He was likewise surgeon to the pension fund of the Philadelphia fire department.

Dr. Da Costa's writings have attracted wide attention not only in America but also in foreign countries. He was associated with Dr. Frederick Packard in the preparation of articles for Keating's Medical Directory. He is the author of articles on methods of dissection, which appeared in Naucredes Anatomy; articles on epilepsy and tetanus in Hare's American System of Therapeutics and Diseases of Testicle, a manual on modern surgery. His Manual on Modern Surgery has gone through the sixth edition and he is editor of the American edition of Gray's Edition of Anatomy. Again and again he has been heard in public professional gatherings. In 1898 he was chosen to deliver an address on surgery before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He also prepared an address on the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1899. In 1895 he delivered an address on the blood alterations of ether anesthesia and has prepared various articles on compound fracture of the skull, amputation of the hip joint, sarcoma of tonsil and surgery of insanity, with other addresses on other medical and surgical subjects. He has also been heard on public occasions on reviews of the lives, character and history of notable physicians and surgeons and of the leading institutions of the profession. His professional membership is with the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association and the Society of Surgery of Bucharest, Roumania. Of the last named he is an honorary fellow. It would be tautological in this connection to enter upon a series of statements showing Dr. Da Costa to be a leading member of the profession, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review.

HENRY BEATES, Jr., M. D.

Dr. Henry Beates, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1857, a son of Henry and Emily A. (Baker) Beates. He supplemented his preliminary studies by a course in Eastburn Academy, where he laid the foundation of a broad classical education. He afterward became a student in the Classical Institute of this city and in West Philadelphia Academy, in which he pursued a special course to the time of his graduation in 1876. He completed the course with valedictorian honors and then entered actively upon the preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania after placing himself under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles T. Hunter. He was soon accorded the front rank in his class in scholarship and was also an important factor in establishing rules and conditions favorable to the university student. His work in school was most meritorious and won him the degree of M. D. upon his graduation in 1879.

His practical training was first received through an appointment as clinical assistant to Professors D. Hayes Agnew, William Pepper, John Ashhurst and William Goodell, a group of physicians and surgeons of the highest rank in the profession. His association with these eminent men instilled into the young

HENRY BEATES, JR.

physician an enthusiasm and love for his work that have been controlling forces in his constantly broadening career of usefulness and success. As their assistant he learned much of value in the methods and principles of practice and the standing which he won secured for him on the 1st of January, 1894, an appointment from Governor Pattison as a member of the state board of medical examiners, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Hastings in 1897. In fact, he has been reappointed by every governor to the present time against the desire of many physicians who are financially interested in "shady" schools, and he has, therefore, been attacked in many papers because of his stand, which should have received the support of every physician and does enlist the cooperation of those who desire that the profession shall reach the highest possible standard. His position is regarded by many as radical, but by all it is acknowledged as right save where personal commercial interests conflict with high ideals. That for which he stands as medical examiner is a rational curriculum which will provide for the medical student a practical training with the didactic and also that his examination shall be passed upon by competent men in each line. The public, not interested commercially and, therefore, capable of an impartial view, endorses him, and his appointment has come to him from each succeeding governor against the expressed wishes of many physicians and proprietary schools and colleges interested in passing as many medical students as possible, regardless of their real ability and of the fearful consequences upon afflicted humanity. Dr. Beates has stood inflexibly for what he knows is to be for the best interest of the profession and, therefore, for fellowmen. He has delivered many addresses on the subject and at the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, in its twentieth annual convention at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 6th of June, 1910, he said: "It is to be regretted that honest effort, such as that shown in the report of Dr. Flexner, perverted and erroneous though it be in some respects, should militate against the excellent purposes which Dr. Flexner undoubtedly had in view as a general proposition; in order that that general proposition may be well understood a preliminary statement should be made to the effect that there are two types of medical college, that which stands for the highest, and that which stands for the lowest standard of medical education. The larger percentage of the medical colleges of the United States, unfortunately, belong to the latter class, and I believe it was toward that group of schools that Dr. Flexner very properly directed his criticism.

"Dr. Flexner suggests that state medical examining boards should be composed of teachers. The best answer to that sophism, I think, is made by looking upon the history of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards. What was it that brought this confederation into existence? The recreant proprietary medical college that two decades ago was flooding the United States with ignorant, illiterate and dangerous so-called doctors. Should teachers compose examining boards? The fearful consequences of this product were so far reaching that various communities found it necessary to seek protection against this abuse by the enactment of statutory laws. Those laws were, in the beginning, compromise measures, for reasons that are obvious to everybody. When an opportunity was made to establish a law which would compel

the medical college to do that which it professed to do, and for which its charter right was granted, it was that type of low standard medical school, with which we have always been at war, that through perverted financial, social and political influences, was able to minimize the requirements of higher qualification and neutralize our efforts for betterment.

"If the medical teacher should be eligible as a member of the examining board, it would simply transfer the evil and put the proprietary medical school in power. Not all proprietary medical schools are bad, though the majority of them are, but some of them stand as high as any. But if the staff in that proprietary medical school were a component part of the examining board, you would simply transfer the evil from the limited powers of the college to the legalized powers of the state examining board and no greater disaster could be visited upon the public.

"The mistake that has been made in the specification, as it were, by Dr. Flexner of certain relative degrees of excellence in this and that state, is based upon something which I will explain by a brief narration of state history. By the way, Pennsylvania today requires a full high school standard for the medical student. Dr. Flexner's report was evidently formulated at the time, a year or more ago, when that standard was not required by law. Pennsylvania today, I am glad to say, has progressed with other states and we have that preliminary standard required by law. When the board of examiners of Pennsylvania recommended a law, which is different from that of other states, and used its efforts so to amend the present act of assembly, that we could force a high standard of preliminary education and compel a full four years' curriculum for the doctorate, I repeat, when efforts were made so to amend the present law that that requirement could be administered without fear or favor, it was the hypocrite occupying the position of professor in a proprietary school who, taking advantage of the confidence of the public in his high place (which was apparent but not real) concentrated the influence of boards of trustees who themselves were deceived as to the purpose and motives of the faculty, upon the legislative halls of the state of Pennsylvania, with misleading arguments which side-tracked the effort and kept the act of assembly of Pennsylvania on the low level on which for years it stood and rendered it very easy to graduate large classes of well paying but illiterate and ignorant students.

"And Dr. Flexner has been deceived by the same type of hypocrite who has presented to him certain facts and argued them with plausibility; but gentlemen, it was an instance of moral insanity on the part of those gentlemen who have induced Dr. Flexner to believe that the greater-than-thou argument is based upon fact. Here Dr. Flexner has inadvertently done an injustice to the high standard colleges and states and has weakened his report in the eyes of those of us who know that he is innocently guilty of having made statements which close analysis will show not to be as he has presented them.

"On the whole, however, the report of Dr. Flexner will have a beneficial effect in bringing about the uplift of medical education and in securing the graduation of men who are qualified to practice medicine. It will indirectly force medical schools to incorporate in their curriculum, which is too largely devoted only to the teaching of medical science, that essential factor, properly

related to the entire curriculum, training in the art of applying the fundamental principles of the medical sciences in actual practice. Then men will come out with both a reasonable knowledge of the fundamental principles of the science of medicine and a reasonably cultivated degree of art or skill in applying those principles to present conditions."

Another address which awakened wide comment in the profession and which was read before the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, July 9, 1902, was entitled, "Should the So-called Fundamental Branches in the Study of Dentistry and Medicine be Taught by the Same Faculty?" "These branches are distinctively sciences and comprise anatomy, physiology, chemistry and pathology," said Dr. Beates. "Mastery of certain of their phases is as essential for the highest possible achievements of the dentist as for the physician. That these fundamentals are taught by the same faculty, is a fact known to all of us; that the medical faculty seems to possess this questionable privilege might be advantageously emphasized, as well as the opposite fact that a faculty distinctively dental does not! These apparently insignificant facts are full of suggestion and indicate commercial reasons, rather than those intrinsically scholarly and meritorious in character. Can it be denied that the demands of modern development for a degree of proficiency and skill on the part of the dentist and physician, far transcending that of the very recent past, find the systems of professional education utterly inadequate to meet the emergency? for truly emergency it is. It must certainly be acknowledged that dental and medical education has not fulfilled its requirements. Proof of this assertion is afforded by the existence of laws governing their practice. The law became necessary because the degrees of D. D. S. and M. D. did not represent that qualification, in either general or professional competency, which vouchsafed to the laity immunity from the fearful consequences of practitioners being utterly unable and unfit to assume those weighty responsibilities, and it was only after years of flagrant incompetency that the suffering public arose to the occasion and demanded protection from the dangers following the reign of ignorant and unfit doctors, through legislative control—not, unfortunately, the control of imperfect education, but of practice. The corrective was applied to results and not causes, where it should have been. It is thus seen how, until the era of legislation for practice, professional education was not only faulty and defective, but flagrantly inadequate. The laws as they exist today, please observe, are only corrective and that indirectly, in part, and while their impartial administration has therefore greatly benefited the general conditions, it is because of commercialism that they are not complete. In no one aspect has the power of obstructive commercialism been more in evidence than by those colleges that exerted herculean effort to defeat the adoption of such laws as would require of students first, an adequate preliminary education, and secondly, that professional training without which the graduation of finished and competent practitioners is an impossibility. That the enforcement of such laws would necessarily reduce the army of students which crowd the halls of the vast number of not needed and therefore superfluous colleges, so-called, of dentistry and medicine is apparent to everybody. And what a reduction from the income of the diploma mill this would determine, needs no effort at demonstration. It requires but little exercise of rational thought to

thoroughly comprehend the ease with which institutions assumed the right to substitute the work done in the fundamentals in one career that were common only in name, with those of any other, and how very readily the reprehensible practice became established of granting advanced standing to any in the above, if a certificate, degree or diploma was desired by the student for any two or more in any one, and recognizing the practicability of obtaining the doctorate by the then presenting short cut process. Following this practice certain medical colleges admitted to advanced standing students in veterinary medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and even biology from high schools, etc. Sedulously hiding the truth that for each of the callings enumerated there naturally exist, as a characteristic of the fundamentals, phases so special in nature as to constitute an almost different science, the commercial professor exerted every influence possible to delude the laity and profession into believing that the study of the fundamentals, whether pursued in high schools or academies, courses in biology and what not, or in general or technical colleges, constituted one and the same thing as the actual study of medicine, and thus it was that students in these pursuits, and especially in pharmacy, dentistry and medicine, were found in large numbers to be the victims of a commercial scheme which granted diplomas, it is true, but launched them forth not adequately qualified not only to the injury of fellowmen but to failure in life, and the weakening of professional efficiency. Dentistry has developed into a profession so dignified, learned and important to the welfare and economic interests of man that no longer can its principles and special phases of the fundamentals common to it and medicine *in name only* be taught by any faculty having to do with education in some different sphere. Those entering its gates will find every moment of their lives, as well as every component element of their ability, sorely taxed in the acquisition of the knowledge of its principles, and, most certainly, in the cultivation of its now demanded high type of art. Today no competent physician could presume to practice dentistry, and the contrary is equally true. The day has dawned, and its sun will never set, when the requirements of the dentist and the physician demand in an especial sense a mastery of the applied phases of the fundamentals as they are peculiar to each! The necessity is which demands for the great profession of dentistry a faculty worthy and commensurate in scholarly and scientific attainment with its dignity and importance. The newly inaugurated era must have a rational curriculum for each profession. It cannot be administered by the same faculty common to each, but only by one faculty, the same for each. May the day be not far distant when commercialism will have been forever eliminated and that that realization of the truth, necessary for the proper administration of the educational system essential for both, will find sturdy champions for the cause, actuated by the strong conviction that proper progress in the evolution of the respective professions of dentistry and medicine is largely founded upon proper methods underlying their education! Then, and only then, will the two professions achieve their high duty and vouchsafe to fellowman their highest possible good."

In these addresses is plainly seen the advanced stand which Dr. Beates has taken. He is one of those to whom the ideal of the profession is that for which the individual practitioner must ever strive, and his position on the state ex-

amining board is giving to Pennsylvania a better service than ever before in the history of medical and dental education and practice.

Dr. Beates is a member of the Philadelphia Medical Club, in which organization he has always taken an active and helpful interest. He is likewise affiliated with the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Northern Medical Society, the Pathological Society, and is a fellow of the College of Physicians. Through these relations he keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession as scientific research, investigation and experimentation heighten knowledge and promote the efficiency of the representatives of the medical fraternity.

On the 3d of September, 1896, Dr. Beates was married to Miss Agnes Trevette Barrington. They are prominent in the social life of the city, Dr. Beates belonging to a number of the leading social clubs, while in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also identified with the Union League and the Academy of Sciences, but all these interests are subservient to that which he regards as his life work. The problem of higher medical education interests him in a large degree, and it is his earnest desire to promote the work that is being accomplished along that line. Now in the prime of life, he occupies a high place in the professional ranks of Philadelphia, nor is his reputation confined by the boundaries of this city. He is widely known in professional circles and ranks with the ablest representatives of the medical profession in this city. In recognition of his services to the profession and humanity, Washington and Jefferson College at the commencement exercises in June, 1909, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Science.

WILLIAM EVANS, M. D.

Dr. William Evans has been continuously and successfully identified with the medical profession of Philadelphia for the past quarter of a century and is widely recognized as an able representative thereof. His birth occurred near Glen Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of August, 1861, his parents being Isaac Conard and Ann (Evans) Evans. His paternal ancestors, who were originally residents of Wales, came to the United States from the north of Ireland and took up their abode in Lampeter, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

William Evans pursued his more specifically literary education in Westtown Boarding School and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated on the 1st of May, 1885, winning the degree of M. D. During the following four years he acted as assistant physician of the Friends Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, Philadelphia, and then embarked in general practice at West Philadelphia, which place has since remained the scene of his professional labors. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and belongs to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, keeping in touch with the advance made by the medical fraternity through the interchange of knowledge and experience in the meet-

ings of those societies. He has continuously been a student of his profession, carrying his investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge, and anything which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of deep interest to him.

On the 8th of October, 1901, at Selma, Ohio, Dr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss H. Matilda Wildman, a daughter of John and Mary T. Wildman, who were prominent Friends of western Ohio. Where national questions and issues are involved, Dr. Evans supports the republican party, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. His life is in conformity with his professions as a member of the Society of Friends. He is a man of marked individuality, of strong character and stalwart purpose, who in citizenship, in professional circles and in private life commands the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

William Sellers, to whom was accorded the highest honors both in America and in Europe because of his preeminent abilities as an engineer, inventor and manufacturer, and whose life was an honor to the city which ever honored him, received in both public and private expression the highest appreciation for an approval of the skill and initiative spirit which he continually displayed in the course of an active life, whose far-reaching influences are immeasurable.

He was born in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1824, and was a representative of one of the oldest families of the Pennsylvania colony. In the year 1682 Samuel and George Sellers, brothers, arrived in Philadelphia from Belper, Derbyshire, England. The latter died unmarried. The former wedded Anna Gibbons, and theirs was the first marriage recorded in the Darby meeting of Friends. Samuel Sellers took up a tract of land in Upper Darby, Delaware county, under the Penn patent and the property has remained in possession of the family to the present generation. It was on a portion of this that John and Elizabeth Sellers resided and it was there that their son William Sellers was born. His paternal grandparents were John and Mary Sellers and his maternal grandparents were William and Sarah Poole. His ancestors have had a long and notable connection with science. The family has been continuously represented in the membership of the American Philosophical Society, and John Sellers, the grandfather, as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, was appointed by this society in connection with three other members to observe the transit of Venus in 1761, one of the other members being his maternal great-grandfather, William Poole.

William Sellers pursued his education in a private school built and maintained by his father and two relatives for the education of their children and for nearly seven years served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade under his uncle, John Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Delaware. Thus began the development of those talents with which nature endowed him and which was to lead him to the foremost position in mechanical engineering circles in America. His

WILLIAM SELLERS

second step in the business world brought him in 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, to the machine shop of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, where three years' practical experience well qualified him for the conduct of a business on his own account. In 1848 he began the manufacture of machinist's tools and mill gearing at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia, and subsequently joined Edward Bancroft, who in the meantime had removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Beach street, Kensington. The business was conducted under the firm style of Bancroft & Sellers until the admission of John Sellers, Jr., to a partnership. The growth of the business led to the erection of a new shop at Sixteenth and Pennsylvania avenue in 1853 and there the enterprise was conducted without change until 1856, when the death of Mr. Bancroft led to the adoption of the firm style of William Sellers & Company. Thirty years later the business was incorporated under the same name with William Sellers as president. In the meantime he had extended the field of his operations by organizing the Edgmoor Iron Company in 1868. Of this he was also president and directed the operations of the two enterprises, the constant growth of which brought them in time to mammoth proportions. The Edgmoor Company furnished all the iron structural material for the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition and also for the Brooklyn bridge, which they built, with the exception of the suspension cables, furnished by the Roeblings. This branch was the first in which steel eye-bars were used. At that time the Edgmoor was the largest plant in the world for building bridges and other structures of iron and steel. The further expansion of his business interests was noted in 1873, when Mr. Sellers became president of the Midvale Steel Company, of Nicetown, Pennsylvania, which he subsequently reorganized and which under his management became the first successful producer of material required by the government for its steel cannon. The development of the business of the Edgmoor Iron Company turned the inventive ability of Mr. Sellers in new directions and a long series of mechanical devices was evolved to meet the changing requirements of that business. The works were first started to make wrought iron by mechanical puddling machinery of a new type, were subsequently changed to a bridge shop and later a department was created for the manufacture of boilers of various kinds. Each step in this growth called for new machinery and new methods and throughout the development Mr. Sellers' personality dominated at every step. He was ever ready with suggestions for improvement in plant and in appliances and he developed many original devices. Some of this machinery followed along accepted lines but much was original in conception and design. Among the more striking features may be mentioned a comprehensive hydraulic plant for making upset rods and eye-bars,—the latter were first made by a welding process and then of steel by upsetting and flattening, and involved the use of a special and original annealing furnace for very long bars. Again there were multiple punches and spacing mechanism for rapidly producing plate girder work without templates, hydraulic riveters, cranes, drills, boring machines and many other devices for the rapid and effective production of work. Each step developed new requirements and each found him ready with suggestions.

The Journal Franklin Institute of May, 1905, said: "As a designer of machinery William Sellers had certain well defined ideas. Beauty of line and grace of form were insisted on and he early adopted, if he did not invent, the dull lead tint known as 'machine gray,' which has now almost entirely supplanted the reds and greens and blacks of the early builders. Fitness for the purpose intended, as he saw it, was the keynote and he had as much horror of unnecessary weight as he had of any other defect in proportion. In construction nothing suited him but the best. He was never deterred by consideration of cost if he saw a way of improving in design or construction. Absolute honesty of purpose was his dominant characteristic and he would tolerate no deviation from the standard of workmanship, no matter how tempting might be the occasion. There was no thought of patching defects in workmanship or material. Nothing was 'good enough' unless it was perfect. On one occasion while conducting a friend, who was also engaged in the iron business, through the works, the latter commented on the absence of any bad castings and asked what method was adopted to prevent their occurrence. 'We throw them away,' was the reply. Jealous of his reputation, he set a high standard and followed it undeviatingly. He had to a wonderful degree the courage of conviction and would follow out his own conclusions without hesitation in the face of adverse opinion. In fact, opinions had very little weight with him in professional matters but he would always listen to reasons, and if the reasons appealed to him he would abandon preconceived convictions readily and without apparent regret. He used to say that he had no 'pride of invention,' and would readily give up an idea on which he had long labored if convinced that something else offered was better. As illustrating William Sellers' mechanical ingenuity and fertility of resources it may be noted that he was granted about ninety United States patents, either alone or in conjunction with others. The earliest was granted in 1857 and he had patents pending when he died. These numerous patents granted to him alone, or in association with co-inventors, cover a great variety of subjects—machine tools, injectors, rifling machine, riveters, boilers, hydraulic machinery of various sorts, furnaces, hoists, cranes, steam hammers, steam engines, ordnance, turntables, pumps, etc. He also obtained many patents in foreign lands. Probably the best known of his inventions is the spiral gear planer drive, in which the table or platen is moved back and forth by a multi-thread screw on an inclined shaft engaging with a rack on the under surface of the table—a device giving the smoothness of a screw drive coupled with the convenience and efficiency of the usual spur gear arrangement over existing methods and remains to this day unexcelled. It was patented in 1862."

Frederick A. Halsey has aptly defined the late William Sellers' status as an engineer in the following words: "Mr. Sellers has been called the Whitworth of America, the work of the two men being largely on parallel lines and their influence in England and the United States being substantially the same. The merit of Mr. Sellers' work is scarcely less than that of Mr. (Sir Joseph) Whitworth, and when considered in connection with the greater difficulties to be met, it is perhaps even greater. The machine building industry in this country was then in a far more primitive condition than in England. The soil of the country was much less receptive of those advanced ideas which form the founda-

tion of Mr. Sellers' work. His work was from the beginning strikingly original, so much so that to those whose ideas were based upon the undeveloped taste of that time they seemed in many cases almost outre. The writer recently saw still in use, one of the early special lathes designed by Mr. Sellers for turning railway axles, and so entirely different was it from any form of lathe made at that time that it could scarcely have failed to impress the general observer as a simple oddity. As a matter of fact, it was obviously the result of the keenest analysis of the work to be done and of the strains to be carried by the machine and the result was simply an adaptation of the form of the machine to these strains—little less than a stroke of genius. While of course these machines have been improved and made capable of a much larger output than this early machine of Mr. Sellers', it is nevertheless not exaggerating to say that its outlines form today a model. It was this adaptation of the forms of his machine to the strains to be carried by them that formed the keynote of Mr. Sellers' method of design, and it was the fact that machines were then designed regardless of such principles that led his forms to appear so strange to those who looked upon the prevailing forms as suitable. Mr. Sellers' methods, however, were soon followed by other designers, and it is safe to say that, so far as modern machines are better in this respect than those of half a century ago, the result is very largely due to the influence of Mr. Sellers' work. This influence is seen more and more in connection with the most recent designs of machines. The influence of tradition is far stronger in connection with these machines (which in a sense became standard many years ago), than those of recent origin, and it is therefore a curious fact that the most modern outlines are seen in machines upon which the opportunity for improvement has prevailed the longest. Of his individual achievements Mr. Sellers' name is best known in connection with the Sellers or United States Standard Screw-thread, which he published in a paper read before the Franklin Institute in 1864, at which time he was president of the Institute. A similar effort toward standardization had been previously made by Sir Joseph Whitworth, and Mr. Sellers' work was no doubt inspired by that of Whitworth. The leading differences between the Sellers and the Whitworth forms lie in the angle of the thread and in the fact that it has a flat top and bottom instead of a round top and bottom. There has been much discussion regarding the merits of these two forms, of which both have their advantages, but it is safe to say that from the strictly practical standpoint (of getting the standard generally adopted) the Sellers form is the only one which would have had any chance of general adoption in this country at that time. It had the commanding merit that it could be made with a common lathe tool, made in the shop where used, whereas the Whitworth form required a special tool which must be bought from a maker. In addition to the smaller tendency to respect and follow authority in this country as compared with England lay the physical obstacle due to the widely scattered mechanical centers of the country, the effect of which could only have been to defeat standardization should the proposed standard involve the purchase of special tools for thread cutting. How much of an influence this may have had with Mr. Sellers the writer does not know but it may well have had a commanding influence."

Illustrative of the fact that Mr. Sellers would accept or have nothing to do with anything that was not the best was an incident which occurred in 1890 when the navy department of the United States government at Washington sent to leading manufacturers of machine tools elaborate specifications for an eight-foot turning and boring lathe for sixteen inch steel cannon. This was a leviathan lathe. Some idea of its dimensions may be gained when it is stated that the main bed was seventy-three feet, ten and three-fourths inches long and nine feet wide, the extension bed for carrying the boring arrangement was fifty-three feet, five inches long, and five feet, two inches wide, making a total length of one hundred and twenty-eight feet, three and three-fourths inches. The government engineers designed this gigantic machine. Mr. Sellers did not approve of their designs and refused to bid upon them, but he caused new designs to be drawn embodying new principles, differing radically from the government's drawings. On a day appointed Mr. Sellers appeared in person and explained his design to the board of engineers in Washington, pointing out the merits of his plans and so thoroughly convinced the board of their superiority that they adopted the Sellers plans and discarded their own. This great lathe was built by William Sellers & Company, Inc., and installed in the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D. C., where it has attracted the attention and admiration of engineers from all parts of the world. The total weight of this machine was about five hundred thousand pounds.

During a visit to England in 1860, the attention of Mr. Sellers was called by Sharp, Stewart & Company, of Manchester, to the Giffard injector for feeding steam boilers, a model of which had been sent by Flaud et Cie., of Paris, for the purpose of interesting English manufacturers. The device was crude in design and was generally regarded as a mechanical paradox and an interesting but unpractical toy. It contained, however, the elements of a novel principle, and Mr. Sellers' immediate estimate of the value of the invention evinces the accuracy of his judgment. American rights were at once obtained and royalties paid to Sharp, Stewart & Company, until the expiration of the United States patents. The same year a special department devoted to the manufacture was added to the plant of William Sellers & Company, and the first injectors were made from French drawings and patterns. Modifications of the original design were introduced to adapt it to the American market and the present experimental department established to eradicate defects of construction and to obtain a more complete development of the principle. The necessity for automatic adjustment was soon observed and Mr. Sellers invented and patented, in 1865, the self-adjusting combining tube, which automatically adjusted the supply of water to meet the requirements of varying steam pressures and improved forms bearing patent dates of 1876 and 1878 are still largely used.

Other interests diverted the trend of Mr. Sellers' inventive ability into other channels and in his later years further experimental work was placed in the hands of Strickland L. Kneass but he always retained his deep interest in the subject. In 1888 the self-acting form, devised and patented by Mr. Kneass was introduced, specially adapted to the high boiler pressure carried on locomotive boilers, and met with immediate acceptance, being adopted by most of the railways of France as the standard, so that injectors bearing William Sellers'

name supplanted Giffard's in the country of the inventor, besides being used in almost every country and colony of the globe. In fact, it may be added, that his name is as closely associated with the highest development of the locomotive injector as it has been with the perfection of machine tools or the standard screw thread.

Throughout an active business career in which constantly growing and mammoth enterprises made heavy demands upon his time and energies, Mr. Sellers always found opportunity to cooperate in movements which he deemed of value to the city, the state or the country at large. He was for some years president of the Franklin Institute and his services as such had a critical period in its history, in large measure constituting the strongest element in the transformation of the institute and in its subsequent advancement. He was elected a member thereof in 1847 and so continued until his death, acting on its board of managers from 1857 until 1861 and again from 1864 until 1892, inclusive. After aiding to free the institute from heavy financial obligations incurred by an unfortunate investment of funds in the early '60s, the institute was reorganized in 1864 and Mr. Sellers was chosen president, serving until 1867, his administration being signalized by a notable increase in its activity.

The secretary of the institute writes: "Perhaps the most prominent incident of his administration was the formulation by a special committee, of which he was the chairman, of a uniform system of screw threads, which was presented in the form of a report read at the stated meeting of the institute, held September 15, 1864. (See the Journal, January, 1865.) This report, with its suggestions, was approved by the institute and within a comparatively few years the system of screw threads proposed therein was officially adopted by the United states government in its workshops, by the leading railroad companies, prominent machine tool builders and others under the various names of United States, Sellers or Franklin Institute systems. It is now in universal use throughout the country." The Journal of the Institute in this connection says: "Other attempts had been made to standardize threads for screws but William Sellers was the first to devise a set of proportions and reduce them to formulæ so that the proper size, shape and pitch for a given diameter of screw can be determined without comparison with a predetermined list. The angle and the truncated form of screw thread proposed by Mr. Sellers, which became the standard for the United States, were adopted by the International Congress for 'L'Unification Des Filetages et des Gauges,' held at Zurich, in October, 1901." In reviewing the life and attainments of William Sellers, it is proper to allude to the numerous awards given at various international expositions to the house of which he was the senior and after incorporation the president, as well as to the honors conferred upon him as an individual in recognition of his genius as an inventor and constructor of machinery. At Vienna, in 1873, in addition to five bronze medals there was awarded the grand medal of honor upon the following recommendation of the jury, namely: "Sellers. For preeminent achievements in the invention and construction of machine tools, many of which have been adopted as patterns by the constructors of tools in all countries." This diploma was awarded exclusively by the council of presidents as was, as therein stated: "Designed to bear the character of peculiar distinction for eminent merits in

the domain of science and its application to the education of the people and the advancement of the intellectual, moral and material welfare of man." The following extract from the report of the judges appointed for the examination of Group XXI (machine tools) at the Centennial Exhibition will suffice to indicate the nature of the award given to William Sellers & Company for their exhibits. "The undersigned, having examined the products herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, namely: For a remarkable collection of machine tools for working metal. This exhibit, when considered in regard to its extent and value, its extraordinary variety and general excellence, as also for the large amount of originality that is shown in the numerous devices that are introduced, is probably without a parallel in the past history of international exhibitions, and, taken as a whole is worthy of the highest honor that can be conferred. Besides it is thoroughly national in its characteristics and preeminently worthy of the United States and of the grand occasion of the Centennial Exposition. Every single machine, tool or piece of apparatus that is displayed in this vast offering would for itself command the strongest recommendation for an award, even if it stood alone as a unit; but here every unit is surrounded by thirty-three distinct machines, each one being of the highest standard in its particular class. The whole of these machines are characterized by extreme refinement in detail; by the superior quality of the material employed in their construction; by first class workmanship, both in regard to nice fitting and precision and for the mathematical accuracy of all the parts; by the beautiful outlines that are imparted to each structure; by the correct proportions that have been worked out in the determining of strength and form; and the disposal of material to take its full share of duty. For the scientific skill displayed in the application of mechanical force, for the daring shown in fearlessly breaking through the trammels of the past by introducing variously constructed devices and arrangements of gearing for the transmission of power in more direct course to the point of action, yet maintaining correct construction mechanically and without departure from true principles. As it is impossible to realize the full measure of such refined mechanical, scientific and artistic merit, by the foregoing remarks, it is deemed necessary to enumerate briefly some of the more prominent points in the several machines, both in justice to the exhibitor and to the judges." Here followed a description of twenty-two distinct exhibits. Remarkable as was the foregoing tribute to an American exhibit of machine tools, it was still more gratifying from the fact the jury was composed of men of various nations having international reputations, as the following list of names will show: John Anderson, LL., D., C. E., etc., Woolwich Arsenal, Great Britain; Professor C. A. Angstrom, Sweden; August Gobert, Jr., Belgium; F. Reifer, Austria; M. Le Commandant F. Perrier, France; George H. Blelock, Springfield, Massachusetts; N. F. Durfee, New York; Professor J. A. Anderson, Manhattan, Kansas. Dr. John Anderson, Mechanical head of Woodwich Arsenal, was the chairman of this group.

To give detailed accounts of all the awards made in past years to William Sellers & Company at the various national and international expositions would necessarily extend this article beyond the prescribed limits. The following list

must therefore suffice without further comment thereon: 1854, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, silver medal; 1857, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, silver medal; 1867, World's Fair, Paris, gold medal; 1869, American Institute, New York, six medals; 1873, World's Fair, Vienna, five medals and grand diploma of honor; 1876, Centennial Exhibition, five medals and report of international jury; 1880, Imperial Technological Society, St. Petersburg, one medal; 1883, Exhibition of Railway Appliances, Chicago, one gold medal, four silver medals; 1889, World's Fair, Paris, grand prize; 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, grand prize and gold medal. He had the honor of election to membership in the National Academy of Science in 1873. William Sellers & Company, Incorporated, have made no competitive display at any exhibition other than those mentioned above. At the conclusion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Mr. Sellers was informed by letter from the chief of the department of machinery that he had been awarded a "Grand prize as collaborateur in recognition of your (his) genius as a pioneer in the development in America of machine tools of the highest class." This grand prize is a distinction awarded to a few of the most distinguished men of science and is quite distinct from the awards given for exhibits at the exposition. Since the death of Mr. Sellers an official card of announcement of this award granted by the International Jury of Awards has been received from the secretary of awards.

Mr. Sellers was a man of iron constitution and commanding presence, his words were direct and forcible and his manner was gracious. His opinions and counsel were sought in times of difficulty by men in all walks of life, and his judgment was regarded as of the greatest value, not only in engineering matters but in civic and governmental affairs of importance. He never sought nor accepted public office.

Soon after the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain to Philadelphia in 1904, Mr. Sellers received the following letter: "We, the president, council and members of the Iron and Steel Institute, desire to convey to William Sellers our sincere and cordial thanks for the very great personal services assiduously rendered with such exceeding kindness and marked courtesy to the members of the Institute during their visit to the United States of America in 1904." Signed by the president, Andrew Carnegie, and others.

Several years ago the late Sir Joseph Whitworth said of William Sellers in conversation that he was "the greatest mechanical engineer in the world." This was a high tribute, indeed, for Sir Joseph Whitworth was himself one of the leading mechanical engineers in the world.

Mr. Sellers' labors in connection with the Franklin Institute constituted but one phase of his earnest and effective force whereby the public has been largely a direct or an indirect beneficiary. His sympathies were entirely with the Federal government at the time of the Civil war and he did much toward molding public opinion and in securing the enlistment of Union troops. He became one of the charter members of the Union Club, organized by a few of the leading patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and developed afterward into the Union League. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Centennial Exhibition and as one of the two vice presidents of its board of finance devoted so much attention to his duties that those competent to speak upon the subject have largely

attributed the success of the exhibition to him. He served for thirty-seven years as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and in many other ways gave tangible manifestation of his interest in projects and movements for the public good. He was a commissioner of Fairmount Park from 1867 until 1872 and his time, means and keen intelligence contributed to the successful outcome of many municipal projects.

He was ever interested in scientific research and in 1864 became a member of the Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Science in 1873, serving for many years on the finance committee. He was also connected with various societies more directly representing his life work. He became a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, a corresponding member of the Societe d' Encouragement pour L' Industrie Nationale in Paris, and at the close of the Paris Exposition in 1889 the decoration of Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur was conferred upon him. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Philadelphia Contributionship and numerous other associations.

The death of William Sellers occurred January 24, 1905, when he was in his eighty-first year. He stood as a splendid example of the power of industry, system, earnestness and thoroughness. Not only was he commander in the iron and steel trade but of equal force and influence as a judge of men and a molder of character. He left the impress of his individuality upon all with whom he came in contact and by the force of his example and his influence gave an impetus to mechanical engineering which constitutes an ineradicable chapter of its history.

THOMAS HAMILTON HOGE PATTERSON.

Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1849, a son of Joseph and Esther Holmes (Hoge) Patterson. His great-grandfather, Robert Patterson, was born in Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland. The grandfather, Rev. Joseph Patterson, was the fifth son of Robert and Jane (Walker) Patterson, a granddaughter of Governor Walker of Londonderry, Ireland, and was born at Ulster in the north of Ireland, March 20, 1752. The Rev. Joseph Patterson was the brother of Dr. Robert Patterson, director of the United States mint and brigade major in the Revolutionary war. He became a resident of Philadelphia in 1772 and until the Revolutionary war devoted himself to educational work. He was one of those who listened to the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. At the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country he entered the army as a soldier and served until 1777, in which year he removed to York county, Pennsylvania, where he again engaged in teaching. Two years later he went to what was then the wilderness of Washington county, Pennsylvania, which was so sparsely settled that the inhabitants did not venture any distance from their homes without the protection of firearms on account of the Indians. Being of a profoundly religious spirit, he was encouraged in his desire to devote his

life to the church by the presbytery of Redstone. After pursuing theological studies under the Rev. Joseph Smith, he was licensed to preach in August, 1788, and in April, 1789, received a call from the united churches of Raccoon and Montour's Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania. For twelve years he acted as pastor of that church and then resigned. He was the first Presbyterian minister ordained west of the Alleghany mountains and was one of the founders of the Western Missionary Society. He was also extensively interested in the academy at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, now Washington and Jefferson College, of which he served as a trustee. He is said to have preached the first sermon to a congregation of white people north and west of the Ohio river, and he delivered altogether nearly twenty-six hundred sermons and lectures, thus sowing broadcast the seeds of truth which brought rich fruit in the lives of many who heard him. In 1802 he made a missionary tour to the Shawnee Indians on the banks of the Miami river and in the course of his labors met the hardships and privations incident to service on the frontier. He retired from pastoral labors in 1816 and spent the remainder of his days in Pittsburg, where he died February 4, 1832. He was married first on the 7th of February, 1772, to Miss Jane Moak, of Irish Protestant family. She died February 4, 1808, and on the 9th of May, 1812, he wedded Rebecca Leech, of Abington, Pennsylvania. His children, all born of his first marriage, were Robert, Nancy, Benjamin, Martha, Joseph, Jane, Samuel and Esther. The last two were twins.

The father of Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson, whose birth occurred near Pittsburg, April 10, 1783, studied law in the office of Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, Ohio, and later abandoned the practice of law for commercial pursuits, establishing and conducting a steam paper mill, which was the first one west of the Alleghany mountains. In this he was quite successful, building up a business of considerable proportions. It enabled him to invest largely in real estate on the present site of Pittsburg, and through his operations in the realty field he amassed a large fortune. On account of his many business interests, which demanded his attention, he refused the offer of a colonelcy in the war of 1812. He was, however, in many ways identified with the public welfare, giving his cooperation and aid to various projects that were factors in the upbuilding and improvement of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. He was the builder of the Western Theological Seminary and also of the St. Clair Hotel of Pittsburg, which at that time was the largest hotel in the west. He was likewise one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania canal and the Portage Railroad, which superseded the stage coach and the wagon of the early day, at the time the only means of conveyance between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The death of Joseph Patterson occurred in Philadelphia in 1868, while his widow survived him until the 9th of April, 1909, and died at the remarkable old age of one hundred and two years. Their children were: Elizabeth Holmes; Joseph Nelson, of New York city; Jane and Mary, who died in childhood; Thomas H. H. of this review; and Robert Wilson, of Pittsburg. Joseph Patterson's first wife was Jane McCrea, sister of John McCrea, shipping merchant of Philadelphia.

On the 8th of September, 1896, Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson was married to Antoinette de Coursey, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Colonel Henry de Courcey, who in 1654 sailed from England and became a resident of Queen

Ann county, Maryland. The family trace their lineage to the most ancient nobility of Great Britain and Normandy. The first Lord Kingsale was the son of Sir John Courcy, a valiant warrior of the time of Henry II.

Mr. Patterson is interested in various lines of research and is a patron of the arts and sciences. He belongs to St. Andrew Society, Scotch-Irish Society, the Pennsylvania Historic Society, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geographical Society of Washington, and the Philadelphia Society of Fine Arts. His generous support of many of these has been the salient feature in their promotion.

FRANK RODMAN SHATTUCK.

Frank Rodman Shattuck, continuously engaged in the practice of law for a quarter of a century, was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1864, a son of Francis E. and Mary (Colesberry) Shattuck. He comes of English extraction in the paternal line and of Swedish ancestry on the mother's side. The history of the Shattuck family is traced back to 1621, when representatives of the name flourished in England. The first of the family to come to America made the voyage across the Atlantic in 1630, settling in Watertown, Connecticut. The Shattucks became land proprietors of that locality, were active in formulating colonial history and were participants in the Revolutionary war. David Shattuck, the great-grandfather of F. R. Shattuck, was a member of a Connecticut regiment and was present when Washington took leave of his army. It is thus that F. R. Shattuck is entitled to membership in the Colonial Society and in the Sons of the Revolution. Francis E. Shattuck, engaging in business for many years as a fire insurance adjuster, came to Philadelphia about 1867 and is still quite active at the age of eighty-two years.

Educated in the public schools of this city, Frank R. Shattuck pursued his studies to his graduation from the Central high school in the seventy-seventh class, in 1881. In 1883 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1885 was admitted to the bar. He has been engaged continuously in law practice to the present time, steadily winning that recognition which is given ability, fidelity and earnest purpose. For fifteen years he has been engaged particularly in fire insurance, telegraph and telephone law and is accorded an extensive clientage in that connection. He is legal representative in Pennsylvania for the Postal Telegraph Company and is connected in his professional capacity with the Keystone Telephone Company and all other independent telephone companies in Pennsylvania. He is vice president and director of the Continental Telephone Company and a director of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Telegraph Company of New York. He has also been connected with the Pennsylvania Cold Storage and Market Company, which is the largest concern of its kind in the state, since its organization in 1889. He is still a director of that corporation and also a director of the D. B. Martin Company, packers.

In his practice Mr. Shattuck has given his attention entirely to civil law and has won notable success, the legal fraternity as well as the general public acknowledging his ability and force as a representative of the bar. He has also been a successful practitioner before the United States supreme court and for nine years has been a member of the Philadelphia County board of law examiners of applicants for admission to the bar. He belongs to the Law Association of Philadelphia and is a member of the law library committee—an elective office.

In 1886 Mr. Shattuck was married to Miss Ella Woodward of Philadelphia and they have two daughters: Mildred W., born in 1889; and Kathlyne M., in 1895. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Shattuck holds membership in the Art Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Racquet Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the Clover Club, the New England Society, the Sons of Delaware, the Colonial Society and the Sons of the Revolution. His political support was given to the democracy until 1896, when he joined the republican ranks. He was nominated by the democratic party in 1895 for city solicitor but failed of election with the others on the ticket. His ambition in the line of political preferment, however, has been but slight. He regards the practice of law as his real life work and considers it a field abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, his preparation of cases thorough and painstaking and his presentation of his cause clear, forcible and convincing.

FRANZ DE MERLIER.

Franz de Merlier is numbered among those whose canvases are winning for America the distinction in art circles that has long been accorded to the old world. Maintaining a studio in Philadelphia, his time is devoted to his work, in which connection he has gained wide fame. He was born in Ghent, Belgium, on the 28th of October, 1878, a son of Edouard and Elizabeth de Merlier. His father was a musician of wide renown. The son was educated in Belgium, completing his course by graduation from the college at Bruges. His college days over, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the famous lithographing establishment of Van de Vyvere in Bruges and subsequently returned to his native city to study art at the Royal Academy. Five years were devoted to the task of mastering the principles which govern the finest art productions. Later he studied art at Brussels, thence went to Paris and eventually came to the United States, soon afterward opening a studio at Louisville, Kentucky.

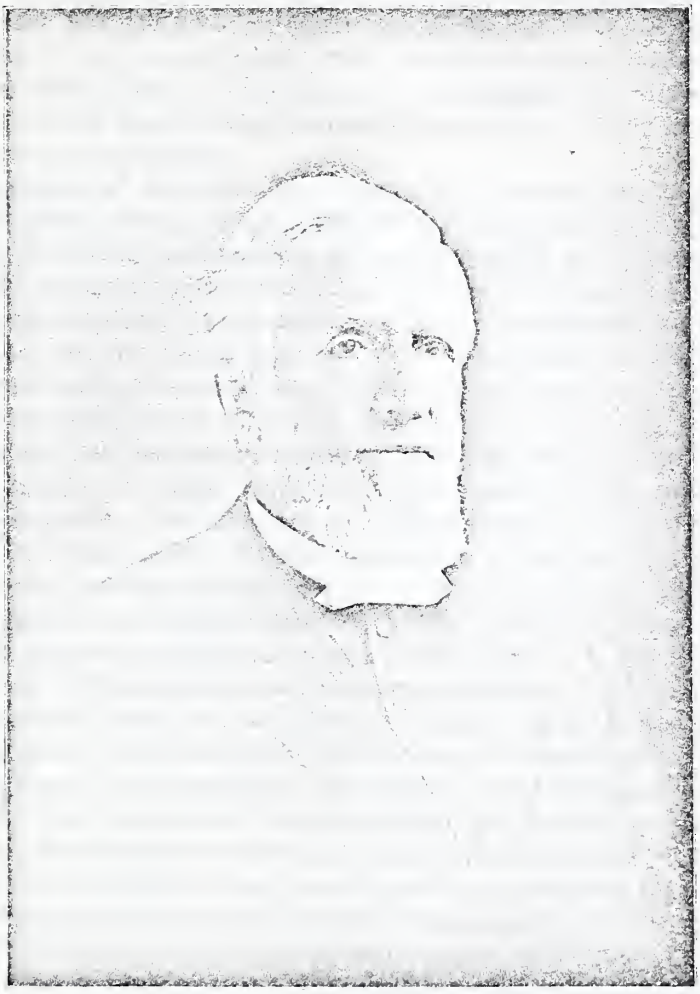
The year 1902 witnessed his arrival in Philadelphia and he established an art studio at No. 1305 Arch street. He soon won favor here, both through his personal qualities as well as his talent. His entire time is devoted to his art and "Contemplation" and "La Vallée Dormante" are regarded as among his greatest productions. Combined with the technique which he displays there is manifest a deep sympathy for and understanding of the various phases of human nature in form and color. Mr. de Merlier has specialized in decorative colors and has

designed covers for magazines, including The Ultra Modern Style, The Camera and musical magazines. He is now arranging for a private exhibit in Chicago some time during the year 1911. A young man whose life has not yet covered a third of a century, Mr. de Merlier may well feel proud of what he has accomplished, for his labors have been a valuable contribution to the art work of Philadelphia. He is a member of the French Club and other literary and art organizations.

BISHOP CYRUS DAVID FOSS.

Rev. Cyrus David Foss, one of the most widely known and highly honored ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose labors were a far-reaching and potent force in the upbuilding of the denomination and the high and exalted purpose for which it stands, was born in Kingston, New York, January 17, 1834, a son of the Rev. Cyrus and Jane (Campbell) Foss. The father was a Methodist minister of the old school. The family numbered five sons and the salary of an itinerant minister was scarcely adequate for their support, but both father and mother made heroic effort and sacrificed to give their children such physical, intellectual and moral training as might prepare them for the performance of life's duties and the development of a noble, manly character. Each in turn did well his part but none achieved the distinction that came to Bishop Foss, whose work goes on in the lives of those who came under his teachings and influence.

He attended Wesleyan University. His financial resources were extremely limited, but close economy enabled him to continue in college to the completion of his course, and with the class of 1854 he was graduated. Sixteen years later his alma mater conferred upon him the D. D. degree, while the degree of LL. D. came from Cornell College of Iowa in 1879 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Amenia Seminary of New York and in 1856 was elected principal of that school. He was in the meantime "growing in grace and in the knowledge of God," and feeling that he was called to the ministry he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857. He received conference appointment to the pastorate of the church at Chester, Orange county, New York, where he remained until 1859, when he was transferred to the New York east conference. His pastoral habits and preaching ability attracted the attention of some of the leading churches of the state, and he was called to Brooklyn, New York, where he remained from 1859 until 1865, while during the succeeding ten years he occupied the principal pastoral charges in New York city. He was a delegate to one of the most memorable general conferences known to the church which met in Brooklyn in 1872 and was also a delegate to the general conferences of 1876 and 1880. In 1878 he was fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and in 1886 to the British Wesleyan conference. In the meantime, in the year 1875, Dr. Foss was elected president of Wesleyan University and for five years served its highest



CYRUS D. FOSS

interests. He did a great work for that institution and was honored and respected by all the members of the faculty and the students. Soon acknowledged as a leader, he became conspicuous for his masterly methods and consummate skill in administrative work. In 1880 he was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church which, with singular devotion and fidelity, he served in that capacity for thirty years.

In 1886 Dr. Foss went abroad, traveling quite extensively in Europe and visiting the Methodist Episcopal missions. He was also in Mexico in 1893 and visited India and Malaysia as official representative of the church in 1897-8. In the fall of 1906 he started on a trip around the world, spending the winter months in visiting missions and otherwise investigating the work of the church. He was a man of broad scholarly attainments to whom a recognized need or opportunity was a call to duty.

At the time of his death Dr. Samuel W. Thomas, long a close personal friend of Bishop Foss, wrote: "For the last five years he has been in labor abundant, sometimes greater than his bodily strength would indicate. With a heroism born of a holy ambition to get the best results out of life he overwrought, but never undervalued, his opportunity. He was a particular star in that galaxy of the great men in church and state. As an expounder of the word of God he was confessedly of extraordinary ability. As a scholar he ranked among the best. As an administrator of church affairs he was keenly alive to the interests of the church and community at large. His high conscientiousness sometimes drew the line to what some thought severity, though his disposition was kindly and compassionate. He, however, was inflexible and could not be induced to swerve to the right or left, but had the courage of his convictions, which often brought him up against the most delicate and trying conditions. Jealousy, partiality or favoritism was foreign to his nature. He formed some very strong friendships. He took men at their worth and weighed them in a very even scale. He shaped much of the legislation of general conferences. His hand was ever on the helm and his eagle eye penetrated into deepest designs, especially those of impending danger, and with surprising skill he turned aside the shaft. He dwelt in the shadow of death frequently. His vitality was amazing, as was his grip on life, for he much desired to live and take his full part in the interests of his fellowmen. His tactfulness served him well when he in company with Bishop Whitaker and Archbishop Ryan conciliated and harmonized the views of both the striking trolleymen and the company, bringing great relief to the community at large. He had reached his seventy-sixth year on January 17, in his usual health, but when least expected he was again stricken with paralysis, affecting his entire right side. What the result may be none can tell, but in any event, living or dying, he's the Lord's, and should he die it can be truly said a great prince in Israel has been crowned a victor over death and his unblemished and glorious record will become more luminous as the years go by. It may be said of him what Channing so well said:

'Thou art not idle in thy higher sphere,
My spirit bends itself to loving tasks,
And strength to perfect what is darkest
Is all the crown and glory that it asks.' "

In 1856 Dr. Foss was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bradley, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and following her demise he was married in 1865 to Miss Amelia Robertson, of Peekskill, New York. Four children survived him, a son and three daughters. The family home was established in Philadelphia in 1888 and through the intervening years to the time of his death, Bishop Foss was in close contact with the civic, religious and social affairs of the city, being at all times an inspiring force in the tangible and practical efforts which were put

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OLIVER ALBERT JUDSON, M. D.

A connoisseur of art, a devotee of music, Dr. Oliver Albert Judson was also made of that sterner stuff which enabled him to face the horrors and hardships of war when as army surgeon he utilized his talents and ability in the field of medical and surgical science for the service of the country. Born on the 28th of September, 1830, in Connecticut, he was a son of Rev. Albert Judson, D. D., a minister of the Presbyterian church. His mother was Mary (Burnham) Judson, and the family numbered three children: Oliver A.; William F., an attorney; and Emily.

Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he supplemented his specifically literary course by study in the Jefferson Medical College and is numbered among its alumni of 1851. Immediately thereafter he entered upon active practice and his skill and ability had won him recognition ere the outbreak of the Civil war. Soon after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south he was commissioned brigade surgeon of the United States Volunteers and went at once to the scene of hostilities as staff surgeon with the army of the Potomac. He served successively at the headquarters of Generals Nagle, Hooker, Casey, Groves, Peck and Emery. He proved at the seven days' battle in front of Richmond that he was ready for any emergency, making a splendid record there when day after day the wounded were brought in from that field of carnage. The winter of 1861-62 was spent at Budd's Ferry and in September of the latter year he was assigned to the Carver Hospital in Washington, where he remained until the close of the war. He was in charge of the administrative department as superintendent of the hospital, where he showed marked ability as an organizer and in surgical practice. In November, 1865, he resigned and was afterward brevetted lieutenant colonel, while later he was made colonel of the United States Volunteers by brevet. His constitution was hopelessly undermined by exposure and overwork in camp and hospital during the war and his semi-invalid condition in later life led him to spend much of his time in European travel. He did not enter business after the war but lived retired and, having ample means to follow his fancy, he indulged his love for art and music in the centers of Europe, where those things have reached their highest state. He was a connoisseur of art and many of his most pleasant hours were passed in the galleries of the old world or in the temples of music where the finest work of the composers was heard.

Dr. Judson was united in marriage April 19, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Boyce, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of William M. and Mary (McEuen) Boyce, the latter a daughter of Thomas McEuen, an early resident of Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. Judson were parents of two sons and a daughter, Oliver Boyce, Charles Francis and Mary. Both sons are graduates of Harvard and the former is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania law school, while the latter completed the course in the medical department of the same.

Dr. Judson was for many years a vestryman in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church. He held membership in many societies and organizations for scientific research, for the promotion of art and also those purely of a social nature. His membership was with the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Rittenhouse Club, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Reform Club and the Social Art Club. He was also a fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the Academy of Natural Science, one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, consulting physician at Blockley Hospital and one of the managers of the Children's Hospital. His broad humanitarianism prompted active and resultant cooperation with many organized charities and benevolent institutions. His life, unrestricted by the demand for continuous and absorbing effort in the field of business, his interests went out into the vast reaches of knowledge and of art and touched the general interests of society through the investigation of sociological and economic conditions, while his nature also found expression in his highly developed and discriminating taste in music and the arts. His death occurred March 30, 1898.

REV. BERNARD DORNHEGE.

Rev. Bernhard Dornhege is pastor of St. Elisabeth's parish of Philadelphia and in this connection is doing important work to further Catholic interests in the locality in which he labors. He came to America from Westphalia, Germany, with Archbishop Wood in September, 1867, making his way direct to Philadelphia, after which he entered St. Charles Seminary at Eighteenth and Race streets. He was ordained to the priesthood on the 5th of April, 1869, by Archbishop Wood and he is the only priest now living who was ordained on that date with the exception of Rev. Dr. Luke McCabe. Originally there were seven students who were together in the same class of theology in St. Charles Seminary. His ordination took place at the cathedral from St. Charles Seminary, which was then located at Eighteenth and Race streets and which is now located at Overbrook. His first charge was at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years and three months, when he was transferred to his present pastorate at St. Elisabeth's church in July, 1872. He has here been located for more than thirty-eight years and the growth and development of the Catholic religion in this part of the city is attributable in very large measure to his efforts and his ability to secure the cooperation of the members of the parish. When the parish was organized no streets were laid out in this district. A chapel was built in the fall of 1872 and dedicated on Christmas day. It was a combination of school and

church. The corner stone of the present house of worship was laid in 1883 and the church basement was completed and dedicated on Christmas day of 1884. When Father Dornhege began work here there were but six people who were members of the church and were present at the celebration of solemn high mass on Christmas day of 1872. The church has steadily grown in numbers and has made rapid advance spiritually as well as numerically. The property is now worth about six hundred thousand dollars and has nearly all been paid for, there being only a small indebtedness. The cost of conducting the church and its subsidiary interests is about twenty thousand dollars per year. In 1903 a school building was erected at a cost of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It is built of granite and is the finest school building in Philadelphia. It is a fireproof structure, the corridors being of cement and the floors and roof of steel construction throughout. There is a large auditorium on the third floor with a seating capacity of one thousand and six and a second hall is in the basement. There are various pool rooms, reading rooms and a number of meeting rooms for the different societies of the church. The building has four stories and a basement, and on top of the building is a roof court. In 1908 the church was remodeled and improvements made both in the interior and on the exterior. It was replastered and refrescoed, marble wainscoting was installed and marble tiling placed in the aisles, and the entire building is now lighted by electricity. All this has wrought a wonderful transformation and improvement in the church. The church has a good organ and a splendid male choir of eighty boys and twenty men. The church building is erected of granite, the parish house of brick with stone front and the parish property also includes two houses which are rented.

The three assistant pastors are Rev. Michael Brady, Rev. John E. Bradley and Rev. Alexander B. McKay, D. D. In charge of the school there are four male teachers—Christian Brothers—and twenty-four Sisters of St. Francis, while the attendance numbers fourteen hundred pupils. Five parishes have been formed out of the original parish and the work of the church is continually growing in extent and importance.

EDWARD BOWMAN LEAF.

The splendid success which made Edward Bowman Leaf one of the most prominent representatives of business interests in Philadelphia came to him largely as the result of the fact that he always continued in the line in which he embarked at the outset of his career, never dissipating his energies over a wide and varied field, but concentrating his forces upon the successful accomplishment of what he undertook in connection with the iron and steel business. Thus he gradually advanced step by step and with definite aim and resolute purpose pushed forward to the goal of prosperity, which is the legitimate reward of all earnest and persistent endeavor.

He was born at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of March, 1866, and, although he came to be ranked as one of the prominent business men of Philadelphia, passed away November 23, 1910, when but forty-four years of age. His

E. B. LEAF

father was the Rev. Edmund Leaf and his early home training was such as awakened in him principles of honorable manhood that bore fruit in all his later life. He had been well trained along educational lines, for after attending the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he became a student at Yale. His initial business experience was as a member of the firm of Potts & Leaf of Philadelphia, and his association with that house was uninterrupted until 1900, when he left and organized the E. B. Leaf Company, of which he was president until his death. He was also president of the Spring City Bloom Works and a director of the Longmead Iron Company, of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

On the 10th of October, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Edward B. Leaf and Miss Elizabeth Trenchard, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. They became parents of two daughters, Harriet Clay and Frances Trenchard.

Mr. Leaf was a member of St. Mary's church of West Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the University Club and the Merion Cricket Club, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of office, however, but preferred to concentrate his energies upon his iron and steel interests and, being a man of acceptable and superior business ability, advanced to a position of prominence.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

Joseph Allison Steinmetz, of the firm of Janney, Steinmetz & Company, iron and steel merchants and engineers of materials at Fourth and Market streets in Philadelphia, was born in this city, March 22, 1870. His father, John Steinmetz, who died in 1877, was the grandson of John Steinmetz, signer of the "Non-importation Resolutions" of 1765, which document was the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. The father and grandfather of Joseph A. Steinmetz were both connected with the iron and steel business in Philadelphia. The mother of Joseph A. Steinmetz bore the maiden name of Frances Morris Janney. She is a native of Philadelphia, where she still resides, and is a descendant of Thomas Janney, a companion of William Penn and the first minister of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. In the maternal line Mr. Steinmetz is also descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to America with William Penn on the ship Welcome and ministered to the officers, crew and passengers on that vessel when smallpox broke out on the voyage. Mr. Steinmetz is likewise a descendant of Anthony Morris, who was William Penn's counselor, and of John Cadwalader of the Welsh colony in Pennsylvania. Through the Steinmetz family he is connected with the Kepelles and the Wistars.

Joseph A. Steinmetz is indebted to the public school system for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. After mastering the elementary branches of learning he attended the Central high school and subsequently pursued a special course in Lehigh University in metallurgy, having chosen as his special life work the use and application of the metal aluminum in the arts and sciences. He received his early business training with the firm of Thomas H. Parvin & Company, iron and steel merchants of Philadelphia, and remained with

them for some time or until about 1893, when he joined Joseph A. Janney, Jr., in a partnership that has since been maintained under the present firm name of Janney, Steinmetz & Company. In the field in which they have operated they have built up an extensive business and the house sustains an unassailable reputation. They have recognized that the excellence of their products and the promptness and efficiency of the service of the house are the chief elements in success and are meeting requirements in these particulars, and they have been enabled to develop their trade, the extension of which has placed them with the leading iron and steel specialties merchants of Philadelphia. Aside from his connection with the iron and steel business Mr. Steinmetz is an officer and director in many corporations which profit by his valuable counsel and business discrimination. Moreover, he has given particular study to the future development and improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill water fronts in Philadelphia and has closely investigated the possibilities of progress and improvement in other ways leading to the further growth and expansion of Philadelphia and her trade interests.

On the 7th of January, 1903, Mr. Steinmetz was married to Miss Oma F. Fields, a daughter of Judge Fields, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. They have become the parents of two children: Joseph Janney, born in 1905; and Frances Margaret, born in 1909.

Aside from business connections Mr. Steinmetz has figured prominently in public affairs in many ways. He was one of the organizers of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania and for seven years was actively identified with that organization, rising to the commission of paymaster. During the Spanish-American war he acted as recruiting officer for a Battalion of Engineers with office in Philadelphia and afterward became detailed for Red Cross relief work in Cuba. He immediately took an active part in gathering up and caring for reconcentrado orphans, which work was concluded under the direction of Miss Clara Barton, assisted by the Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia. Since his return from Cuba Mr. Steinmetz has been active in Red Cross work and during the several years in which President Taft has been head of the Red Cross Society Mr. Steinmetz has held the position of secretary for Pennsylvania, and at the present writing he is chairman of Philadelphia Red Cross. A spirit of benevolence and broad humanitarianism has prompted his active work in this connection and in other relations whereby his fellowmen have been benefited. He has ever been interested in historical research and in the perpetuation of the memory of those who have taken an active part in formulating and shaping the history of the nation. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society, the Welcome Society, the Down Town Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Aero Club of America, and for many years has been a trustee of the Fairmount Art Association. Numerous patents of wide application have been granted him for mechanical devices. He is greatly interested in stamp collecting and has one of the largest and finest collections in the country. His interests, travels and activities are sufficiently wide and varied as to make him a man of well rounded and well balanced character. While in business life he has carefully directed his interests so as to attain a high measure of success, he has readily recognized the

responsibilities and obligations of wealth and, appreciative of his duty toward his fellowmen, he has put forth a helping hand, not only in organized effort, but also in private charity, prompted only by a recognition of need and a desire to alleviate suffering.

HENRY LIGHT REINHOLD, Jr.

Henry Light Reinhold, Jr., is a practicing architect of wide experience who has for many years labored persistently and conscientiously to encourage a demand for the higher architectural ideas. He has been conspicuous for his splendid work in the designing, planning and building of suburban and city homes as well as in the planning and construction of business, manufacturing and office buildings of every description and of public buildings of every ing and office buildings of every description and of public buildings of every character. He has been one of the leading exponents of the "home beautiful" and a sturdy opponent of the meaningless eccentricities that at times appear in architecture. Many of the handsome homes in and near Philadelphia bear evidence of his rare artistic judgment and as an architect he needs no introduction to the readers of this volume.

Philadelphia numbers Mr. Reinhold among her native sons, his birth having here occurred June 27, 1869. He comes from old Pennsylvania German stock of Lebanon and Lancaster counties. His father, Henry L. Reinhold, was born in Lebanon county and when twenty-one years of age became a resident of Philadelphia. For over fifty years he has been associated with Joel J. Bailey & Company and the Joel J. Bailey-Davis Company, dry goods and notions. He married Mary Emma Coffin, of one of the old families of Pennsylvania who were very prominent in New England in Revolutionary war times.

Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., attended the public schools of his native city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He continued his studies in a private school, his course embracing the study of architecture, and at different periods he was a student at the Drexel Institute, the Spring Garden Institute and the Public School of Industrial Art. During his last year at the latter institution he was instructor in wood carving and at different times he has done important work as an educator, acting also as student instructor in drawing, modeling and wood carving at the Saturday morning class of the Ladies' Decorative Art Society and serving for one year in Colonel Johnson's Art Studio on Liberty (now Sansom) street. After three years devoted to pattern-making he entered the drafting rooms of the Novelty Iron Works of Philadelphia, where he remained for four years, when he became connected with the Petit Iron Company of Philadelphna as superintendent of their building and construction department. During these years he gained a vast amount of knowledge concerning iron and steel construction, both theoretical and practical, which has been of incalculable value to his clients as well as to himself. After several years with the Petit Company Mr. Reinhold entered the office of a prominent architect and in 1895 he became a member of the firm of Schermerhorn & Reinhold. This

firm subsequently succeeded to the practice of the late Stephen D. Button, one of the pioneers of up-to-date architecture in Philadelphia. Mr. Reinhold devoted his time exclusively to the designing and planning of buildings and the best evidence of his success in this direction is in the fact that a large number of contracts won in competition were awarded upon his plans. In 1901 he withdrew from this firm and resumed the private practice of his profession in which his success has been marked. He makes a specialty of public buildings such as courthouses, town halls, fire houses and especially school buildings. He has also designed numerous hotels, apartment houses and college buildings. He is a resident of Ardmore, Montgomery county, and has always taken a deep interest in the business affairs and the public welfare of his county. When the proposition for a new county courthouse was first brought forward it was determined that a Montgomery county man should be selected to prepare plans and the honor was conferred upon Mr. Reinhold, who at that time was junior partner of the firm of Schermerhorn & Reinhold. The courthouse at Norristown has been completed according to his plans. It is classical in style and is perhaps the most notable evidence of his skill in the designing of public edifices. Every feature of the plans and designs was his personal exclusive work and his original plans were accepted and approved by the board of judges of Montgomery county, the bar association and the county commissioners. Mr. Reinhold is now completing the library building, the divinity school, graded school, boys' dormitory, dining hall and power plant at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He is also making a specialty of reinforced concrete buildings, having just completed a large manufacturing plant for the Bateman Manufacturing Company at Brenloch, New Jersey. He has likewise designed a number of bank and trust company buildings, together with Young Men's Christian Association buildings, store and office buildings and churches. He has likewise done considerable designing of dairy and other farm buildings, built along scientific principles. He does a great deal of expert work in and out of court along lines of general construction and handles considerable engineering work. He has made it a rule never to lose sight of the utility and economical phases of architecture in his quest for the artistic and never overlooks the commercial interests of his clients. In addition to his profession he is connected with the First National Bank of Ardmore, having been one of the prime movers and chairman in its organization and now one of its directors.

Mr. Reinhold was married at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of March, 1902, to Miss Margaret Gwin Riley, a daughter of Andrew J. Riley, of Altoona, and a great-granddaughter of Michael Hilligas, founder of the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, and first treasurer of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold have four children: Andrew Gwin, Margaret Riley, Henry L., III, and Richard Hilligas, aged respectively eight, seven, five and three years.

Mr. Reinhold is known in military circles, having been one of the organizers of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, with which he served for ten weeks during the great anthracite miners' strike of 1902. He belongs to all of the Masonic bodies, including the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is interested in civic affairs and is a director of the Lower Merion Civic Organization of Montgomery county. He

also belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Ardmore, in the work of which he is very active, serving as president of the Bible class. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association at Ardmore and since its establishment has served as one of its directors and is now vice president. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the American Institute of Architects, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the T Square Club of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Sketch Club. He has hardly yet reached the prime of life yet has established himself in a position among the foremost architects of Philadelphia, the simple weight of his character and ability carrying him into important professional relations.

JAMES C. STIRK, M. D.

Liberal preparation in America, supplemented by comprehensive study abroad, has qualified James C. Stirk for a life of extreme usefulness in the practice of medicine, and he has won wide recognition by his successful attainments in this field in Philadelphia. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869. His father, George W. Stirk, a native of Lancaster, was engaged for about thirty years in the business of pattern making for machinery, following that pursuit both in his native city and in Lancaster. He died in 1895 at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Caffrey, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is now living with her son, Dr. Stirk, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The family numbered two sons, the older son being John F. Stirk, representative at Los Angeles, California, for the United States Glass Company of Pittsburg.

Dr. Stirk pursued his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and afterward entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1888, completing a three years' course by graduation with the class of 1891. He was resident physician at the Children's Homeopathic Hospital for eighteen months, after which he engaged in general practice at No. 4700 Chester avenue, in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1902, when he went abroad, spending two years in travel and study and research. He acquainted himself with some of the advanced methods of the most eminent members of the medical profession of the old world and with broader knowledge, resulting in greater facility in practice, he returned to Philadelphia in 1904 and once more opened an office. He does not specialize and yet his practice has to a considerable extent been confined to the treatment of diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys and stomach, for his efforts along those lines have been attended with splendid success. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession through his membership with the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

In 1896 Dr. Stirk was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ivins, who died in January, 1909. He resides at No. 1437 North Fifteenth street and is well known socially as well as professionally in Philadelphia. He attends the Presbyterian church, holds membership in the Union League Club and the Philadelphia Country and Golf Club and gives his political support to the republican party although he is

not an active worker in its ranks. Extensive travel has given him the ease and culture of a man who knows the world and his friends, who are many, find him a genial, companionable gentleman, while his contemporaries in the professional field acknowledge his worth, ability and skill.

THOMAS CLIFFORD POTTER, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Clifford Potter, who rose to distinction in his profession, his life work being of incalculable benefit to his fellow men in his professional relations, was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1847, and throughout his entire life resided in this city. He was but a young man when the Civil war was inaugurated and with patriotic spirit responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was the Union League regiment. He was made a member of the commissary department at the age of eighteen years.

Three years after the war he took up the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, where he won his M. D. degree in 1871. His initial professional experience came to him in eighteen months' practice at Blockley Hospital and he gained that wide knowledge which can only be obtained through the varied experience of hospital work. He then located in Germantown, where he made rapid progress in his profession, his ability becoming widely recognized and winning for him an extensive patronage. He not only labored untiringly to meet the demands of private practice but was also active in the establishment of the Germantown Hospital and for many years was a consulting physician at that institution. The County Medical Society numbered him among its valued representatives and he was also a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The high ideals of his profession which he cherished found embodiment in practical effort toward their adoption. At all times he held to the highest standards of professional ethics and in consequence and also by reason of his marked ability won the high regard and confidence of his fellow practitioners.

Dr. Potter was twice married. In 1876 he wedded Miss Mary Marshall Phillips, a daughter of Moro Phillips, of this city, now deceased. After a legal separation Dr. Potter, about seven years prior to his death, wedded Mrs. Sarita Elizabeth Bond Reed, the widow of Judge Henry Reed, who survives him.

The death of Dr. Potter occurred January 7, 1906, at his home at No. 5920 Greene street, occasioned by a disease with which he was stricken early in the previous spring while on his way home from a visit in England. His son, Thomas Clifford Potter, Jr., is a resident of that country. Dr. Potter was a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and also of Ellis Post, No. 6, G. A. R.., and those organizations observed a military ritual at the grave when he was laid to rest in North Laurel Hill cemetery.

He was a man of high and honorable purpose, of ready sympathy and generous spirit, and he again and again utilized the opportunities of doing good which came to him in his professional capacity. While among his patrons were many of the wealthy and prominent citizens of Germantown and of Philadelphia,

DR. THOMAS C. POTTER

he was also attending physician to many from whom he knew he could receive no adequate compensation. He was a constant student of the science of medicine and surgery and was not only quick to adopt the new methods that were introduced by others which his judgment sanctioned but also manifested much of the spirit of the initiative in his methods of practice, his labors being attended by splendid results. He did his full share in contributing to the world's work. He found his friends and companions among men and women of intelligence and culture, of whom his abilities ever made him the peer.

BERNHARD BEERGER.

It seemed an untoward fate that forced Bernhard Beerger to seek a home in America, but when all things are considered it perhaps constituted one of the most beneficial as well as eventful epochs in his life. The opportunities of the new world lay before him and in their utilization he has worked his way upward, gaining thereby that greater development which comes only as one's powers and abilities are tested and at the same time winning a substantial measure of success in the conduct of a growing business as a banker and passenger agent of Philadelphia.

He was born in Budapest, Hungary, December 15, 1864, and in his youthful days accompanied his parents, Morris and Helen Beerger, to St. Petersburg, Russia. The father followed farming in that country, where he died in 1880. He was a son of Abraham Yoel and Sophia Beerger, the former at one time a rabbi in the city of Jerusalem, Palestine. A brother of our subject, Dr. Adolph Polgar, (which is pronounced Beerger in English, meaning citizen) is now clergyman for the Hungarian parliament.

Following the removal of the family to St. Petersburg Bernhard Beerger there pursued his education until he was graduated from the Russian Judicial University with the degree of LL. D. He then entered upon the practice of law, which he followed successfully until the Russian government requested him to renounce his religion and become a member of the Russian Greek church, offering him the position of district attorney, or leave the country within two weeks. This was in the beginning of the reign of Alexander III. He refused to renounce his religion, and choosing the latter course, twenty-six years ago emigrated to Philadelphia, where he immediately started in business. Most liberally educated, he can speak eighteen languages and can read and write twelve. He felt that his mental equipment should qualify him for business even in a country where he was unknown, and he has never overestimated his powers. Here he first engaged in various lines, making progress along each, and twelve years ago he established himself in the real-estate, insurance and banking business. He was also appointed agent for the United States Express Company and opened agencies for all of the European and American steamship lines. He sells steamship passenger tickets to all parts of the world and likewise forwards money to any points on the globe, besides conducting a passage banking and exchange business. He is a commissioner of deeds for New Jersey and New York and notary public for the state of Pennsylvania. He also conducts a real-estate and insurance brokerage business in all branches and at

the same time draws up legal documents in all languages. His business in its various branches has now grown to extensive proportions, justifying his faith in America as a land of opportunity and his understanding of his own powers.

In May, 1895, Mr. Beerger was married to Miss Gussie Solesky, a native of Russia, and unto them have been born three children: Morris Charles, now thirteen years of age; Helen Leah, nine years old; and Anna Sarah, an infant.

Mr. Beerger is a republican leader in the city of Philadelphia but has never sought nor desired office. His business and residence are at No. 710 South Fifth street. He is a member of the Congregation of Children of Abraham Synagogue on Lombard street below Sixth street, for he adheres to the orthodox Hebrew faith. He is also a member of Imperial Lodge, No. 1095, I. O. O. F.; Gannanoqua Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men; and Rabbi Levinthal Lodge, No. 166, Independent Order B'rith Shalom. Such in brief is the life history of Bernhard Beerger, and the record is one which wins him honor and respect. As the years have passed he has amassed quite a fortune and together with his wife is the owner of seventy-two houses in Philadelphia, his real-estate interests, therefore, returning to him a very gratifying annual income.

MARION DEXTER LEARNED, PH. D.

Among those who are upbuilding the high standard maintained by the University of Pennsylvania since its establishment is Marion Dexter Learned, educator and author, professor of the German language and literature. He was born near Dover, Delaware, on the 10th of July, 1857, his parents being Hervey Dexter and Mary Elizabeth (Griffith) Learned. The earliest authentic record places the family in the county of Surrey, England, in 1612. In the year 1635 Thomas Ewer, who married Sarah Learned, arrived in Massachusetts. Many of the ancestors of Marion D. Learned were prominent in military circles, rendering valiant service to the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. His great-grandparents were John Wilson and Hannah (Wight) Learned, whose son, Hervey Learned, married Elvira Derby, a daughter of Samuel Derby. They were the parents of Hervey Dexter Learned, who was born June 29, 1830.

In the attainment of his education Professor Learned attended the Wilmington Conference Academy in his native city and was graduated therefrom in 1876. He completed a course in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and four years thereafter were devoted to teaching the languages in Williamsport. After further study he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University and later entered the University of Leipsic. On his return to his native land he again became a student in Johns Hopkins University, which in 1887 conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree. He remained in the institution in which he had been appointed instructor in German in 1886 until 1895, and in 1889 was made associate in German and in 1892, associate professor in German. In 1895 he left Johns Hopkins University to take his present chair as professor of the German language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania and under his guidance this has become one of the strong departments of the university. Pro-

fessor Learned founded and is the editor of the quarterly journal "Americana Germanica," now the "German American Annals." He is a pioneer in the scientific study of the relations of Germany and America and is the author of various treatises on both literary and scientific subjects, including a "Guide to the Manuscript Materials Relating to American History in the German Archives," the "German American Turner Lyric," "New German Grammar," the "Life of Francis Daniel Postorius," "Abraham Lincoln, an American Migration," and "Pennsylvania German Dialect." He has also produced a new series of monographs entitled "Americana Germanica" in several volumes and is also active in the ethnographical survey which he organized in 1902 and began in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the results of this being published in "German American Annals." Professor Learned was the pioneer and the first man who gave academic lectures on the literary and other cultured relations of Germany and America. The order of the Knight of the Royal Prussian of the Red Eagle was conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany.

Professor Learned belongs to a large number of literary and scientific societies and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Nationalen Deutsch-Amerikanischen Lehrerbund, in which connection he continued until 1900. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Inn Club, the Authors Club of London and other organizations of a social or educative value. He was the promoter, together with Albert Cook Myers, of the Pennsylvania history exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Marion Dexter Learned to be a man of high literary attainments and of broad general knowledge, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Added to these qualities there is an abiding human sympathy that has won him the honor, devotion and friendship of his fellowmen, and his friendship is cherished in the select circle where research into the realms of advanced thought constitutes a source of keen interest and pleasure.

HARRISON ALLEN, M. D.

Called to the chair of comparative anatomy at the age of twenty-four years and making continuous progress along the line of original research, Dr. Harrison Allen has come to be recognized as one of the most eminent authorities on anatomy in America. He was born in Philadelphia in 1841 and died November 14, 1897. After mastering the branches of learning that constitute the curriculum in the Hancock grammar school he entered the Central high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He made preparation for his profession as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and is numbered among its alumni of 1861. The following year was spent as a resident physician at Blockley and at the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the regular army. From 1863 until 1865 he was assistant surgeon, stationed at Washington, and in 1865 was brevetted major. His experience in the military hospital greatly broadened his knowledge and at the same time he did

effective work for his country in that department of the service where the horrors of war are most familiar. He was in charge of Fairfax and Mount Pleasant Seminary Hospitals from 1862 until after the close of hostilities and then returned to Philadelphia to resume the private practice of his profession.

In 1865, however, when Dr. G. B. Wood established the auxiliary department of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Allen, then only twenty-four years of age, was called to the chair of comparative anatomy and zoology, which he filled until 1878. In that year he was offered the professorship of physiology in the medical department and continued his teaching until 1883, when his practice had grown to such a degree that he felt compelled to resign. He was then made emeritus professor of physiology, such being his connection with the university until 1892. Upon the death of Dr. Joseph Leidy in 1891 two chairs in the medical auxiliary department were left vacant and Dr. Allen voluntarily tendered his services and offered to furnish original research to graduate students in anatomy. He considered this a branch of science as pure as mathematics or astronomy and through his efforts opportunity was furnished the students for deeper and more comprehensive research. During the period of three years in which he was thus connected with the university he made a close and discriminating study of anatomical locomotion, the results of which have been published. About that time General Isaac J. Wister had entered upon the project of establishing an institute of anatomy and Dr. Allen was induced to accept the directorship, but after filling the position for a year found it too great an undertaking for a busy physician and resigned in June, 1894. All this time his private practice had been extensive and he was, moreover, visiting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1874 until 1878; assistant surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital from 1868 until 1870; assistant surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital from 1870 until 1878; and professor of anatomy in the Philadelphia Dental College from 1866 until 1878.

In addition to this he wrote extensively, his contributions to medical literature being considered of great value by the profession. He is the author of many papers and books that treat of various phases of the profession. He kept in close touch with the work done by other distinguished representatives of the fraternity as a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Laryngology Association of Anatomy and the Neurology Society of Philadelphia. His interest in a still broader field of scientific research was indicated in his membership with the Academy of Natural Science, the Natural History Society of Boston, the Philosophical Society and the Biological Society of Washington. He was also correspondent of the Society of Natural Sciences of Chili, and in 1878 and again in 1890 he visited Europe as a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin.

In 1869 Dr. Allen was married to Miss Julia Colton, a daughter of S. W. Colton, of Philadelphia. They became parents of two children: Harrison Allen, Jr., who was a student in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and Dorothea Allen.

It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Dr. Allen to be a man of high professional and scientific attain-

ments, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. The analysis of his life, however, would not be complete without mention of the great sympathy that was ever one of the strong motive forces in his work. His broad humanitarianism as well as his life of scientific research prompted his efforts. He found his companionship among men of strong intellect, who had far advanced into the realms of knowledge, and yet he had the faculty of placing the humblest at ease in his presence. The world is richer and better for his work, as his contributions to medical literature are of distinct value.

FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS.

While the practice of law is the central interest in the life of Franklin Spencer Edmonds, it has not precluded his activity in connection with movements and projects which are tangible elements in municipal progress and in the promotion of educational and social interests. His opinions always bear weight in political circles and few men not actively connected with politics as office seekers have given such close attention to the study of the vital and significant problems that are today before the country.

Mr. Edmonds, a native son of Philadelphia, was born March 28, 1874, his parents being Henry R. and Catherine Ann (Huntzinger) Edmonds. He won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation from the Central high school of Philadelphia in 1891 and was instructor of his class, in 1896 the Master of Arts degree being conferred upon him. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1893 and in 1903 won his Bachelor of Law degree from the university. He was Andrew D. White fellow in political science at Cornell University in 1894-5 and much of his life has been devoted to active participation in educational work or in projects stimulating development along educational lines. In 1893 and 1894 he served as assistant secretary of the American University Extension Society and the following year became instructor of political science in the Central high school of Philadelphia, acting as instructor and professor from that date until 1904, since which time he has been honorary lecturer. He withdrew from educational work to enter upon the active practice of law in Philadelphia, but his ability as an educator led to his appointment as professor of law at Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, in 1904. As a practitioner before the bar he has gained more than local distinction. With a mind analytical, logical and inductive, his reasoning is sound, his arguments forceful and logical and with notable readiness he solves the intricate and involved problems of the law. He is a member of the law firm of Mason & Edmonds and is also solicitor for Pocono Pines Assembly, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and solicitor of the Philadelphia Teachers Association.

Interested from early manhood in the important problems of municipal government as well as the more far-reaching questions of national life, he has done much to mold public thought and action through his discussion of the issues of the day and through his active work in support of the principles in which he believes. In 1905 he was a candidate for the select council on the city party ticket

and upon the same ticket was a candidate for receiver of taxes in 1907. Two years before he had served as chairman of the city committee of the city party when the reform party was victorious in Philadelphia and in 1905 and 1906 he was a member of the Lincoln party state committee and chairman of two city party and county conventions. Where national policy is involved he advocates republican principles and his broad reading and investigation enables him to hold his own in discussion with those who are considered authority upon the leading political problems of the age. He believes that many of these problems will find their solution in the education and instruction of the masses. He has in greater or less degree throughout his life been an educator, whether in the direct work of the schoolroom, from the platform or through the press. He was editor of The Teacher from 1898 until 1901; from 1900 until 1903 was president of the Educational Club of Philadelphia; and from 1903 to 1905 was president of the Philadelphia Teachers Association. His authorship includes the Century's Progress in Education, History of Central High School from 1838 until 1902, and other educational articles. He is associated with many of the leading educational societies and organizations of wide research, holding membership in the American Historical Association, the American Economical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is likewise a member of the board of public education of Philadelphia and he belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and to the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Edmonds holds membership in the Episcopal church and belongs to the Church Club, the University Club, the City, Franklin Inn, School Men's and Lawyers Clubs. He finds his friendship among men of wide learning and his pleasure in investigation concerning the problems of far-fraught meaning to individual, state and nation.

Mr. Edmonds was married in 1909 to Elise Julia, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beitler, and now resides at 7818 Lincoln Drive, St. Martin's.

ROBERT STEEL.

Robert Steel, one of the best known turfmen and wholesale liquor merchants of Philadelphia, was born in this city on the 6th of March, 1840, a son of James and Sarah (White) Steel. His entire life was passed in this city save as his business or other interests took him elsewhere, and he was widely known in business circles. In the early '70s he was to be found at Eighth and Chestnut streets, where he opened a buffet in connection with his wholesale liquor house. This became a favorite meeting place for politicians and men about town. In 1888 when the Brook's law went into effect Mr. Steel sold his interest to his brother, Davis W. Steel, and devoted his entire attention to the wholesale business. For years afterward he remained at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, but when the property was sold to the Girard Trust Company for building purposes he removed from that location and finally established himself at No. 1508 Chestnut street. It is said that it was due chiefly to Mr. Steel that

ROBERT STEEL

the lease was not surrendered so that the Girard Trust Company could begin building a skyscraper on that corner.

There was, perhaps, no better known turfman in Philadelphia than Robert Steel, or one more widely recognized among the patrons of the turf as a successful breeder of thoroughbred horses. His beautiful country home and cock farm, known as Cedar Park, was one of the show places in this locality. He was unusually successful as a breeder and owned some of the best sires in the country. He continued in the business for more than thirty years and it was he who picked out the stallion Vandal owned by Joseph A. Batto. A very prominent and popular figure in a number of clubs, he held membership in the Jewelers, Turf, Columbia, Belmont Driving and Cedar Park Clubs, and to the William R. Leeds Association.

Mr. Steel was married and had two sons: Henry, the oldest, who lost his life in the flood at Germantown; and James, now deceased, who was formerly associated in business with his father. Robert Steel departed this life when sixty-three years of age. He was one of the well known men about town and was a personal associate and friend of many prominent men of his time. He possessed a genial disposition and good qualities that made him popular with his associates.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD.

J. Henry Scattergood was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of January, 1877, and has always resided here. His paternal ancestors were all prominent members of the Society of Friends, who settled in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1676, but soon afterward removed to Philadelphia, where representatives of the name engaged in the leather and later in the chemical business. Thomas Scattergood, one of his ancestors, was a prominent Friends minister and traveled widely over the world. His grandfather, Joseph Scattergood, was one of the founders of the firm of Carter & Scattergood, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia. His father, Thomas Scattergood, also born in Philadelphia, was president of the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company and other corporations and was a successful merchant and manufacturer. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and for many years published anonymously a motto calendar, which has become well known and is widely distributed. He died in Naples while traveling abroad in 1907. Our subject's mother was Sarah Garrett, of Garrettford, Pennsylvania, and a member of a leading old family of Delaware county. The old ancestral home, which is still owned by the family, occupies a tract of land that was deeded by William Penn to the Garretts in the early days of the colony. This family was also prominent in the Society of Friends.

J. Henry Scattergood attended Haverford College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1896. The following year the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him at Harvard and when his college days were over he entered business life in connection with the American Pulley Company, with which he

was associated until 1900. In that year he became connected with the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company, of which he remained an active member and director until it was merged into the American Dyewood Company in 1904, Mr. Scattergood being then chosen secretary and director, which offices he continued to fill until the headquarters of the house were removed to New York in 1906. He is still largely interested financially in the business and is one of its directors. In 1908 he was elected president of the Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania and also of the Union Insurance Company. He also is officially connected with various other concerns, being president of the Kent Building Company of New York, vice president and director of the American Water Softener Company, director of the American Dyewood Company, director of the United Dyewood Company, director of the Underwriters Securities Company and a member of the board of Registration Commissioners of Philadelphia since 1906, having been appointed by Governor Pennypacker and reappointed by Governor Stuart. He is also interested in other lines of business in connection with the management of his father's estate.

Mr. Scattergood is a manager of the Haverford College, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Pennsylvania Workingmen's Home for Blind Men and is interested in other charities. In politics he is an independent republican. He was one of the original members of the Committee of Seventy and also one of the original members of the executive committee of the City Party in 1905. He is an active member of the Society of Friends (Twelfth street meeting), a member of the University Club, the Merion Cricket Club, of which he is also a governor, the City Club of Philadelphia and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

On the 13th of June, 1906, Mr. Scattergood married Miss Anne T. Morris, a daughter of Theodore H. Morris and a representative of one of the old families of the city, prominent in the iron industry and other important business enterprises for generations. They now have two children, Mary Morris and Thomas. They live at 3515 Powellton avenue, where they spent the winter months, while in summer they live at Haverford.

ABRAM C. MOTT.

Abram C. Mott, as president of the Abram Cox Stove Company and a director of the Penn National Bank, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for his commercial and financial interests have made him widely known and the policy he has ever followed has brought him the admiration and respect of his colleagues and contemporaries. He was born at Glen Falls, New York, February 24, 1850, a son of Isaac and Mary A. (Cox) Mott, and a direct descendant of the eighth generation of Adam Mott, who came to the new world about 1640 and settled on Long Island, afterward becoming the founder of the town of Hempstead, Long Island. The grandfather, James Mott, was one of a small party to organize the first temperance society of which history makes mention. This society was founded April 13, 1808, in the old Mawney Tavern in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, and during the year 1809 James Mott was president of

the Society. After leaving Long Island, up to this time the ancestral home of the family, he removed to Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, and his son, Isaac Mott, father of Abram C. Mott, was born at Glens Falls, New York. Adam Mott, the American progenitor, was born about 1620 and the line of descent is traced down through John Mott, born about 1658; James I; James II, born in October, 1723; Zebulon Mott, born September 4, 1757; James Mott, born November 15, 1783; Isaac Mott, born September 25, 1818. The last named was the father of Abram C. Mott, who in the year 1865 removed to Philadelphia.

Abram C. Mott, then a youth of fifteen years, continued his education in the public schools and also under private tutors. He crossed the threshold of the business world as an employe of the firm of Cox, Whiteman & Cox, stove manufacturers. He entered their service in a clerical capacity and, applying himself closely to the discharge of his duties and to the mastery of the business, soon gained a general knowledge thereof and was promoted from time to time, and eventually became superintendent. On the 1st of January, 1882, the firm of Cox, Whiteman & Cox being dissolved by death, he with Abram Cox organized the Abram Cox Stove Company and was elected vice president. In 1884 he became president, since which time he has remained as the chief executive officer of one of the important industrial enterprises of Philadelphia. The business was established in 1847 by his uncle, Abram Cox. The first change in ownership occurred in 1851 when the style of Cox, Whiteman & Cox was assumed. In 1852 this became Cox, Hagar & Cox; in 1856 it was changed to Cox, Whiteman & Cox; and in 1882 the present style of Abram Cox Stove Company was assumed. The present officers are: Abram C. Mott, president; Charles S. Prizer, first vice president; Abram C. Mott, Jr., second vice president; Charles M. Mott, treasurer, secretary and sales manager. The company manufactures stoves, ranges and furnaces, hot water and steam boilers, and their output under the name of Novelty is known throughout the country. They have general offices in Philadelphia with a western branch in Chicago and their factories are located in Philadelphia and at Lansdale, Pennsylvania. This has become one of the most important iron industries in the city and through an existence of more than sixty years has maintained an unassailable reputation for the character of the business methods of the house and the excellence of the output. Mr. Mott has for more than a quarter of a century bent his energies to administrative direction and his carefully devised plans have constituted salient features in the success of the business. He is also now the fourth director of the Penn National Bank.

On the 16th of January, 1871, Mr. Mott was married to Miss Katherine Eckfeldt, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Adam and Melvina (Hooper) Eckfeldt. The Eckfeldts have been connected with the United States mint since its inception. With the opening of the mint in San Francisco John Eckfeldt was sent thither as chief coiner but eventually became superintendent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mott have been born a daughter and two sons: Helen, the wife of Fitzcharles Green; Abram, who was born January 17, 1879, and married Miss Katherine Middleton, of Philadelphia; and Merle E., who was born December 4, 1887, and after spending three years in school in Switzerland, studied for one year in Dresden, Germany, and is now a pupil in the Wharton School of Finance at the University

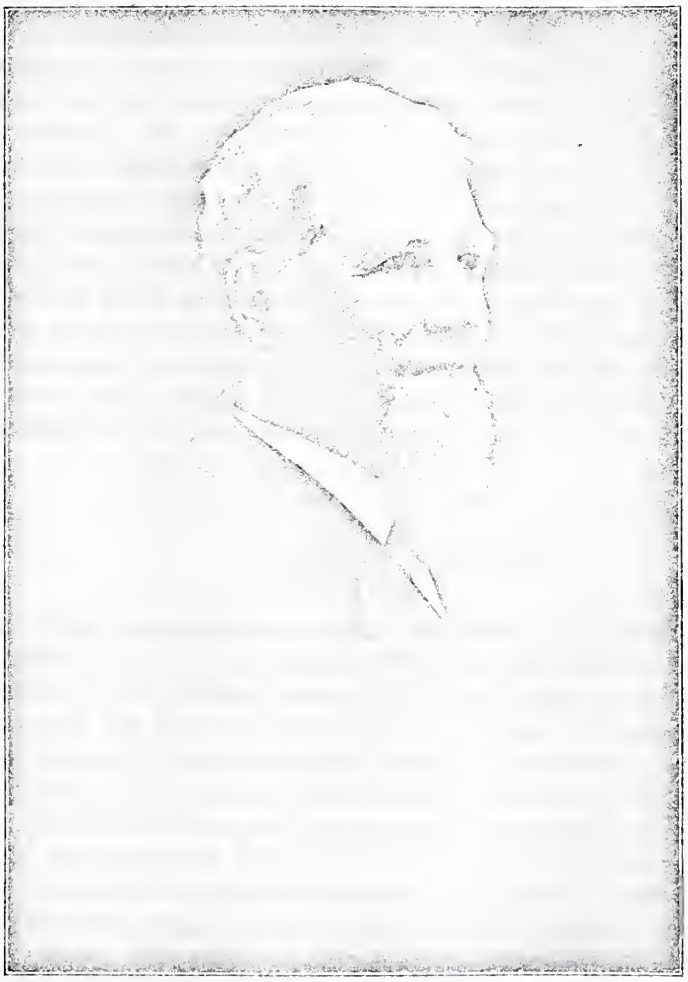
of Pennsylvania. There are also two grandchildren of Mr. Mott, Abram Cox Mott, III; and Katherine Mott.

In his political views Abram C. Mott is a republican. He belongs to St. John Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M.; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; and to the Union League, with which he has been identified since 1884. He is also a member of the Manufacturers Club, organized in the interests of trade, and his more strictly social relations are with the Philadelphia Country Club. Social, fraternal and political interests constitute an even balance to his business activities which, carefully directed, have brought him to an important position in the commercial circles of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

To what phase of life has man's work contributed is a question always asked of him who passes from the scene of earthly activity. No mere acquisition of wealth causes a man to be remembered by his fellowmen save in very rare and exceptional cases. The means by which he acquired his success, however, often awaken admiration and regard that cause his memory to be honored, and when added to this there is a wise and beneficent use of his wealth the public enrolls his name high among those whose labors are of a source of value to his fellowmen. William Thornton was for a long period ranked with the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia. For fifty-two years he was engaged in this line of business and his labors were not only crowned with success but also constituted an avenue for good in the employment which he afforded many and by the example which he set of honorable and straightforward dealing and of consideration for those who served him. In many ways, too, he used his means for the amelioration of hard conditions of life among the unfortunate, and to the poor and needy his hand was ever extended in a friendly and helpful way.

Mr. Thornton was born in Yorkshire, England, October 25, 1834, and spent the period of his boyhood and youth in that locality, acquiring there his education and considerable practical experience, largely developing those traits of character, industry and manhood that served him so well in life. He was twenty-two years of age when he sailed for America and after remaining in the employ of others in Kensington and vicinity for a time he began manufacturing on his own account, being well qualified for his new responsibilities because of his knowledge of the manufacturing business gleaned in boyhood. His prosperity as a manufacturer indicates the close application and unremitting industry which always characterized him in his business affairs. He became the owner of one of the extensive manufacturing enterprises of the city, operated under the name of the Kensington Woolen Mills. Here he manufactured jute, cotton and woolen carpet yarns, and the output of his factory became very extensive. From time to time he introduced improved machinery into his plant and adopted such methods as would facilitate his business or add to the comfort and welfare of his employes. He was ever true to the best interests of those who served him and evidence of this is found in the many expressions of sorrow among working



WILLIAM THORNTON

people over the death of Mr. Thornton whom they regarded as one of the best of employers.

In 1862 Mr. Thornton was united in marriage to Miss Suzanna Dawson, also a native of England, and unto them were born four children, two of whom are yet living, Mrs. J. Harry Townsend and Mrs. Theodore Edwards. The family residence is at No. 1430 East Columbia avenue, and it was there that Mr. Thornton passed away on the 28th of January, 1911, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Thornton was well known in connection with many fraternal and social organizations. He was prominent in Masonry, was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and for fifty-two years held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was likewise a member of the Anti-Cobden Club, which he joined on its organization, and of the Manufacturers Club. A man of broad charity, when any cause or individual needed assistance it was found that he was among the generous contributors. His life was ever honorable and upright. He was a man of high moral character and genuine personal worth. He ever sought to deal justly with his fellowmen and to contribute to the world's progress along those lines which develop a stronger manhood and citizenship. The most envious could not grudge him his success, so well and worthily was it won and so wisely used, and his business integrity and strict commercial honor constituted examples that may well be followed.

JOSEPH WHARTON.

Joseph Wharton, a great man in the magnitude of his undertakings, yet singularly modest in all of his personal relations, whose aptitude for the successful management of the gigantic business affairs was matched by his scientific attainments and his broad charity, reached the age of eighty-one years with undiminished powers and with vigor, energy and ability such as man is thought to possess only in the prime of life. His last year brought its physical infirmities, but with a mind clear and penetrating he considered business projects, or with equal insight passed upon the questions of philanthropy that came before him and reasoned to a logical conclusion the significant problems of the day.

His life history began March 3, 1826, his birth occurring at the family home on Spruce street, below Fourth, in a building which is still standing. He was one of the ten children of William and Deborah (Fisher) Wharton, both of whom belonged to old and honored Philadelphia families, whose ancestors came to this country during the pioneer epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. The father was a descendant of Thomas Wharton, of Westmorelandshire, England, who arrived in America in 1683. John Fisher, the American progenitor of the maternal line, came to the new world with William Penn as a passenger on the Welcome.

In his early youth and later Joseph Wharton attended the Friends' schools, while subsequently he pursued a preparatory course in a private school conducted by Frederick Augustus Eustis with the intention of entering Harvard.

This plan, however, he put aside that he might lay the foundations of strong physical development in farm life. He was in youth quite delicate and it was his own plan that he should live close to nature that he might gain in the outdoor life that physical health which he regarded as a necessity in the accomplishment of the successful plans of business which were already formulating in his mind. Accordingly, he went to a farm in Chester county owned by Joseph S. Walton and there for three years he arose at four o'clock in the morning and worked long hours in the field in close contact with the health giving earth. In the winter seasons, when there was practically no work to be done on the farm, he studied in Boye's Laboratory of Philadelphia and acquired the foundation of his knowledge of chemistry, which in time made him regarded as one of the foremost scientists of the city outside of those who were devoting their entire lives thereto. His evening hours were given to the study of German and French.

While Mr. Wharton came of a family of good financial standing, he resolved that he would make his own way in the world and on leaving the farm he entered the dry-goods house of Waln & Leaming that he might acquaint himself with commercial methods. He worked without wages and entered the store before others in the morning to perform the task of sweeping out the office. Proving his worth, advancement came to him and eventually he was made bookkeeper for the firm. This brought him to his majority and he felt that he was now qualified to undertake the management of business interests on his own account. He turned his attention to white lead manufacturing, joining his brother Rodman Wharton, who had been in the business for some time. They were associated for a few years and then sold out.

A trivial incident seemed to determine his path in life, and yet, it was because he had developed his powers and improved his opportunities for broadening his knowledge that he was able to take the position that launched him upon the career that in time made him one of Pennsylvania's wealthiest men. While on a horseback trip through Lehigh county he visited a zinc mine at Friedensville, operated by the Lehigh Zinc Company. As the result of this visit he assumed the management of the mine and the business at a salary of three thousand dollars per year, which was later increased to five thousand. After the Lehigh Zinc Company succumbed to the widespread financial panic of 1853, Mr. Wharton leased the mine and through 1857 and 1858 managed it on his own account successfully. Within a short time he had acquired thirty thousand dollars for himself and also handed over large profits to the company. In 1859 he began making experiments in the production of metallic zinc or spelter, for which purpose he imported experienced workmen from Belgium and established sixteen furnaces. The new undertaking brought marvelous success, so that when his lease expired in 1863 the company decided that it would not renew it, desiring to keep all the profits for itself.

Mr. Wharton then turned his attention to the manufacture of nickel, for about that time the United States had been forced to suspend the coinage of cents because of the scarcity of nickel, the money at that time being made of a nickel alloy. He purchased a nickel mine in Lancaster county and an abandoned nickel refining plant in Camden, New Jersey, and at the latter manu-

factured the first malleable nickel in the world. He conducted the business with Dr. Theodore Fleitmann as his partner until the plant was destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Wharton became sole proprietor of a constantly increasing business. During its conduct he secured the contract to supply the Prussian mint with the nickel for its currency.

In all business affairs Mr. Wharton displayed notable sagacity and insight. This was particularly manifest in his investment in the stock of the Bethlehem Iron Company, which he purchased from time to time until he was the owner of a majority of its stock. He was not associated with the management of the business, however, for a long period but finally became a director of the company and when he assumed voice in the management noticeable growth was manifest in the business. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of armor plate used on the warships of the country. When Mr. Whitney was secretary of the navy congress appropriated four million, five hundred thousand dollars to strengthen the naval armament of the country. Mr. Wharton was called to Washington, where Mr. Whitney told him that the country had been searched for a concern which could manufacture the armor plate and that the Bethlehem Steel Company must undertake the work. Accordingly, Mr. Wharton went to England and France, where he bought the rights to patent processes and needed machinery. He entered the open bid for the work and secured the award. Armor plate was soon produced equal to that manufactured in any country on the face of the globe, and thus America was released from dependence upon foreign concerns for that product. In 1901 a proposal for the sale of the Bethlehem Steel Works was made by a syndicate of men interested in the manufacture of the metal. The company was willing to consider the proposition and Mr. Wharton was given absolute authority to conduct and complete the negotiations. Charles M. Schwab became the purchaser. Even after this sale, Mr. Wharton remained the largest individual purchaser of iron and steel in the country. He had been one of the first men in the business to look forward to what this generation has seen in the extraordinary development of the manufacture of steel in Pennsylvania. Constantly extending the scope of his activities, he built at Wharton, New Jersey, furnaces with a capacity of one thousand tons per day. His ore lands aggregated five thousand acres and he owned seventy-five hundred acres of coal lands in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and twenty-four thousand acres of coal lands in West Virginia. While he managed and controlled mammoth enterprises, he never sought to call the attention of the public to his own personal relation to them. He was content to be the guiding spirit and he always desired to so manage and control his interests that he could deal with them, as far as possible, on his own judgment without being hampered by partners or advisers on the same footing as himself. He became one of the greatest of those iron masters and financiers who have developed the wealth of Pennsylvania. It has been said that every year of his adult life was one of giant activities.

Thus it came to be that Mr. Wharton was recognized as one of America's eminent financiers and yet his business, extensive and important as it was, represented but one phase of existence to him. He was as widely known as a scientist and as a philanthropist as he was a financier. He studied the sciences

as few men have ever done who do not make a particular branch their life work. He could give a scientific reason for every process followed in the production of iron and steel, and chemistry and metallurgy even in their most far-reaching phases were to him matters of the utmost familiarity. There was nothing lucky or merely speculative in his remarkable successes, which were the results chiefly of long and patient original study in the metallurgical field. He gauged precisely the need for the products, the demand for them and the conditions which his own manufacture would eventually create. One who knew him well when he was active in the conduct of his mammoth iron industry said that his operations were planned with untiring application to things that most men would be likely to consider as too trivial for their personal attention, and added: "Joseph Wharton used to work night and day in getting to the bottom of a question and there was nothing left of it to investigate after he had gone through it."

Mr. Wharton understood with equal thoroughness all that he undertook in the field of philanthropy. He had no sympathy with charity that tended to make men dependent; to fit them for work, for business, for useful industry, so that they could be trained into the best efficiency of which each individual is capable, was the controlling thought in his benefactions and particularly in the bestowal of his bounty on the University of Pennsylvania and the College of Swarthmore. He was the founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, to which he gave five hundred thousand dollars, and he presented to Swarthmore College the gift of Wharton Hall. He was president of the board of directors of that college and ever sought to further its interests in tangible practical ways. He endowed the chair of history and political economy and was associated with Samuel Willetts of New York in establishing its scientific laboratory. He gave to the astronomical observatory of the University of Pennsylvania a reflex Venus tube, an instrument for calculating latitude, which is duplicated only at the observatory at Greenwich. Many charities received his substantial aid, but he believed in the plan of prevention in so qualifying men by education and training that there would be no need for the benevolent institutions which care for the indigent. His own life proved the worth and value of broad and thorough education and mental discipline.

In politics Mr. Wharton was not only a republican but a protectionist of uncompromising type. In this connection one of the local papers said: "Free trade he regarded as mere sentimentalism, or the folly of crude and untrained thought. He spoke and wrote of it as a doctor might in describing some malignant disease. He early adopted the philosophy of Henry C. Carey as an expositor of the protective principle and believed that the education of the people in that school of political economy was one of the foremost duties to which an enlightened statesman could apply himeslf. When the spirit of the 'tariff reform' reaction which sprang up in the '70s through the Wood bill in congress and afterward in the Morrison bill and finally reached its highest point after the advent of Cleveland, spread over the country he assumed much of the direction of a propaganda for staying its spread and for bringing forward the doctrine that protection is a need for the permanent maintenance of

the home market, even after an industry has been established. He quietly organized various protective forces for the circulation of economic literature, for reaching the press and for counteracting what the tariff reformers called their 'campaign of education.' In his judgment the most critical period in the history of the country was the year 1888, when Cleveland's famous anti-protection message provided the chief issue of the canvass and when Harrison's election saved the country from what he doubtless sincerely believed, aside from his own personal interests, would otherwise have been its industrial ruin. It was largely in this zeal for protection as a fundamental principle deserving of being lastingly imbedded in the constitution itself as a national safeguard, that he founded the school or department of political economy which bears his name in the University of Pennsylvania."

Shortly before his death Mr. Wharton gave to the university a lot on Woodland avenue, opposite the Wistar Institute, and planned to give two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a building to be erected on that site as a permanent home for the school. Only a few days before his death he tendered to the city about twenty-five acres of forest land near Fernrock Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, for park purposes if the city would properly maintain this as a park, which gift was completed after his death by his daughters.

Mr. Wharton held membership with the American Philosophical Society, before which he frequently read papers on astronomy. He also prepared many papers on metallurgy, which he delivered before scientific bodies. He was a moving spirit in the Industrial League of Philadelphia, whose purpose was to secure the adoption of a protective policy by the government and in a strong, logical and convincing argument in the Atlantic Monthly he responded to the attack of Gideon Welles, then the secretary of the navy, upon the protective tariff. His writings frequently took on poetic form, but his verses were never given to the public, being reserved for the pleasure of his intimate friends.

In 1854 Mr. Wharton was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Lovering, a daughter of the late Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia. He passed away in January, 1909, survived by his widow and three daughters: Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott, Miss Mary Lovering Wharton and Mrs. Harrison S. Morris. Perhaps his greatest pleasure in his wealth came to him through the fact that it enabled him to provide his family with every luxury. He built three palatial homes: Ontalauna, his Philadelphia residence on the old York road at Chelten avenue; a summer home at Jamestown, Rhode Island; and another situated on a large estate in New Jersey. With remarkable preservation of physical and mental powers he enjoyed life to the full until his last year. When eighty-one years of age he went abroad and while touring Europe met the emperor of Germany. He greatly enjoyed foreign travel, in which he sometimes indulged, and the art centers of Europe yielded of their treasures for the adornment of his homes. Those who knew him well spoke of him as a great and good man. This simple eulogy is in keeping with the spirit of his life, for he never sought to attract public attention, yet few men have accomplished more in the three fields of finance, science and philanthropy than did Joseph Wharton.

One of the Philadelphia papers said of him editorially: "He was among the foremost men of his time in the development of one of the great sources of

Pennsylvania wealth; he conceived and carried out many enterprises of magnitude in business and finance and to perhaps no other man in this part of the country could have been more fittingly applied in its full and legitimate sense the now much abused term 'captain of industry.' His influence was felt far and wide in his own state and largely beyond it, in the shaping of one of the cardinal policies of the nation and in cultivating for it the good will and support of his countrymen. For more than a half century he was a thinker and a planner in affairs of pith and moment in American industrial life. * * * He never courted popularity or applause. He was far, however, from isolating himself when, in the years of the fullness of his strength, from those endeavors which originate in the beneficence of useful or practical public spirit. * * * With the severity and sobriety of his intellect in the process of reasoning out his conclusions there was united keenness of foresight and also when the time would come for putting them into action the zest and freshness of a concentrated vigor that went straight to the mark of his purpose. He loved and enjoyed work not alone for the money that it brought him and for the health which he thought it imparted to a man of clean habits but because of the satisfaction of contemplating the opportunities which his plans and enterprises gave to thousands of men of all kinds to work for their own good. In his view modern business was a science which required no less preparation, when properly pursued, than the professions and was entitled to no less respect."

His own career seemed the crowning point to the achievements of his ancestry in Philadelphia through generations. He gave decided impetus to the development of the material resources of the state and country, but he gave just as liberally to intellectual advancement and to the growth of humanitarian spirit, recognizing fully the responsibilities and obligations of wealth. Mr. Wharton was a member of the religious Society of Friends, as were all his ancestors for many generations. The principles and habits of these people, which he inherited, added to by training and personal contact, had a large share in the formation of his character. He belonged to the more liberal and less trinitarian branch, whose views he strongly advocated.

ANDREW ROVOUDT WIGHT.

Various traits of character and many activities with which he was concerned brought Andrew Rovoudt Wight prominently before the public and gained him many friends, but perhaps his most important service outside the field of business lay in his active and effective work in the field of political reform. A lifelong resident of Philadelphia, he was born December 8, 1859, and died January 20, 1911. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Rovoudt) Wight. His father and grandfather were Philadelphia merchants and came of Scotch ancestry, while the Rovoudt family is of French origin. His father was widely known to booklovers, owning one of the finest private libraries of Philadelphia.

Andrew R. Wight pursued his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and entered business life as an errand boy with E. Bradford Clarke in

ANDREW R. WIGHT

1876. It is perhaps a trite saying that there is always room at the top, yet few people occupying minor positions in the business world seem to appreciate this fact or recognize their opportunity for advancement. Mr. Wight knew, however, that fidelity to the interests of his employer and unfaltering service would win him promotion. Gradually he was advanced from one position to another of larger responsibilities and upon the death of Mr. Clarke, in March, 1887, he became a member of the firm which was organized to continue the business. His progress still continued and advancement through various official positions brought him at length to the presidency of the company in 1900 and for years he was the guiding spirit in control of its affairs. In fact, much of the success of the E. B. Clarke Company is due to his executive ability and power of coordinating and harmonizing forces. In addition to his connection with that company he was president of the Pastorius Building & Loan Association.

Aside from his business perhaps his greatest activity was displayed in the field of politics, in which he first became recognized as an active factor in 1905, being prominent among those who instituted the independent movement that reform methods might be introduced in the political organization in which had sprung up much that was detrimental to the general welfare and was sacrificing the public good to personal aggrandizement. Subsequently he became a member of the city committee of the city party, of which he was made chairman on the 27th of March, 1907. He was regarded as one of the ablest men in the councils of the independent movement and was widely recognized for a singular degree of unselfishness and usefulness. Practically some part of every day from the time that he became an active factor in city affairs was given to some work in connection therewith. His high qualities won for him the deep personal attachment of hundreds of young men in Germantown, Chestnut Hill and other sections of the city. He rendered especially valuable service to the independent movement in raising campaign funds and in perfecting organization for the furtherance of the work. He was the first of the active group of workers who inaugurated the independent movement of 1905 to pass away. Throughout the period of his illness he continued to devote his time regularly to city affairs.

Much of the nature and character of his interests and activities is indicated through his membership relations. He was vice president of the Young Republican Club, chairman of the Keystone and William Penn parties of the twenty-second ward and president of the Old Township Club. He was likewise a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, being a descendant of Captain Burkhart, of Germantown, who won his title by active service in the war for independence. Mr. Wight was a member of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, a member of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, a charter member and one of the directors of the City Club of Philadelphia and a member of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. He likewise belonged to the Retail Grocers Association, Meridian Sun Lodge No. 158, F. & A. M., and the Bibliophile Society of Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 27th of February, 1887, Mr. Wight was married to Miss May Wright, of Trenton, New Jersey, and they had one son, Andrew Rovoudt Wight, Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wight held membership in the Presbyterian church and were deeply interested in various lines of church work. In fact, all practical

projects for the benefit and uplift of humanity and for the promotion of reform and progress in citizenship awakened his attention, received his indorsement and, if possible, were given his active cooperation. His life was, indeed, a busy one and his labors were resultant forces for good.

CAPTAIN FRANK FURNESS.

Captain Frank Furness is best known to the public as an architect of ability, who for forty-five years has followed his profession in Philadelphia, the firm of Furness, Evans & Company, however, being widely known throughout the east. There are other chapters of equal and perhaps more romantic interest in the history of Captain Furness and these cover his experiences in the Civil war. His title is an indication of his active service in defense of the Union. Throughout the period of his connection with the army he was the exemplification of loyalty and bravery on the part of a soldier. He took part in the long hard marches, the hotly contested battles and the dreary waiting in winter quarters such as fell to the lot of every soldier, but in addition to this there are specific stories of his bravery. The following story illustrative of this has been given by a contemporary biographer: "At Trevillian Station, June 12, 1864, he voluntarily carried a box of ammunition across an open space swept by the enemy's fire to the relief of the outposts, whose ammunition had become exhausted, but which was thus enabled to hold its important position. On the afternoon of June 12, 1864, the Reserve Brigade was engaged, dismounted, shortly after midday, at Trevillian Station, Virginia. The brigade had been actively engaged in the battle of Trevillian Station on the day previous, June 11, 1864. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Alfred Gibbs, the division by General Wesley Merritt. Captain J. Hinkley Clark, who commanded the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the regiments composing the brigade (Reserves) being taken seriously ill, the command of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry devolved upon Captain Frank Furness. The orders received by officers commanding regiments were to hold the ground at all hazards. It has since been learned that the ammunition that General Sheridan had with him on his raid was almost exhausted and it was necessary that the demonstration should be made in order to keep the enemy fully occupied until after dark, when General Sheridan had concluded to continue his raids. In front of the portion of the line occupied by the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, about fifty yards in front of the established line was a farmhouse and outbuildings. The Confederates occupied the house and the outbuildings not occupied by the Sixth Cavalry. It was a matter of the greatest importance that this position should be held, for if it had been occupied by the Confederates, our entire Federal line would have suffered. Therefore an outpost, so to speak, was established by the commanding officer of the Sixth, occupying the buildings which particularly commanded the Federal line. At this particular spot the fighting was desperate, although the entire line was fiercely engaged. The space between the house and the outbuildings above alluded to was entirely clear and open, it being a grass field. This was

the position of affairs and it was some two hours after the time when the line first became fiercely engaged that Captain Furness received word from the outpost above mentioned, through a non-commissioned officer, who crawled on his hands and knees from the outpost to the main line through the grass, that their ammunition was almost exhausted and that if more were not immediately supplied, the outpost was in imminent danger of being captured by the Confederates. Captain Furness caused two boxes to be taken from the already scanty supply and placing one on his head asked what officer or man would volunteer to carry the other. Captain Walsh Mitchell at once seized the other, likewise placing it on his head and said that he would cheerfully follow Captain Furness. The two officers ran across the open space between the outpost and the main line in clear sight of the Confederates and safely deposited the ammunition at the disposal of the officer commanding the outpost, rendering it possible by careful husbanding its ammunition for the outpost to hold its position, saving the main line from severe loss, which it did until long after dark. Whether or no it was that the Confederates were amazed at the audacity of the two officers carrying the ammunition, for some reason the fire encountered by them on the return trip to the main line was very much fiercer than on the former one, the air seemed filled with lead, Captain Mitchell remarking to Captain Furness, 'For God's sake, run zig-zag, so they can't draw a bead on you.' The words were no sooner out of Captain Mitchell's mouth than he received a bullet through the top of his cap and another through the skirt of his coat. With no other damage than this, Captain Furness and Captain Mitchell regained the main line of battle. As before stated, the regiment remained holding its position in spite of shot or shell, for they were vigorously subjected to these annoyances, until long after dark. Through some oversight on the part of the brigade commander, no orders for withdrawal were received by the officer commanding the Sixth Cavalry, the men crouching down and carefully holding their sabres and carbines to avoid all rattle, so close was the proximity of the enemy. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry rejoined Sheridan's command, finding their mounts and taking up the line of march, continuing the same throughout the remainder of the night and until the afternoon of the next day. This was not the only occasion on which Captain Furness distinguished himself, and General Wesley Merritt, in recommending him for a medal of honor says: 'This is not the only instance in which Captain Furness did splendid service, and I recommend that he be given a medal of honor. He was offered brevet for services at the time, but did not see fit to accept them.' General A. P. Morrow in endorsing the above said: 'I subscribe to this statement with great pleasure, as I remember the occasion and circumstances very well, and Captain Furness is certainly entitled to a medal of honor, and as I saw him win it, so I hope to see him wear it. I have personal knowledge of his heroism, as I was in command of the outpost which was so reinforced with ammunition by his extraordinary daring.'"

On another occasion Captain Furness, prompted by the most humanitarian principles, did what comparatively few soldiers north or south would have done. It was at Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, 1864. He saw some distance before him a wounded Confederate soldier, who was making desperate efforts to leave the line of battle on account of severe wounds which he had sustained.

At length he could proceed no farther and fell to the ground. Captain Furness, seeing his need, went to his aid. Years afterward, wishing that he might know of the fate of this wounded Confederate, he gave a sketch of the battle, time and place, with an account of the incident. This was largely copied by the press throughout the south. One paper after describing the battle and hour and the locality, continued: "The open space from the point where the rebels turned and retreated to the belt of woods was strewn with their dead, dying and wounded, and thirty yards in front of the breastwork lay a wounded soldier, who made frantic and terrible attempts to regain his footing but he was sorely wounded, and after a few struggles, stretched himself exhausted on his back. An officer of the Union forces, seeing the sad plight of his wounded adversary, took a canteen of water from one of his sergeants and slinging it over his shoulder, jumped over the breastwork and ran to the wounded Confederate. When he arrived beside him he found that he had been wounded in the lower part of the thigh and his pantaloons from his knee to his foot were clotted with blood so that his leg looked like a dark red alligator hide. The officer asked the wounded man if he had a handkerchief. The Confederate replied that he had and that it was in the breast pocket of his jacket. The officer kneeling down beside his wounded foe, put his hand in his breast pocket and found a handkerchief, and also felt, while withdrawing the handkerchief, a toothbrush and book, but he of course did not see these, as he wanted only the handkerchief. Binding the handkerchief tightly above the wound, he tried to make a tourniquet with his revolver. This, however, he could not do, the handkerchief not being long enough, so he then passed it round the leg, crossing the ends, and pulling them tight with all his strength, he knotted them above the wound, the knot pressing well into the leg, thus greatly staunching the flow of blood. The officer then shifted the wounded man into as comfortable a position as the ground would permit and scraped up with his hands the sandy soil to form a pillow for the head of the wounded man. 'Now,' said the officer, 'this is all I can do for you, my man. I wish I could do more, but time flies and so must I. Here is a canteen of water. I'll leave it by your side. Good-bye.' The wounded man replied: 'You may be a Yankee, but by Gad, you are a gentleman.' And they parted. The officer went walking to the breastwork and the poor, wounded Confederate—where? Did he die on the field, or was he found and cared for by his comrades only to die of his wounds, or did he recover and live? What was the sequel? Who can tell? The officer got through the terrible war unhurt and is alive and well, but he would dearly like to know what became of the gallant soldier he left in such a sad plight. There was one curious thing in connection with this incident that occurred to the officer in thinking the occurrence over and that was from the time of his kneeling beside the wounded man until he returned to the breastwork he was conscious of the fact that not one single shot from the Confederate line was fired at him. Shortly after the officer's return to the breastwork the rebels again advanced on it with the same disastrous result as followed their previous attempt. The Union infantry then relieved the cavalry, which withdrew, and the fiercest fighting of that bloody day was over that long, clear space, with belts of open timber on either side. Poor, brave, wounded Confederate, the chances for your escape

were small indeed. Should this meet the eye of a southern survivor of that horrible day, who can in any way recall or is cognizant of such an incident as has been above described, if he will kindly communicate with Captain Frank Furness he will in a measure gratify the desire on the part of the officer to know the end of it all. But there is only one chance in ten thousand that a sequel to this unfinished story will come to light."

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid, Captain Furness, returning to the north, opened an office in Philadelphia, where in professional circles he has since been widely known as an architect. In the forty-five years of his connection with the business interests of this city he has made steady progress, keeping at all times abreast with the advancement that is being made by the profession, and the evidence of his skill is seen in some of the finest structures which adorn this city. He is now at the head of the firm of Furness, Evans & Company, ranking with the leading architects of the east. While he has now passed the Psalmist's span of three-score-years-and-ten, he is yet active and energetic, with the vim and vigor of a man of much younger years, and the period of his usefulness will undoubtedly long continue.

Captain Furness was married in 1868 to Miss Fannie Fassitt, a native of Philadelphia, and they have three living sons: Ratcliff, Theodore and Wilson.

By recognition of congress several medals of honor were awarded Captain Furness for meritorious work. He is equally deserving of high recognition of his ability and fidelity in days of peace. He measures up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship and throughout his business career has won his success by individual merit and ability. In all that favors and fosters Philadelphia's development he is deeply interested and his cooperation has constituted a helpful element in the substantial improvement of the city.

WILLIAM ESTES NEWHALL.

The name of William Estes Newhall has figured prominently in connection with financial affairs, with political interests and with the promotion of the material welfare and art development of Philadelphia, for he manifested active interest in all of these lines and his efforts in any connection were ever an impetus to growth and progress. He was born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1834, a son of Paul and Hannah (Johnson) Newhall, both of whom were natives of Lynn, Massachusetts, and representatives of old New England families. The father was for many years a commission merchant here and his success enabled him to give to his son, William E. Newhall, excellent educational advantages, the latter pursuing a course of study at Haverford.

His school days being over, he began his business career as a broker, and afterward became connected with the brokerage house of Pierson S. Peterson for a number of years. For some time prior to his death he was connected with R. D. Wood & Company at Fourth and Delaware streets. The intricate and involved financial problems incident to the conduct of an extensive and important business found ready solution with him; because of his thorough mas-

tery of everything which he undertook and his keen insight into business situations. In his younger years he was active in public affairs and his influence was always on the side of progress and improvement. He voted with the republican party, but in his later years was not active in its ranks.

On the 8th of October, 1857, Mr. Newhall was united in marriage, in Philadelphia, to Miss Philena M. Peterson, a daughter of George Peterson, who for many years lived retired but in early life was a wholesale grocer of Philadelphia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newhall were born three children, but the eldest, Anna P., died November 23, 1905. The two surviving members are: William Peterson, who is a salesman for the Dreka Company; and Lucy P., at home. The family residence is at No. 308 West Upsal street in Germantown.

Mr. Newhall was a member of the Philadelphia Art Club for many years and was a lover of art, much interested in the work of cultivating artistic taste in this city. He was also at one time a member of the Manufacturers Club, and throughout his life was allied with those movements that sought the broader culture and the uplift of humankind. The aristocracy of worth as well as of birth placed him in a prominent position in social circles of his native city.

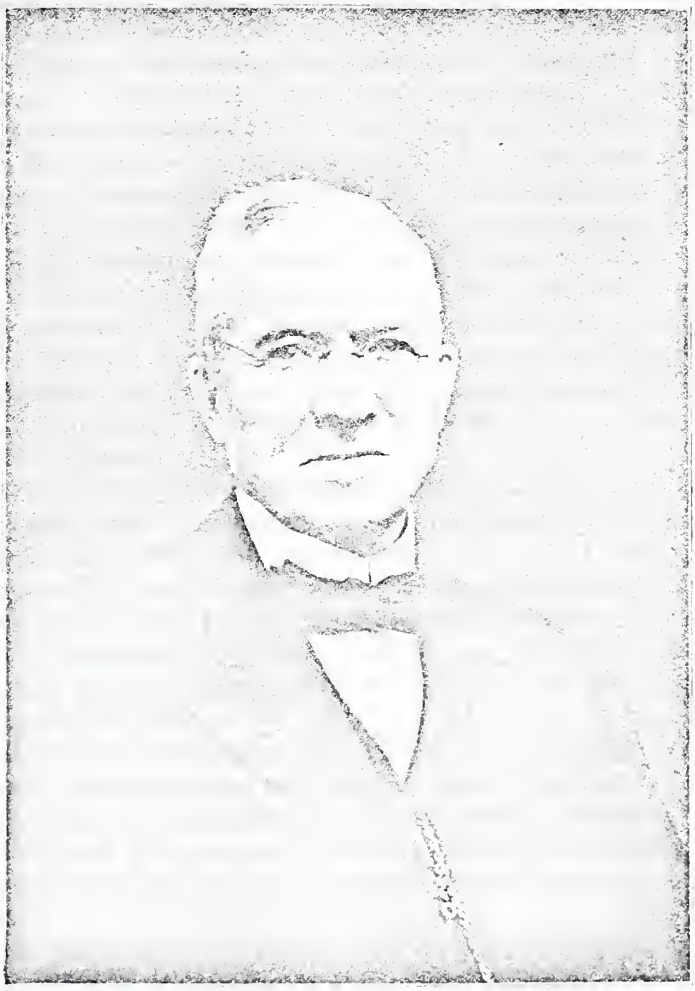
THOMAS DEVLIN.

Thomas Devlin stands today as a splendid representative of that class bearing the proud American title "a self-made man." He is a manufacturer, capitalist and good citizen in whom the subjective and objective forces of life are well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and obligations.

It has been through utilizing the former and meeting the latter that he has reached the position which he now occupies as head of the leading hardware manufacturing plants of the world, the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, and others, with Thomas Devlin as their president.

Born on the Emerald isle, March 30, 1838, he is one of the four sons of William and Mary (Sherry) Devlin, who emigrated to this country with their children in April, 1854, settling in Philadelphia, making it their permanent home. His education in Ireland was limited to the opportunities afforded by the common schools of Erin at that day, but with the natural love of education found in so many of her sons, he was not content with that meager knowledge, but after working hard all day availed himself of the advantages of a business college at night, studying far into "the wee sma hours."

At the age of sixteen he began his business career in the employ of what is now known as the Philadelphia Hardware & Malleable Iron Works, of which he is the president. At that time it was known as Thomas R. Wood & Company. Mr. Devlin's initial start brought him the munificent salary of one dollar and a half per week. In January, 1855, the works were purchased by E. Hall Ogden, and in 1866 he admitted three of his employes, one being Thomas Devlin, as members of the firm, sharing in a percentage of the profits in lieu of a salary. This must have proved a satisfactory arrangement to the three employes, as in



THOMAS DEVLIN

1871 they bought out the business and it became known as Carr, Crawley & Devlin Company.

In 1880 Mr. Devlin withdrew from that company and in partnership with Louis J. McGrath founded the business at Third and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, under the title of Thomas Devlin & Company. The business prospered by leaps and bounds and almost every available inch of space has since been acquired to meet the demands of the rapidly growing business. In 1902 the firm was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey under the title of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, with offices and works at Third and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, and the more extensive works in Burlington, New Jersey, to which additions continue to be made for the manufacture of steam-fitters, gas-fitters and plumbers supplies as well as the many side lines manufactured by the company. Mr. Devlin was elected as president and has continued as its directing and executive head from the beginning. Mr. Devlin's rise was steady and his rapid advancement is due to his determination to acquire a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business from the very beginning, and he is now considered an authority on all questions connected with the manufacture of malleable iron products. The Philadelphia office and factory is of modern construction and with the up-to-date works in Burlington, New Jersey, employ from seven hundred to one thousand people, with a capital of one million dollars. System is the hall mark of every department, and the loss of time, labor and material is at a minimum.

In 1892, Thomas Devlin & Company purchased the old Ogden business, later the Carr & Crawley works, from which Mr. Devlin had withdrawn in 1880 and which is now principally owned by Thomas Devlin and Louis J. McGrath, a distinct and separate chartered company known as the Philadelphia Hardware & Malleable Iron Works, with Thomas Devlin as its president. The history of the Philadelphia Hardware & Malleable Iron Works which begun business at its present location in 1852, constitutes an interesting chapter in the commercial life and development of the city.

The success in the commercial world attained by Mr. Devlin is a glowing tribute to force of character, hard and untiring effort to master the business in its most minute detail and the utilization of every available opportunity for advancement, and it must be a source of honest pride and gratification to him to be president of the company in which he began his life work as an office boy August 4, 1854.

Shortly after purchasing the old plant the company originated a system by which employes were given the earnings of a thousand dollars worth of stock for a term of five years on the condition that the employes give to the company continued and faithful service during that period and that the employes contribute the sum of two dollars per week to be retained by the company toward the purchase of the one thousand dollars worth of stock of which they received the earning capacity as above stated. This plan was of Mr. Devlin's original conception, and it has resulted in the employes putting forth their best efforts stimulated by the desire to own a thousand dollars worth of stock, and in many instances they have not been content with that amount but spurred on by en-

joying the dividend before they had completed the purchase they have added to the first thousand dollars worth given by the firm.

Besides being president of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, the Philadelphia Hardware & Malleable Iron Works and the National Specialty Manufacturing Company, Mr. Devlin's name is connected as a member or director of many successful financial and industrial organizations: president of The Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association; a director of the Equitable Trust Company, the People's National Fire Insurance Company, the Bank of Commerce, the Beneficial Savings Fund, the Chamber of Commerce, the Hardware Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Manufacturers' Club and many others.

While Mr. Devlin has always given his business the most minute and untiring personal attention, he has found time to devote thought and support to the commercial interests of the city, proving him a forceful element in his civic relations and a stanch friend. He is an ardent advocate and champion of education and worthy charities.

During the fleeting years he has found time to make five trips through Europe as his children completed their education, and two trips through our own beautiful country from coast to coast, which with his native Celtic humor have made him a welcome guest at many a banquet table. He is a member of various civic and social organizations and associations of a business character, among which may be mentioned the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foundrymen's Association, the Philadelphia Schutzen Verein, the Philadelphia Zoological Association, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Langhorne Board of Trade and the Langhorne Golf Club. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the American Iron & Steel Institute, the American-Irish Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Political & Social Science, the University of Archæology, the National Civic Federation, the Catholic Historical Society, the Mercantile Beneficial Association, the Civil Service Reform, the United Irish League, the Franklin Institute, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Atlantic Inland Waterways Association and the City Parks Association of Philadelphia. As can be surmised by his extensive memberships he is an unusually busy man, but despite his multifarious duties, his unostentation, uniform courtesy to rich and poor alike who come in contact with him, and his genial and affable manner under all circumstances are a matter of general comment.

Mr. Devlin was united in marriage in Philadelphia, January 2, 1866, to Helen Amelia Sanford, a daughter of Abel B. and Caroline A. (Tobey) Sanford, natives of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Eleven children were born of this union, eight now living. The family are active communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Devlin's political indorsement has been given to the republican party since Bryan's nomination in 1896. His pleasure in his success has been that it has enabled him to provide his family with every opportunity for culture and comfort and enabled him to contribute with a hearty and lavish hand to many worthy charities.

Few men under the same conditions, hampered by limited opportunities, would have had the perseverance to surmount the obstacles that beset his path

and take a place among men of brains reared in affluence and all it affords as Mr. Devlin has done, and there are many who have started life equipped with advantages of environment, aided by college educations who have not been able to keep pace with him.

In his characteristic modest way Mr. Devlin never fails to give great credit to J. Oscar Ogden, a brother of his first employer, E. Hall Ogden (Mr. Devlin's senior by three years), whose kindly interest and pleasure at his success spurred him on to greater attainments, and he never tires of praising this benefactor of his younger days. Mr. Devlin's splendid attainments should be a source of great pride to his family and friends, and Philadelphia should proudly regard him as a sterling and upright son whose character and integrity are well known among the business men of his city.

The writer is tempted to draw a little on his imagination before concluding this short biographical sketch of the events in the life of such a man as Thomas Devlin, whose beginning of his life work was begun under such adverse circumstances. I surmise many a youth who may read it will be curious to know what he did first? What object he had in view, or had he any? How did he conduct himself? Did he have a plan of life? Did he follow it? Did everything come out as he planned or was he ever disappointed? Did everybody help him or did he depend upon his own resources? Did he save all he earned? Did he play cricket, polo, golf, baseball or football? What sports did he patronize or practice? How or where did he spend his vacations?

The above and many more questions if Mr. Devlin were to answer would be both instructive and interesting to old and young alike. His trials and hardships, experience of sadness, the offspring of keen disappointments, can without overstretching the imagination, be assumed as part of his experience and must have been encountered by him when his idols were rudely shattered by those whose actions were dictated by the green-eyed monster. His achievements warrant the belief that all discouragements were met and handled so as to produce the least ill effects, while hope, courage and rigid economy combined with honest, earnest effort proved the best road to the desired goal.

JOSEPH B. CREAGER.

Joseph B. Creager became well known in connection with the coal trade of Philadelphia, being one of the most prominent representatives of the Newton Coal Company. A native of Philadelphia, he was born in 1872 and was a son of George E. Creager who for many years has been a resident of Philadelphia, where he still makes his home.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Joseph B. Creager entered the public schools and therein continued his studies until having passed from grade to grade he eventually became a high-school student. When still a young man he entered the employ of Patterson & Company, coal dealers, and with them received his initial training in that field. Later he entered the employ of the Newton Coal Company and was sent to Pittston, Pennsylvania, where

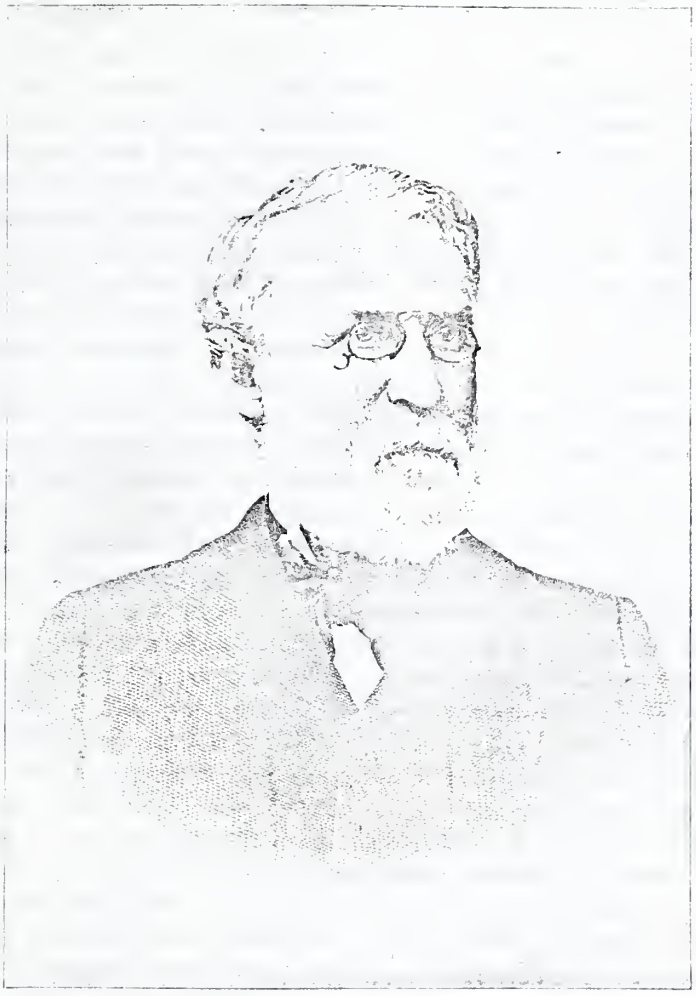
their mines were located, acting as purchasing agent and as paymaster there. He rendered the company valuable service in a position of large responsibility and was held in high esteem by the corporation. It was characteristic of Mr. Creager that he fully met every trust reposed in him and discharged every obligation that devolved upon him, and thus his name came to be regarded as a synonym for trustworthiness as well as unfaltering activity.

In 1896 Mr. Creager was united in marriage to Miss Leidy Clark, a daughter of James Leidy Clark, who died on the 11th of September, 1892, when forty-four years of age. He was the son of James Clark, Sr., who for years was well known in connection with the gold and silver refining business in this city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Creager were born two children, Clark and Beatrice. Mr. Creager was devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He was, however, a very public-spirited man, active and helpful in the support of all projects which he deemed of value to the community. His life history is one of general interest because of the active and influential part which he took in the progress and development of the community in which he lived. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and in his life he exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON.

Henry Howard Houston was fortunate in having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and his lines of life were cast in harmony therewith. He came of a race noted for its physical and mental strength. The Houstons of Pennsylvania trace their lineage far back into the days of chivalry in Scotland, the clan Houston coming into existence when the brave and fearless Wallace attempted to win independence for the Scottish people. Its origin, however, goes back to the time of Sir Hugo de Padvinian, the laird of the lands of Kilpeter in Strathgrief, 1160. The baronetcy is now held by George Ludovic Houstoun, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland. The younger sons of the original family migrated from their native land to the north of Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century and their descendants are now to be found in the counties of Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry. From Ireland came the descendants of the family in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where settlement was made between 1730 and 1735. From that branch was descended the Houstons from Virginia and Tennessee, and the famous Sam Houston, the first president of the republic of Texas.

Henry Howard Houston was born near Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1820, and was the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston and the last living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Wrightsville, who after studying at Glasgow University in Scotland returned to his Pennsylvania home in 1766. He later graduated from what is now the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1769, and in 1773 he married Susanna, daughter of John Wright, of York county, Pennsylvania. When the colonies attempted to win independence from the mother country Dr. John Houston joined the colonial army as a surgeon and with four brothers fought through the war, thus



HENRY H. HOUSTON

valiantly aiding in establishing the republic. His son, Samuel Nelson Houston, was distinguished for his splendid physical manhood. After attending Burlington College he gave his attention in early manhood to the study of materia medica and pharmacy, but this did not repress the martial spirit that was strong within him and he became an active member of Captain Shippen's Troop of Horse in Lancaster county to take part in the war of 1812. In 1817 he married Susan Strickler, a daughter of Colonel Jacob Strickler, and unto them were born five children, John James, Henry Howard, Emily Strickler, Eleanor Wright and Martha Mifflin.

At an early age Henry Howard Houston left school and for several years thereafter was connected with mercantile pursuits in his native town. He was a young man of twenty years when he went to Lucinda Furnace, Clarion county, where he spent three years in the employ of James Buchanan, afterward president of the United States. He then joined Edmund Evans, with whom he went to the abandoned Horse Creek Furnace, on the Allegheny river, in Venango county, which they rebuilt and put in successful operation. Mr. Houston, in February, 1847, entered the Philadelphia office of D. Leech & Company, the then leading canal and railway transporters of Pennsylvania. He remained with this company, attending to important business in its behalf in Pennsylvania and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad had then completed its line to Hollidaysburg, and with the state portage road which was constructed over the mountains, and with the state canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg, formed a through line from the eastern terminus of the road at Philadelphia to the Ohio river. Mr. Houston's merit as a business man had attracted the attention of Colonel William C. Patterson, at that time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was elected to organize the freight department of the new road. It was the right man in the right place. There was an intense and bitter rivalry and the most vigorous and unremitting efforts were required to secure and maintain trade as against competing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburg in 1853, and from that time until 1865 Mr. Houston's labors were arduous and incessant. He was fortunate in possessing sound health and the constant strain did not seriously affect him. For fifteen years he managed these departments with satisfaction to the company and credit to himself. In 1865 Mr. Houston entered into special transportation on local and transcontinental railroads and was connected in this enterprise with several gentlemen with whom he continued his association throughout the remainder of their lives. Together they organized the through freight lines which proved so efficient in the development of the freight business and, incidentally, in the development of the county. They were also engaged in lake and ocean transportation on a large scale. Mr. Houston was successful in the early days of the oil excitement, making careful investments which resulted in handsome profits, so that he became known as a prosperous producer and operator in petroleum. He was a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the American Steamship Company, the International Steamship Company, the Erie & Western Transportation Company, and a number of other companies of minor importance.

Mr. Houston was married in 1856 to Miss Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, and six children are the issue. The first, a daughter, died in infancy. The eldest son, Henry Howard Houston, Jr., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1878. He made a tour of Europe, traveled up the Nile, visited Palestine, and came to Rome by way of Turkey in Europe. He died in that city in June, 1879, aged twenty years. It was in his memory that Mr. and Mrs. Houston built Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania, which has been so eminently successful that the plans have been copied by a number of other educational institutions throughout the country. The third child, Eleanor Anna, died at the age of twelve years, in January, 1875. The surviving children are: Sallie B., the widow of Charles Wolcott Henry; Samuel Frederic; and Gertrude, the wife of Dr. George Woodward. The family residence is at Chestnut Hill, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Philadelphia.

Mr. Houston was a member of the St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church in Germantown and was rector's warden from the time of the organization of the parish until his death. He was also instrumental in the erection of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at St. Martins Station, Chestnut Hill. He was a man of much force of character, quick and accurate in his estimate of men and measures. He was of robust physique and an active man both mentally and physically. His benevolence and charities were unostentatious but munificent. He took much interest in developing and improving the historic suburban part of Philadelphia, including Chestnut Hill and Germantown. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the oldest and most popular institutions of learning in the country. His principal benefaction to that institution has already been noted. He was also a trustee of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. His death occurred June 21, 1895.

The Houston family is identified with the Mifflins of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came over with William Penn, and who have become famous in the political and judicial history of the Keystone state, Joseph Mifflin having married Martha Houston, an aunt of the subject of this sketch. The family is an honorable one, and in Henry Howard Houston was found a worthy descendant of his old Scotch ancestry.

REV. J. FREDERICK DRIPPS, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Dripps is a native Philadelphian, having been born in this city March 19, 1844. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his parents came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1843. His father, Mathew Dripps, was born near Belfast; and his mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Millar, was a native of Gracefield, Ireland. They came directly to Philadelphia, and while here were connected with the Reformed Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Dr. Theodore Wylie was pastor, and which was afterward merged into the Chambers-Wylie church on Broad street. Six children were born to them in this city, of whom two died in childhood, the others being J. Frederick, the subject of this sketch; Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Woodruff Jones of Ger-

mantown; William Charles, who is connected with John A. Gifford & Company, of New York city; and Emma, the wife of LaVerne B. Wyckoff, of Lodi, New York. Another child was born after the family had removed to Brooklyn, New York, Amelia, wife of Dr. Louis E. Tieste, of Brooklyn.

This removal to Brooklyn took place in 1854, and Mr. Dripps was for some thirty years thereafter a leading map-publisher in New York city. He had taken up this business while still in Philadelphia and his maps of various states and cities, especially those of New York city and its environs, were among the first to set a high standard for thoroughness and careful accuracy. One such map of New York city below Fiftieth street, for example, has always been accepted as valid, legal evidence of the location and exact shape of every house and lot in that part of the city which it covers.

J. Frederick Dripps was prepared for college at the school of Benjamin W. Dwight, who was a grandson of the first president of Yale and a most successful educator; at Mr. Dwight's school he was graduated in 1858, and entered, next year, the New York University, where he completed the classical course and was graduated with special honor as a B. A. in the class of 1863. While at the university, Dr. Dripps was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and also of the Phi Beta Kappa.

After graduation, he spent some three years as a civil engineer in the construction of railroads, under the direction of William E. Morris, the well known Philadelphian, who was at that time vice president of the New York & Harlem Railroad, and of his son, Thomas Burnside Morris.

In 1865 Dr. Dripps entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he completed the course and graduated in 1868. During the next two years he filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis and that of the American Presbyterian church of Montreal, Canada. He was then called to take charge of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, New York, but did not accept the call and returned to Philadelphia in October, 1869. In that same month, October, 1869, Dr. Dripps occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in Germantown, Philadelphia, and a few weeks later he was elected by that church as its pastor. At his installation, the sermon was preached by his own pastor, Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, in New York, and the "charge" was given to him by Rev. Dr. John Withrow, then of the Arch Street church in this city, and later of the Park church in Boston.

During the pastorate of Dr. Dripps the number of members in actual attendance was nearly doubled, and the Sunday school was brought from two hundred up to nine hundred and one members. A new church edifice was dedicated in 1872, in a central location, on West Chelten avenue. The organization of women in 1870, under the name of the Pastoral Aid Society attracted wide spread attention by its successful operation, and was copied afterward in many other churches. What was practically a quiet village church in 1869, was in 1880 well on the road to its present position as one of the leading suburban churches in the Presbyterian body, with a membership in 1910 of one thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven.

Two missions were started during Dr. Dripps pastorate and under the care of the First Presbyterian church, one of which developed later into the Westside

church, numbering seven hundred and fifty-one members in 1910, and the other united with the Eastminster Mission of the Second church in 1910 to form the Covenant church of Germantown. This congregation took also a very active share in forming the Wakefield church of Germantown.

Several years of severe financial depression were included in the term of Dr. Dripps' pastorate, but he was able to report a total of nearly one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, as given by the church in that period. He took active interest in re-arranging the benevolent and financial operations of the church, and in these directions also its methods were widely influential. The church was supporting a parish visitor, a chapel minister at Somerville and a foreign missionary in Japan, before Dr. Dripps gave up its charge.

In 1880 Dr. Dripps was compelled to seek for change and rest, and he therefore spent two years without pastoral charge. In 1882 he succeeded Dr. Charles Wadsworth as pastor of the Clinton Street Immanuel church of Philadelphia and continued in that charge until 1886. The field open to that church had become so circumscribed that he resigned its charge in 1886 and spent three years in active church-extension work on various other fields. In June, 1889, he removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he continued for seven years as pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church. During his charge here the church and Sunday school buildings, which had been destroyed by fire, were restored at a cost of considerably over one hundred thousand dollars, and the various methods of church work were entirely reorganized.

In 1896 Dr. Dripps returned to Germantown, where he and his wife became proprietors of the Stevens School for Girls, which had originated in 1868, and of which Mrs. Dripps took charge as its principal in 1896. From 1903 until 1910 Dr. Dripps added to his school responsibilities those of an active pastorate, being in charge of the Church of the Redeemer in Germantown. By the end of that time the double charge became too onerous for him, and he resigned from the church in 1910. This was by no means the end of his activities as a minister of the gospel, however, for his wide-spread relations as a veteran member of the Presbytery are such as to bring him continually calls for active and useful service in many directions.

The Stevens School, meantime, had increased its roll from seventy-five to more than twice that number and had broadened its scope in so many ways that it gave full scope to the energies of all connected with it. It was the first school in Germantown to prepare girls for college, and by the test of the college entrance examinations its standard of attainment has always been recognized as unsurpassed. The Beta Sigma or Bible-Study Guild, originated in the Stevens School and was maintained here for seven years of vigorous life, when it was recognized as of peculiar value by the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States and was transplanted into other schools also. It has sometimes retained the name Beta Sigma but is often known simply as the Young Women's Christian Association of the school. The very fact that the Beta Sigma was originated and maintained voluntarily by the girls themselves is really an indication of the wide and deep influence for good which was always exerted by Mrs. Dripps during her whole life. The Stevens School nearly doubled the size of its building in 1896, when Dr. and Mrs. Dripps purchased the property, and

another very considerable enlargement was made in 1910, when new rooms were provided for chemistry and domestic science, as also for drawing, etc. It is no inconsiderable item, among the assets for which Philadelphia is honored, that such an institution as the Stevens School for Girls has lived and grown in Germantown through more than forty-two years.

Dr. Dripps is the author of a volume entitled Love and Friendship and of publications on Faith and Repentance, and on other similar subjects; as also of the carefully prepared and elaborate History of the First Presbyterian Church in Germantown, which was published at the centennial of the church in 1909.

The Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Dripps was married on January 27, 1875, at the church of which he was then the pastor, in Germantown, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson VanDyke of Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Emily Dunning. Miss Dunning was the daughter of Robert Dunlop Dunning and Frances Dorrance Dunning, who were then resident in Germantown. Mrs. Dripps was the chief coworker with her husband, in all the activities of church and school life. She departed this life in September, 1904. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Dripps is Robert Dunning Dripps, who was born in Germantown, February 11, 1877, and after graduation at Princeton, 1898, entered upon the practice of the law in Philadelphia, where he has also been active in city politics.

BENJAMIN ADAMS.

Benjamin Adams, district manager in charge of the sales and engineering work for the American Blower Company, was born in Belmont, Massachusetts, September 25, 1873, his parents being Benjamin F. and Emma L. Adams. The former is now deceased and the latter resides in Belmont, Massachusetts. His ancestral history is one of close connection with New England from the pioneer epoch in the settlement of the New England colonies. He is a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1633. Some of his direct ancestors served through the early Indian wars in Massachusetts and also through the French and Indian war, occupying various positions of military command. His great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Adams, served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was General Benjamin Adams, of North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, who not only won distinction in military circles but was also prominent in political affairs as a member of the state senate. The father and uncle of Benjamin Adams served in the Union army during the Civil war. In the maternal line he is descended from the Williams family, who were sea captains prior to and after the Revolutionary war and residents of Charlestown and of Salem, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Adams, in pursuit of his education, attended the Boston Latin School and the Massachusetts School of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the Bachelor of Science degree. In the field of engineering he has continued his labors to the present time, and broad and practical experience have constantly promoted his ability, which has also been supplemented by wide reading and study. He was thus engaged in engineering work with the

American Telephone & Telegraph Company. In 1901 Mr. Adams took over the eastern Pennsylvania business for the American Blower Company and is now district manager in charge of the sales and engineering work for that company over a wide territory, including eastern Pennsylvania, eastern Maryland and Virginia, Delaware and southern New Jersey.

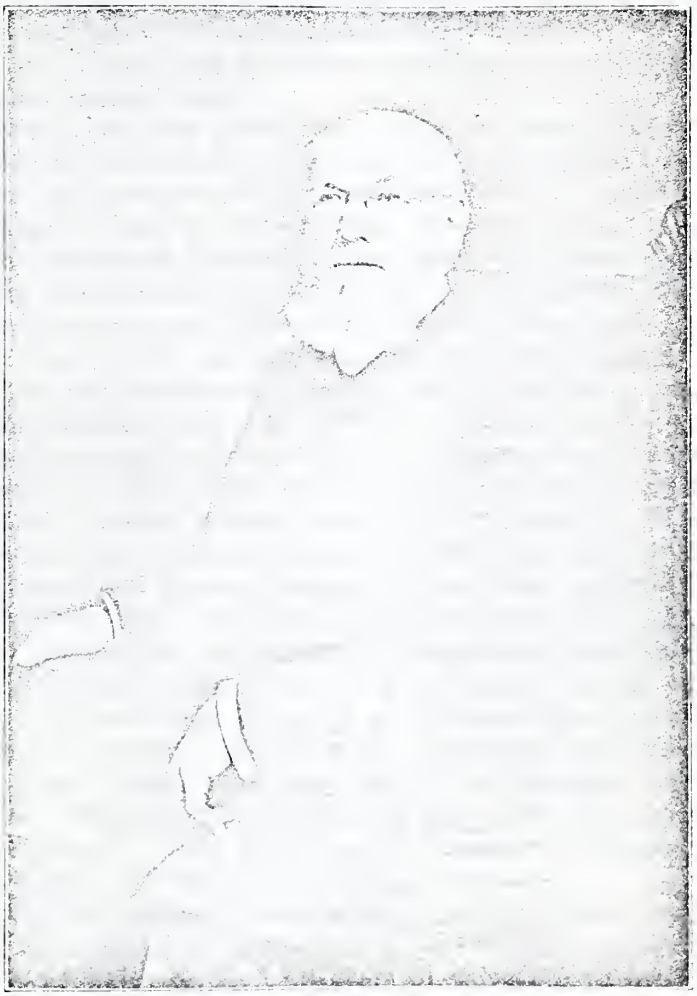
On the 9th of June, 1904, in Philadelphia, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Mary Hart Shriver, a daughter of John N. and Katharine H. Shriver, and they now have one child, Katharine Hart Adams. The parents attend the Presbyterian church and have many warm friends in the social circles in which they move.

In business Mr. Adams has contributed largely to the success of the company which he represents, his scientific and practical knowledge of engineering and his aptitude for successful management enabling him to carefully and successfully conduct the interests entrusted to his care. He has been a resident of Philadelphia continuously since July, 1896. His favorite reading is American history, and he also finds interest and recreation in the study of natural history, especially ornithology and botany. He delights, too, in hunting and fishing trips, which bring him near to the heart of nature, and forest and stream are to him an interesting volume, each page of which claims his earnest attention.

HON. HENRY Z. ZIEGLER.

The financial and commercial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests which constitute the chief features in the life of every city have all profited by the support and cooperation of the Hon. Henry Z. Ziegler. While he was preeminently successful in business, his life was never self-centered but reached out to the broader interests which affect mankind in sociological and economic relations, and at all times he cast the weight of his influence on the side of progress in those connections. He was also an advocate of esthetic culture, of the introduction of that which is beautiful and artistic into the different phases of life that there might be maintained an even balance between those and the interests which work for material progress. His labors indeed constituted an element of usefulness in the life of the city, and his name is on the roll of the worthy men whom Philadelphia delights to honor.

Henry Zook Ziegler was born May 22, 1837, in the home of his parents, George J. and Anna B. Ziegler, who at the time of their marriage in the early part of the nineteenth century settled in Chester Valley, twenty miles north of Philadelphia. He was one of a family of five sons and four daughters, and the public schools afforded him his opportunities of an education. He afterward learned the cordwainer's trade in his father's store and his youth was largely a period of unremitting diligence, in which he gained considerable business experience. He became a resident of Philadelphia at the age of twenty years, and his ability won him the position of foreman in a shoe factory. Laudable ambition pointed out to him a way for engaging in business on his own account. He practiced careful expenditure of his earnings and the utmost



HENRY Z. ZIEGLER

industry, so that his services brought him a good salary and in time he possessed a sufficient sum to enable him to become one of the founders of the shoe manufacturing firm of Ziegler Brothers in 1869. From the outset the business grew and prospered, becoming one of the important productive industries of the city. For twenty-four years Mr. Ziegler remained actively associated with this important business enterprise and upon his retirement in 1893 was honored with a public banquet by the Shoe and Leather Exchange. As he prospered in his chosen field he extended his efforts in other directions. In the autumn of 1892 he was elected president of the West Philadelphia Title & Trust Company, of which he had been one of the incorporators. He retained this position of executive control until his death and for sixteen years he was one of the directors of the Mechanics National Bank.

Mr. Ziegler occupied various other positions of a public and semi-public character. He was made a member of the board of directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts and was a member of the Fairmount Park Art Association and also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He acted as one of the managers of the West Philadelphia Institute and his interest in what was being wrought along the line of propagating and developing fruit is indicated in the fact that he held membership in the Horticultural Society. These were but phases of his activity, however, for, as every true American citizen should do, be kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and did not shirk his responsibilities along political lines. He served as a member of the common councils from 1895 until 1896 and from 1901 until 1905 was representative from the twenty-fourth ward and in this connection he exercised his official prerogatives in support of various measures and projects which he believed would prove of municipal benefit. By appointment from the governor of the state he was an inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary from 1892 until 1899.

On the 11th of September, 1862, Mr. Ziegler was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ascough, of Philadelphia, and through the intervening period to the time of his death forty-five years later, theirs was a most happy married relation, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years passed by. In 1878 they removed to the handsome residence at No. 110 North Thirty-fourth street, in which Mr. Ziegler passed away and which is still occupied by his widow. Their only son, Horace Binney, died in childhood. The three daughters of the family are: Mrs. E. Lamar Richards; Mrs. Walter R. Livingstone; and Mrs. Robert W. Rogers, of Madison, New Jersey.

Death came to Mr. Ziegler on the 6th of September, 1907, and after funeral services were held at his home by his pastor, Rev. L. K. Willman, assisted by Dr. Henry Wheeler and J. Richards Boyle, he was laid to rest in Laurel Hill cemetery with Masonic honors. He had long been a devoted member of the fraternity which has its basis in a belief in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Moreover, he was a devoted Christian gentleman, having at the age of sixteen years become a member of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church in Chester Valley, Pennsylvania. Following his removal to Philadelphia he joined the Front Street church and taking active part in its work served as a steward and as secretary of the Sunday school. In 1871 he united with Christ Methodist Episcopal church in West Philadelphia and for thirty years was one

of its most prominent and influential members. He acted as superintendent of its Sunday school for a quarter of a century and was president of its board of trustees for sixteen years. In 1881 he was chiefly instrumental in securing the payment of its large debt and throughout his prolonged association with that church he was by counsel and example one of the most helpful leaders in its spiritual life. In 1901 he became a member of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held the office of steward, and there his ability, liberality and devotion were cordially recognized. From 1880 until 1888 he was a member of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was a director in the Philadelphia Conference Education Society. His services in these various positions of responsibility in the church were characterized by the same devotion that distinguished his career in business life. Into the field of charity and benevolence he extended his efforts on many occasions and was one of the directors of The Western Home for Poor Children.

Of him it has been said by one who knew him well: "Personally Mr. Ziegler was a man of many rare and attractive qualities, whom to know was to respect and love. Massive and dignified in presence, and frank and benign in countenance, he was a noticeable figure in any assembly. Wise and sagacious in judgment, positive yet tolerant in conviction, public-spirited but safely conservative in purpose, he was always a valuable counselor. High minded, honorable, just and considerate, he was esteemed by his business associates and employes and by the world at large. Genial, generous, hospitable, sympathetic and sincere, he was a friend most precious. Loyal, devout, optimistic, he was a lover of the church and its ministries, an inspiration to his brethren and a comfort to his pastors. An exemplar of every domestic virtue, he was the beloved of the home. A successful business man with no stain on his record, a manly man among manly men, a friend of every good cause, a lover of children and a helper of struggling youth, a prayerful, saved man of God, he was ever a consistent example of the Christian gentleman."

GEORGE A. WEST.

An analytical review of the life and work of George A. West brings to mind the words of the poet:

"How blest is he
Who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor
With an age of ease."

Entering business circles of Philadelphia at the age of eighteen years in a humble capacity, Mr. West gradually worked his way upward and the success which came to him as the reward of close application and ability has enabled him during the past ten years to live retired.

He has passed the eighty-eighth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred at Moorestown, New Jersey, June 29, 1823. His parents were John

and Elizabeth West, long since deceased. The common schools afforded him his educational opportunities but his advantages in that direction were somewhat meager, owing to the necessity of providing for his own support. When eighteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and worked in a dry-goods commission house for a number of years. For twenty-five years he was engaged in the general insurance business and during the past ten years has been actively connected with no business undertaking. The story of his life seems a simple one but he who reads between the lines will learn something of the energy, determination, the definite aim and the resolute purpose which characterized his service in every relation. Faithfulness and trustworthiness have always been numbered among his strong and salient characteristics and gained for him the high position which he holds in the regard and good-will of his many friends.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. West was a member of the Philadelphia City Guards, thus serving from 1862 until 1865. He has never belonged to but one fraternal organization—the Masonic—with which he has been identified for forty years. He has always adhered to the teachings of the Episcopal church and during much of his long membership therein has been a vestryman of the Church of the Incarnation. For many years he was a close personal friend of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. He has builded his character upon the foundation stones of industry, integrity, progressiveness and reliability and has come to an honored old age, enjoying the good-will and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. West was married January 6, 1848, to Cornelia Vaughn, and two children, John V. and Anna M., were born to them.

LEON THOMAS ASHCRAFT, M. D.

Not the partial view of friends but the consensus of public opinion as well places Dr. Leon Thomas Ashcraft among the leading and most distinguished surgeons of Philadelphia. His pronounced ability has been manifest in advanced steps which others have followed, but in various methods of practice he has been the pioneer and his labors have been a contribution of distinct value to professional service. He enjoys an extensive private practice and important connection with some of the leading hospitals of the city.

He was born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1866, a son of Samuel and Sarah Ashcraft. His early education was acquired in Rugby Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He graduated from Dickinson College with the class of 1887 and from that institution received the degree of Master of Arts. He afterward entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and won his professional degree in 1890. Entering upon the active practice of medicine, Dr. Ashcraft has sought that success which comes in recognition of true merit, and the fact that he has been called to many prominent positions connected with the profession is indicative of the regard entertained for him. He now holds the professorship of genito-urinary surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, is surgeon-in-chief of the House of

Detention for Delinquent and Dependent Juveniles of Philadelphia, a member of the surgical staff of the West Philadelphia General Hospital, of the Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital and of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses. He has a unique record as a surgeon, having been the originator of several operations. He is an author of note, having written extensive brochures on Genito-Urinary Surgery, and has made valuable contributions to Bartlett's System of Medicine, while to various medical works and journals he is a constant contributor. He has long been a thorough student of surgery and among his scientific compeers is ever received with a most cordial evidence of respect and appreciation.

At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he married Eleida Hermann Bosler, a daughter of Joseph and Lillian Bosler, on the 18th of June, 1908. They are communicants of St. James Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Ashcraft belongs to University Lodge No. 610, F. & A. M., and to the University, Racquet, Penn, Merion Cricket and the Players Club. Professionally he is known through his membership in all the different medical associations.

ANDREW J. SAUER.

Andrew J. Sauer, an architect and engineer of Philadelphia, was born December 8, 1878, in the city where he still makes his home and where he has come to be widely known as a prominent representative of his profession. His parents were Andrew and Amelia (Muesse) Sauer. The father, who was born in Rheinfels, Bavaria, Germany, came to America in 1864 and has since been connected with manufacturing interests in this city.

In the public schools of Philadelphia and in the Franklin Institute Andrew J. Sauer pursued his education and, formulating the plan of some day becoming an architect, he entered the Academy of Fine Arts and also pursued a course at the New York Beaux Arts Society, from which he received a diploma of honorary mention. He also was the second holder of the Walter Cope memorial prize given by the T Square Club of Philadelphia for the best architectural suggestion on civic improvement, the prize being a trip to Europe. He likewise studied architecture in New York and Europe and at the age of twenty-five entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he is now following as a member of the firm of Sauer & Hahn. Their work has covered a wide range, including principally reinforced concrete and protected structural steel fireproof buildings, central and suburban real-estate improvements, country homes and institution work, power plant installations and engineering in all of its branches. Prominent among the structures which have been erected by this firm are the Peoples Trust Company building, the Plaza apartments, Beth Israel synagogue, and the sanitarium for consumptives at Eagleville, Pennsylvania, comprising fourteen buildings. They were also associated architects on the new building for the Packard Motor Company and laid out the new Star Garden park for the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Sauer is also a director of various building and loan associations.

He is a member of the T Square Club, the leading architects club of Philadelphia, in which he has been active and prominent, serving as its treasurer for three years. He belongs to the Pow Wow Club, a local literary organization, is a fellow of the Academy of Fine Arts and a member of the Manufacturers Club. He also belongs to University Lodge, No. 610, A. F. & A. M., and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has come to be largely recognized as authority upon questions under discussion by the profession and has made valuable contributions to professional literature, his writings including papers on the Architect and the Modern Synagogue and the American Architect and the Public. He expresses himself clearly, concisely and logically, and his views have awakened wide interest.

CHARLES SPITTALL WALTON.

Charles Spittall Walton, president and director of what is today one of the oldest leather houses of Philadelphia and a prominent figure in the financial circles of the city through his connection with many important corporate interests, was here born on the 16th of April, 1862, a son of Charles D. and Henrietta (Spittall) Walton. He is a descendant of Daniel Walton, who settled in Philadelphia over two hundred years ago, or several years before the arrival of William Penn.

His education was completed in the University of Pennsylvania, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree in 1882, having mastered the course in mining engineering. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the extensive leather house of England, Walton & Company and advancement through various positions in connection with the business has brought him to the presidency. The business was established prior to the Civil war and the present company are successors to the original firm of England & Bryan. Mr. Walton has largely devoted his energies to the upbuilding and expansion of the trade and has given to it the benefit of sound business judgment and keen discrimination. Into many other fields he has also extended his efforts and is vice president and director of the Central Trust & Savings Company, treasurer and director of the Tanners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Union National Bank, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Employers Indemnity Company and the American Baptist Publication Society. The value of his opinions is regarded so highly that his cooperation has been sought in connection with these different business interests and the policy which he inaugurates or advocates is usually that which leads to success.

On the 11th of May, 1887, in Philadelphia, Mr. Walton was united in marriage to Miss Martha England, a daughter of Thomas Y. England. Their children are four in number: Thomas E., Martha, Charles S., Jr., and Joseph W.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton hold membership in the Baptist church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested, cooperating in many movements to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church. Mr. Walton is serving as a member of the executive committee of the American

Baptist Publication Society and was especially interested in the campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association to raise the required sum of money for the erection of the new association building. He is one of the directors of the local body and his cooperation has been of large value in the important work of the society for the development of Christian manhood. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he holds membership in the Colonial Society, the Union League and the Manufacturers Club. A broad-minded man, whose keen intellect has been guided by high principles for the benefit of his fellowmen, he occupies a prominent place in the regard and honor of his fellow citizens.

ROLAND S. MORRIS.

Active in the practice of law, in the management of financial interests and in the promotion of charitable work, Roland S. Morris is well known as a representative of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, although born in Olympia, Washington, on the 11th of March, 1874. His father, Thomas B. Morris, a native of this city, died November 8, 1885, at the age of forty-three years, leaving Roland S. Morris as the oldest representative of the family in Philadelphia. He is a direct descendant of Anthony Morris, who, together with Logan and Shippen, assisted Penn in the establishment of the city and became second mayor of Philadelphia. Another of the ancestors of a later generation was Captain Samuel Morris, who organized and led the Philadelphia City Troup during the Revolution.

The professional training of Roland S. Morris was received in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1899, having already completed the classical course in that institution in 1896. For eleven years he was closely associated with the Philadelphia bar and is now a member of the firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher. While he entered practice in competition with many men long and well established in the profession, his record is another proof of that fact that ability will win recognition anywhere, for gradually he has worked his way upward, the records indicating his active connection with much important litigation. Moreover, he is a director of a number of corporations, including the Philadelphia Contribution Ship, the oldest and richest fire insurance company in the United States.

His interests are of a cosmopolitan character, for he is recognized as a leader in political circles, a promoter of charitable and church work and a prominent club man. He has labored earnestly and effectively in support of democracy in Philadelphia and the state since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has been active in the management of charitable institutions and is a director and secretary of the Philadelphia City Mission and a vestryman of Old St. Stephen's church. Moreover, he is a welcome visitor to the club rooms of various prominent club organizations, in which he holds membership, including the Philadelphia, Racquet, University and Barge Clubs. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, president of the Democratic Club and a member of the various bar associations.

ROLAND S. MORRIS

Mr. Morris was married in 1903 to Miss Augusta Shippen West, a granddaughter of the late Edward Shippen, and they have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Morris hold membership in St. Stephen's Episcopal church and are prominent factors in the leading social circles of the city, both being representatives of old and honored pioneer families here.

FREDERICK M. LEONARD.

Frederick M. Leonard, lawyer, of Philadelphia, was born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1857, the son of Moses Hayden and Harriet Eliza (Moore) Leonard. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary during the principalship of Marshall Henshaw, and in the form in which were included also Washington B. Thomas, of Boston; Charles O. Brewster and Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York; and John V. Farwell, Jr., of Chicago. Subsequently he graduated from Harvard College, in the class of 1879. His college chums were successively: Robert P. Clapp, the witty and well known Boston lawyer, who had also been one of his schoolmates at Williston; Albert S. Brandeis, the general solicitor of the Louisville & Nashville railroad; and William B. de las Casas, creator of the Metropolitan park system of Boston and for many years chairman of the park commission. Entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, Mr. Leonard planned and cooperated with others in the establishment of the Sharswood Law Club, secured the preservation and publication of the lectures of the distinguished lawyers who were then the lecturers to the school, and upon graduation in 1882 delivered the law oration and was admitted to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania. Afterward on motion of William H. Taft he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. Beside contributing to many law publications he assisted J. I. Clark Hare and William Henry Rawle in the compilation, revision and publication of their legal works and was from its inception the Philadelphia editor of the series of Pennsylvania County Court Reports.

Throughout his practice he has been especially identified as a lawyer with the organization, extension and operation of transportation, mining and manufacturing undertakings, beginning with fifteen years of the early development of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system and the Pocahontas coal field, when he was the assistant general solicitor for the railroad, in association with Joseph I. Doran as solicitor, and under the successive presidencies of Frederick J. Kimball and Henry Fink. During that period the railroad was constructed over the Alleghanies and across the Ohio river. It was the period of the awakening of southern industry. Subsequently, in general practice, Mr. Leonard has for many years had as his law partner Albert B. Weimer. Their professional library is a notable collection.

In politics Mr. Leonard is a republican but has never been a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, University and Art Clubs, the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and many other societies, etc.

The wife of Mr. Leonard, Mathilde Irvin, is through her father descended from early Pennsylvania and Virginia families and on her mother's side (Cardot) is of Norman French descent. In Mr. Leonard's own origin are counted John Leonard, of Springfield, the founder of the family in America, who was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war (1676); the Mayflower Pilgrims, Brewster and Hopkins; and members of those families whose names, like Winslow and Prence, belong to the story of the Plymouth colony, or like Dunster and Willard, to the beginnings of Harvard College, or like Willcockson, Hayden, Winchel, Adams, Kent, Griswold, Phelps and Sears, to the intimate history of the establishment, defense, government and growth of those numerous communities of colonists which now form the greater part of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

GEORGE C. KIEFFER, M. D.

Dr. George C. Kieffer, well known in hospital and private practice, was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1878. His father, Colonel Lorenzo M. Kieffer, who was born in Schwabsang, Luxemburg, and came to America in 1835, was a son of Mathias Kieffer, mayor of the city of Luxemburg. He married Emma Kolb, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of Sebastian Kolb, whose father, Sebastian Kolb, Sr., was a son of Jeremiah Kolb, a first lieutenant of the Second South Carolina Infantry in the Revolutionary war. Lorenzo M. Kieffer during his active service in the Union army in the Civil war rose to the rank of colonel. His death occurred in May, 1910, in Luxemburg. Four of his sons were also identified with the military interests of the country, including Major Charles F. Kieffer of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., now deceased; First Lieutenant Pierre Victor Kieffer, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.; Cadet Philip James Kieffer, of the United States Military Academy at West Point; and George C., of this review, who was first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Dr. Kieffer, whose name introduces this record, is a graduate of the Roman Catholic high school of the class of 1896. The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1898, the Master of Arts in 1902. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1900. He was chief resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital in 1900 and 1901; chief of the dispensary at the Polyclinic Hospital from 1902 until 1908; chief of dispensary at St. Mary's Hospital from 1903 until 1907; and visiting chief at St. Mary's Hospital since 1907. He is a thorough and discriminating student of matters relative to his profession and his successful work has won him wide recognition and well earned fame.

On the 9th of January, 1907, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Kieffer was united in marriage to Miss M. Juanita King, a daughter of Hon. Charles F. King. She was born at San Antonio, Brazil, in 1878, while her father was engaged in the attempt to construct a railroad from that place to Bolivia in association with Colonel Church. She was the first white child born three thou-

sand miles inland in Brazil. Dr. and Mrs. Kieffer now have two children, Juanita King and Charles Mathias.

In politics Dr. Kieffer is independent and his military experience embraces service as first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. He holds membership in the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity, the Association of Military Surgeons, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Medical Club, the United Service Club and the Army and Navy Club.

JACOB FREDERICK NASCHOLD.

Jacob Frederick Naschold, an architect of Philadelphia, is numbered among the men of foreign birth who have found in the freedom of this great and growing western world the opportunities for business development and the attainment of success. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1854. His father, Carl Naschold was judge of the courts in the district of Germany in which he lived and his death there occurred in 1868. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Brackenhammer, died in 1906.

Jacob F. Naschold was the third in a family of four sons all of whom are yet living. His brother Carl is a retired civil engineer of Wurtemberg, while Frederick is a high-school teacher and Heinrich, the youngest of the family, is inspector of waterworks at Wurtemberg.

In the public and high schools of his native city Jacob F. Naschold pursued his early education and supplemented it by a course in the Building Academy of Stuttgart, from which he was graduated in 1872. He then passed the state examination and was admitted to practice in the profession of architecture. He worked as a draftsman there for three years, the last two being spent in the employ of the government, and later served for a year in the army. On severing his connection with military affairs and finding no business in his profession open to him, he went to Switzerland and soon afterward made his way to Paris, where he spent three years as a draftsman.

In 1880 he sailed for the United States, landing at New York, and during the succeeding nine years he followed his profession in New York and Boston, after which he came to Philadelphia, entering into business association with the late Thomas P. Lousdale, one of the leading architects of this city whom he succeeded in business upon the death of Mr. Lousdale in 1900. Mr. Naschold has engaged largely in residence and church work and has been the architect and builder of some of the most prominent edifices of the city, including the Grace Baptist Temple, Temple College, North Baptist church, Belmont Avenue Baptist church, Mount Airy Methodist Episcopal church and Covenant Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia, together with the Duke Street Methodist church of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the Holy Cross Methodist Episcopal church of Reading, Pennsylvania, the Bethany Presbyterian church, the Albert Barnes Memorial church of Philadelphia, the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Overbrook, the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Family at Manayunk, Temple of Truth at

Wellington, the Methodist Episcopal and St. Agnes Hospitals, the Methodist Episcopal orphanage, the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association building, of Philadelphia, the Young Men's Christian Association building at Reading, the city hall and market house at Norristown, Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania building of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Denny Hall at Dickinson College, the Manhattan Life building and the William Mann building of Philadelphia. His work is the visible expression of his ability and his high standing in the profession. He has become widely known in trade and professional circles as an architect of prominence, and the fame and success which have come to him are the merited recognition of the skill which earnest and indefatigable effort has developed.

On the 12th of June, 1882, in Boston, Mr. Naschold was married to Miss Sophia Liebler, a daughter of Fred Liebler, formerly of Stuttgart. They have five children: Max P., a contractor and builder; Hans A., a fresco painter; Paul J., a solicitor; Carl F., a high school student; and Matilda Charlotte, who is also attending school. The family residence is on East Gravers Lane on Chestnut Hill.

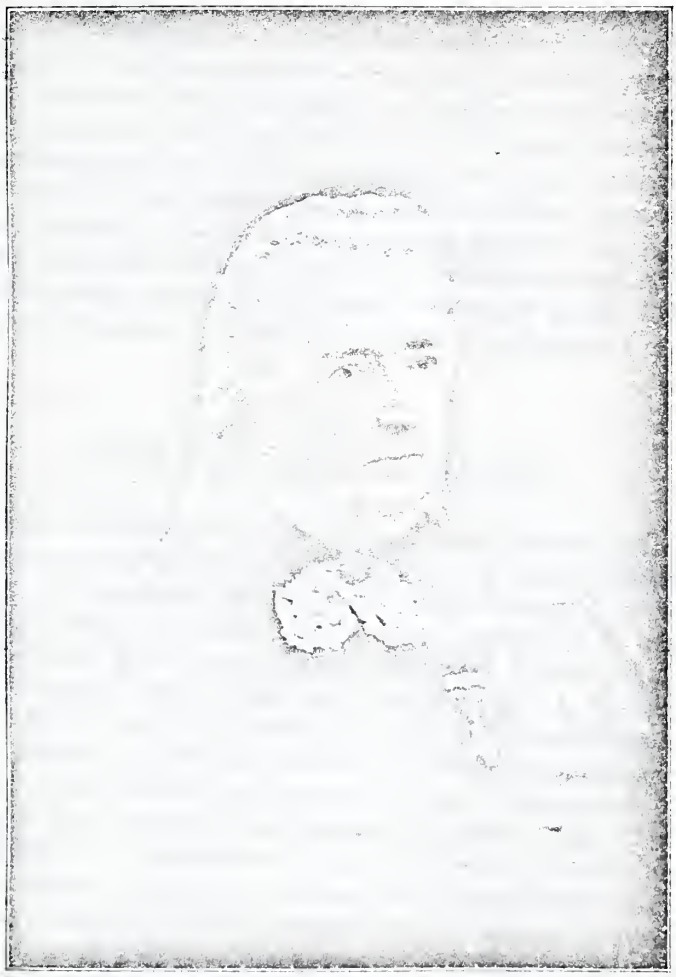
The parents are members of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church and Mr. Naschold is serving on its council. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America and in the period of thirty-one years which has since elapsed he has won success and honor in business and by fidelity and high manly principles has gained the high respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOHN H. DYE.

John H. Dye was for many years one of the best known surveyors of Philadelphia, doing much important work in this direction. He was born in Kensington, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1833, a son of William and Christiana (Egglington) Dye, the former coming to Pennsylvania from Rhode Island. In the public schools of his native town John H. Dye pursued his education and afterward took up the study of civil engineering under his maternal uncle James P. Davis. Later he entered the office of Strickland Niece, chief engineer of Philadelphia, for whom he did valuable work. He was appointed by the government to organize and establish a registrar bureau in Philadelphia and, placed at its head, he remained as its chief for thirty-one years. Long a member of the old board of surveys, important work which he did is to be found in all parts of the city. He it was who made the survey for the Lincoln drive, of which idea he was the originator. He worked out and perfected this and lived to see it completed. He also compiled a volume showing all the city lots and where they were located from the time of William Penn. This was of great value in proving titles and required much time in its compilation. It was a work of which he had every reason to be proud. Mr. Dye also had charge of the surveys for the sewers, did much work in connection with the surveying of the cemeteries and, as stated, stood as one of the foremost representatives of surveying in Philadelphia.

On the 28th of December, 1872, Mr. Dye was married to Miss Clarissa F. Jones, who had previously been a school teacher. She was a representative of

JOHN H. DYE



MRS. JOHN H. DYE

an old family of Welsh lineage and her father, Thomas Jones, took great interest in the welfare and advancement of the Welsh people. Mr. Dye's children were born of a former marriage and were three in number: Strickland Niece, deceased; John H., a mining engineer of West Virginia; and Mrs. Emily M. Howard.

Mr. Dye was entitled to wear the Grand Army button in that he was for a short period a soldier of the Civil war, later becoming a member of Ellis Post, No. 6, G. A. R. In Masonry he was prominent and active, attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was also a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as treasurer for many years. Deeply interested in the welfare of his fellowmen, he gave firm support to those measures and movements which he believed would prove of general benefit. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste. He was a man of the highest type of moral character, honored and respected wherever known and most of all where best known. Always considerate of the rights of others, he never neglected an obligation nor failed in the performance of any duty, and his genuine personal worth gained him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

JOSEPH WHITAKER THOMPSON.

Joseph Whitaker Thompson, United States district attorney, was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1861. The family is of English origin. His grandfather, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, was a physician of Cambridge, Maryland, and a well known practitioner on the eastern shore. His father, the Rev. Charles Inpey Thompson, was a native of Dorchester county, Maryland, and a member of one of the old families of that state that were founded there in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Rev. Thompson became a Methodist minister and lived in Maryland until he came north about 1852, spending most of his life in Pennsylvania. He died at Mont Clare, this state, in 1883, when sixty-three years of age. He married Gertrude K. Whitaker, a daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a well known iron master of Bucks county, Montgomery county and Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, conducting business for many years as a member of the firm of Reeves & Whitaker, predecessors of the Phoenix Iron Company. He was a representative of the Whitaker family of Lancastershire, England. His daughter, Mrs. Thompson, is still living at the old Whitaker homestead at Mont Clare, opposite Phoenixville.

Joseph Whitaker Thompson was the only son in a family of five children, of whom four are yet living. In the acquirement of his education he attended the Rugby Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, being in the class of 1883 of the department of arts and graduated from the law department with the LL. B. degree in 1887, having in the meantime studied law in the office of Samuel W. Pennypacker, his cousin, who was afterward governor of Pennsylvania. In June, 1887, he was admitted to the bar and entered

at once upon practice in the office of Mr. Pennypacker, with whom he was associated until the latter went upon the bench of court of common pleas No. 2 in 1890. Mr. Thompson then continued in practice alone until after the expiration of Judge Pennypacker's term as governor in the latter part of 1907, when the firm of Pennypacker & Thompson was organized and still continues. Their attention is devoted to general civil practice, with offices in the Franklin Bank building and their clientage is of a most distinguished and representative character.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and of the Philadelphia Law Association. He has been active in republican politics in Montgomery county, where he has resided since 1892, and has always taken a keen interest in matters of local moment, especially in the welfare of the public schools. For twelve years he has served as president of the school board and has done effective work in advancing the cause of education. He has served as a member of the republican county committee and of the executive committee for many years. Almost the only positions which he has filled have been in the strict path of his profession. In August, 1900, he was appointed first assistant United States attorney under District Attorney Holland, and when the latter was appointed district judge Mr. Thompson was appointed by President Roosevelt district attorney on the 29th of April, 1904, and was by him reappointed on the 29th of April, 1908. While assistant to Mr. Holland, he defended suits brought by the Spreckles Sugar Refining Company and the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, to determine the validity and constitutionality of provisions of the war revenue act imposing taxes on companies engaged in the refining of sugar, in which the act was sustained by the circuit court, the circuit court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States. With the assistance of Henry P. Brown as special counsel he tried the cases against Henry Lear, of the Doylestown (Pa.) National Bank, who was convicted in the third trial after two disagreements of the jury, and of George P. Brock, cashier of the same bank, who was likewise convicted. He conducted the trial and secured the conviction of Stanley Francis and Frank C. Marrin on charges of fraudulent uses of mails in connection with the Storey Cotton Company swindle, and tried and convicted Dewitt C. Hilligos, charged with aiding and abetting the cashier of the Farmers Bank of Boyerstown in the misapplication of funds. He has conducted many prosecutions under the interstate commerce acts against common carriers for rebating, the most recent of these being the prosecution of the Reading Railway, the Lehigh Valley Railway and the Bethlehem Steel Company. All this has won for Mr. Thompson well merited fame, honor and success and he is regarded today as one of the strong, able, forceful and conscientious lawyers of the Philadelpiha bar. Aside from his practice, he is an officer and director in many local business enterprises and in charitable institutions as well.

On the 4th of December, 1890, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Anna P. Williamson, a daughter of Colonel William L. Williamson, a well known banker of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. They have two daughters and one son: Elisabeth, Charles L., and Josephine, aged respectively seventeen, eleven and nine years. The family residence is at Mont Clare, in Montgomery county.

Mr. Thompson blongs to the Delta Psi college fraternity, to the Union League, and to the Lawyers and University Clubs. He finds recreation in golf and fishing and belongs to a fishing and gunning club of five members known as the Henry Valley Club, owning a tract of five hundred acres of land in Perry county, upon which is a fine trout stream. He is a member of the Bala Golf Club and the Phoenixville Golf Club. In the hours given to social life and relaxation he takes hold of everything with a contagious enthusiasm, manifesting the same forcefulness, determination and indefatigable industry that characterizes him in his profession.

JOSHUA BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT.

Joshua Bertram Lippincott has since 1875 been connected with the publishing business that, under the name of the J. B. Lippincott Company, has become known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1857, a son of Joshua Ballanger and Josephine (Craige) Lippincott. He is a direct descendant of Richard Lippincott, of England, who settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640, and about 1665 removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey. His son, Restore, married Hannah Shattuck, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they were parents of James Lippincott, who married Anna Eves, of Wellingborough, New Jersey. Their son, Jonathan Lippincott, married Anna Eves, his first cousin, and Levi Lippincott, son of Jonathan and Anna Lippincott, wedded Lettice Wells, of Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey. Their son, Jacob Wells, married Sarah Ballanger, of Medford, New Jersey, and became the father of Joshua Ballanger Lippincott, the father of J. Bertram Lippincott.

The last named pursued his education in Philadelphia, was graduated from the Episcopal Academy in 1873 and spent a year as a student in the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. In 1907 the honorary degree of B. A. was conferred upon him. In 1875, at the age of eighteen years, he became connected with the publishing business which for many years has made the name Lippincott one of the best known in connection with publishing interests throughout the country, eleven years of experience in various departments bringing to him wide knowledge and increasing responsibilities, advancing him to the position of vice president of the J. B. Lippincott Company at No. 229 South Sixth street. This by no means limits the extent of his business activities, however, for he is also vice president of the Wharton Steel Company, president of the Hibernia Mine Railroad, vice president and director of the Wharton & Northern Railroad Company and a director of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank. He is also a member of the executive council of the Board of Trade and has been an active factor in promoting projects and measures bearing upon the business development and industrial and commercial activity of the city.

Success, as a rule, means the acquisition of wealth and nothing more. It becomes the Lode star for which men subordinate all that is finest and best in

life, but to Mr. Lippincott success has meant a well rounded life and his horizon has not been bounded by phases of business. He is well known as a patron of music and art, of the opera and drama, and he is now one of the directors of the Academy of Music. He is also trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. His scientific interest finds expression in his membership in the Geographic Society, the Historical Society and in the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, of which he is president. He is likewise a director of the Mercantile Library and is much interested in amateur photography. He enjoys all outdoor sports save golf, is fond of gunning and in early manhood was a skilled oarsman. Citizenship, too, is as important a part of his life as his other interests and vocations. He labors for the civic and business interests of his native city and gives stalwart support to the republican party as a "regular," and is a high tariff advocate.

On the 21st of April, 1885, in Philadelphia, Mr. Lippincott was married to Joanna Wharton, a daughter of Joseph Wharton, the well known ironmaster of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Their children are Joseph Wharton, Marianna, Sarah and Bertram. That the social phases of life bear interest to Mr. Lippincott is evidenced by the fact that he belongs to the Union League, Art, University, Corinthian Yacht, Franklin, Poor Richard and Huntingdon Valley Country Clubs.

ROLAND M. EAVENSON.

Roland M. Eavenson, secretary and treasurer of J. Eavenson & Sons, soap manufacturers, in which connection he is active in the management and upbuilding of an extensive productive industry, was born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1873, a son of Marvin M. and Mary (Eachus) Eavenson. His entire life has been passed in this city and the completion of the designated work of the various grades of the public schools at length brought him to graduation from the Central high school in February, 1890.

At the outset of his business career he became connected with the soap manufacturing house of J. Eavenson & Sons, which was founded by his grandfather, Jones Eavenson. He bent his energies to the mastery and successful execution of every task assigned him and thus thoroughly acquainted himself with the management of the business. Upon its incorporation he was chosen secretary and afterward elected secretary and treasurer. He is a wide-awake, progressive business man, constantly seeking out new methods for the expansion of the trade, and his energy and foresight into business situations have made him a forceful factor in the growth of the enterprise. In addition to his manufacturing interests he is a director of the Old Colony Building & Loan Association.

In 1898 Mr. Eavenson was married to Miss Katharine N. Sample, and they have two children, Marvin S. and Katharine M. The parents are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Eavenson served for some years as an elder in Olivet Presbyterian church, but on his removal to West Philadelphia placed his membership in the Princeton Presbyterian church, where he is an

elder. He is also active in temperance work and in fact stands for all that is beneficial to the individual and the community. The Presbyterian Social Union finds him an active and helpful representative and he is also a member of the Presbyterian Sunday School Superintendents Association of Philadelphia and vicinity. He is treasurer of the Christian League and for two years has been president of the Philadelphia Union of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. He is also a member of the International Council of this brotherhood and from 1906 nntil 1908 was presiding officer of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, covering all North America. In politics he has acted with the independent and prohibition parties and in 1908 was made the candidate of both parties for the select council from the twenty-fourth ward. Fraternally he is connected with Olivet Lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and St. John's Chapter, R. A. M. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain and his labors in these lines have been far-reaching and beneficial.

ST. STANISLAUS PARISH.

St. Stanislaus Parish, of which the Rev. Joseph Paul Guzik is rector and Rev. Anthony Zickbura, D. D., is assistant rector, was founded in 1891. The first pastor was Father Baranski. A church was secured from the Episcopalian society and was entirely remodeled in its interior finishing. It has a seating capacity of nine hundred. The church property also includes a school building which has been erected by the parish and a red brick rectory three stories in height which was built in the early '90s. Following the first rector came Father Miecislaus Kopytkiewicz, who remained for seven years, and during his ministry the rectory was built. Father Jozef Biela was then rector for a little more than a year during which time a school building of eight rooms, three stories in height, was built and also the Sisters' house. Father Biela then went to Europe and Father Stanislaus Frug was rector for over a year, with Rev. Joseph Kuczynski as assistant. Then came the present pastor, Father Guzik. There are six hundred families in the parish and the school of four hundred and fifty pupils is under the charge of seven Sisters of Nazareth. The church is worth altogether about one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The Rev. Joseph Paul Guzik was born in Galicya, Austria, January 30, 1859, and on coming to the United States in 1897 made his way to Buffalo. He was educated in the Wadowice Gymnasium University at Krakow and was there ordained July 10, 1886, by Cardinal Dunajewski. He celebrated his first mass on the 17th of July, 1886, at St. Catherine's church in Krakow. He was professor of religion at Sister St. Augustin. He then taught in the public schools of Krakow for three years, after which he came to the United States and was assistant rector of St. Stanislaus church in Buffalo for one year and two months. He then went as a missionary to Providence, Rhode Island, and was the first Polish priest and missionary in the Providence diocese, with which he was connected for four years. He built a church at Fall River, Massachusetts, this be-

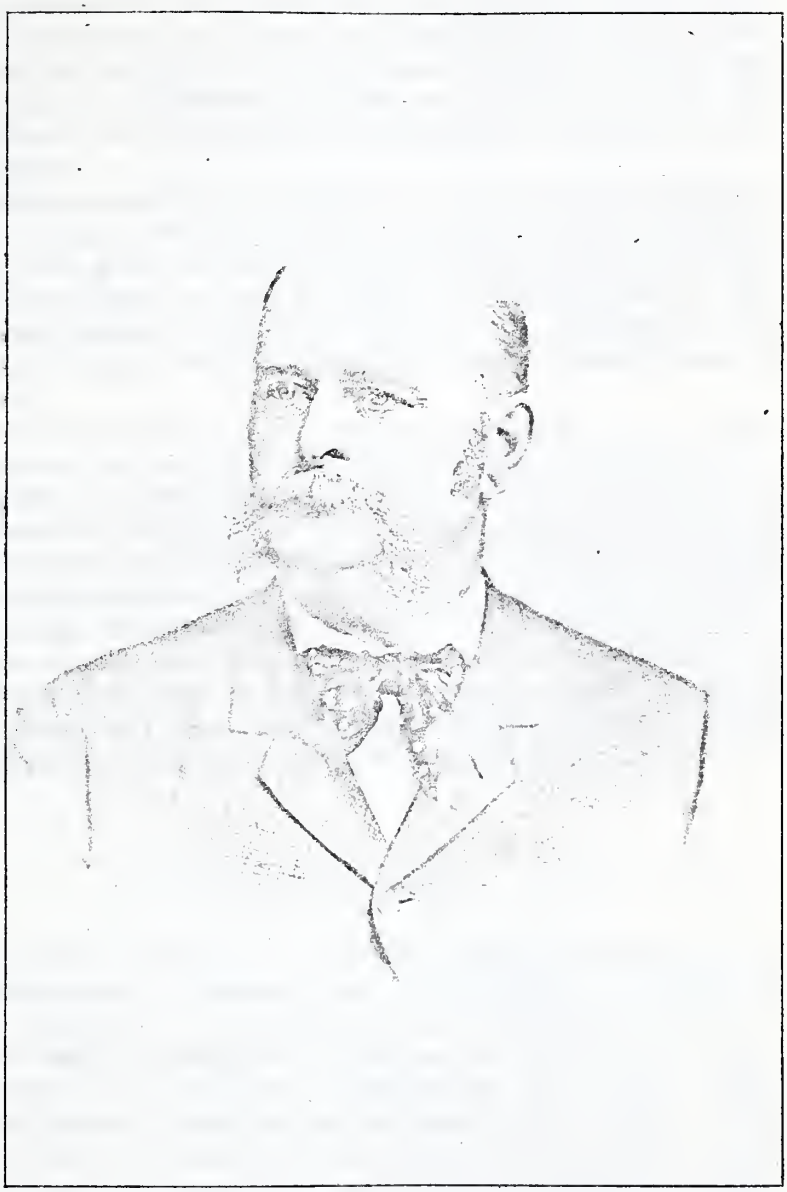
ing the first Polish parish in the diocese organized by St. Stanislaus church. After building the church he remained there as rector for a year. He was then transferred to Altoona diocese in Pennsylvania and organized the first Polish parish in that diocese at Boswell, Somerset county. He built the church and remained as rector for a year, after which he was transferred to Bitumen, Clinton county, where he was rector of St. Mary's church and also built the school. He continued there for four years, after which he was taken ill and went to Europe for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to the United States and was rector of St. Cunegunde, McAdoo, Schuylkill county, for five months. On the 1st of February, 1908, he was appointed rector at St. Stanislaus parish, where he is doing effective work in furthering the interests of Catholicism. He built a belfry and bought a new bell last year costing four thousand dollars and a new organ costing two thousand, five hundred dollars. He has made needed repairs, the church being now in perfect condition.

REV. MICHAEL STANISLAUS PACHUCKI.

Rev. Michael Stanislaus Pachucki, who was assistant rector of St. Stanislaus, was born in Russia Poland, September 22, 1878, and came to the United States in 1892, making his way to Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. He pursued his early education in the public schools of his native country and afterward attended Metedius Seminary at Detroit, Michigan, for six years. He then spent four years in preparation for the priesthood in St. Charles Borromeo Seminary at Overbrook and was ordained May 31, 1905, by Bishop Prendergast. He celebrated his first mass on the 11th of June following at St. Hedwig's church in Chicago and was assistant missionary in South Bethlehem for seven months, connected with St. John Capistran. He was next transferred to St. Mary's church at Reading, Pennsylvania, of which he remained assistant rector for seven months, after which he spent two and a half years as assistant rector of St. Adelbert's church in Philadelphia, and then came to St. Stanislaus church. He is now rector of St. Anthony of Padua church at Combola, Schulykill county, Pennsylvania.

HENRY E. MELVILLE.

Henry E. Melville, a licensed pilot, connected all his life with marine interests, was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1837, and at the age of twelve years joined a ship and began sailing the seas. There is something fascinating about the life of a sailor, the sea air and the broad horizon, and although his duties were often arduous in the earlier years he continued on the water and his fidelity won him advancement. At the time of the Civil war he was engaged in transporting soldiers to Fortress Monroe, and after the cessation of hostilities went to New Orleans, from which point he ran a steamer up the Mississippi



HENRY E. MELVILLE

river for a time. He came to Philadelphia through the influence of Mr. Flannigan, who secured for him a position as captain on an ice boat on the river at this point. For twenty-eight years he devoted his time and energies to that position, giving excellent service, his knowledge of navigation proving one of the sources of his successful work in that connection. In business affairs he displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination. He also did valuable work for the city in drawing plans for new boats and in giving information upon the various phases of shipping interests. He was a licensed pilot and was one of the best known river men of Philadelphia, knowing every point on the river for miles and having at the same time considerable knowledge of the coast from the navigator's standpoint.

Captain Melville was married in Philadelphia in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth M. Peel, a daughter of James Peel, who was born in Europe and after coming to this city engaged in the grocery business and was otherwise connected with commercial interests here. Later he went to Europe and purchased jewelry, conducting an importing business for a considerable period in Philadelphia. He was an honorable and upright citizen and made for himself a creditable place in commercial circles.

Captain Melville was a Mason in his fraternal relations and was a worthy exemplar of the craft. He was also a man of great charity, his generous impulse being manifest in his ready response to the call of the poor and needy, to whom he often extended a helping hand. He died April 9, 1900, and thus passed away one whose life had many picturesque elements from the time of his early connection with the sea on through the period of his government services in the Civil war and through the days of early boating on the Mississippi river at a time when floating palaces made their regular trips between New Orleans and points north. His long residence in Philadelphia made him widely known, especially to city officials and those connected with shipping interests, and his death was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret to many friends.

ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH.

St. Casimir's parish is presided over by the Rev. Joseph John Kaulakis as rector with Stanislaus Kuczas as assistant rector. This parish was organized in 1893 by Father Kaulakis and its members are all of Lithuanian nativity or descent. Prior to 1893 the people had collected one thousand dollars. In that year Father Kaulakis came to take charge of the parish. For a half year they worshipped at St. Alphonse church and for six months at St. Joseph's. They then purchased a church on Fifth street below Carpenter street, formerly owned by Lutherans. They used this until 1899, when there arose litigation regarding the title of the property, and they purchased the old historical Methodist Episcopal church on Wharton street at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This was in 1905. When the parish buildings and grounds had been purchased and fitted up it was found that they had expended fifty thousand dollars besides ten thousand dollars in improvements. The church was dedicated May 30, 1906, by

Archbishop Ryan. School is conducted on the first floor, there being five rooms with four lay teachers. There are five hundred families in the parish and two hundred pupils in the school.

Father Kaulakis was born in Lithuania, a part of Russia, January 25, 1868, and came to the United States in 1893. He was educated at Libau, Poland, attending St. Nicholas Gymnasium, and was afterward a pupil in St. Thomas Seminary at Petersburg, this being a Catholic university—the oldest in the world. Father Kaulakis was ordained there especially for the diocese of Philadelphia by Cardinal Gossens of Moline on the 9th of June, 1893. He celebrated his first mass at St. Alphonse church in Philadelphia, July 16, 1893, and at once organized the parish, which is now in good condition financially. He also built St. George church at Port Richmond and was its rector for four years, after which they ordained another rector. Father Kaulakis does some other work outside the parish among people of his nationality and is building up a strong church among the Lithuanians of his district.

CHARLES STEWART WOOD PACKARD.

A state university graduate, Charles S. W. Packard has so utilized his time and talents that he stands today in a conspicuous position of control and administrative direction as the president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities. Otherwise identified with banking interests, he is today one of Philadelphia's well known representatives in the banking circles of the city.

Born in Philadelphia, June 21, 1860, he is a son of Dr. John Hooker and Elizabeth (Wood) Packard. In the acquirement of his education he attended Rugby Academy until his preparation qualified him for entrance to the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880, winning the Bachelor of Science degree. Passing the preliminary stages in his business career, he entered into active connection with the Philadelphia Warehouse Company as secretary in 1883, and so continued for four years, or until 1887. In the meantime he had made his power and ability felt in the business world and his recognized qualifications led to his selection for the position of treasurer of the Washington Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he continued for five years.

His identification with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities dates from 1892, in which year he was appointed auditor. The following year he was chosen treasurer of the company and in 1899 was given a controlling voice in management when elected to the presidency. His prominence in banking circles is indicated in the fact that he is at the head of this corporation. Moreover, he is one of the directors of the Franklin National Bank, the Fourth Street National Bank, the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Aside from these he is one of the directors of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire. He is not unknown as a represen-

tative of transportation interests because of his connection with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, of all of which he is a director. He likewise is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Packard was married in 1882 to Miss Eliza Gilpin, a daughter of Samuel McLean, of Philadelphia, and they reside at No. 326 South Twenty-first street, in a home that is most attractive by reason of its warm-hearted and generous hospitality.

Mr. Packard is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity and director and formerly treasurer of the University Athletic Association. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church and is a director of the hospital which is maintained by that denomination in Philadelphia. For eight years he occupied the position of trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and is closely associated with many of the organized movements which labor for the moral and intellectual progress of the community and for the benefit of its charities and public benevolences. He is prominent in the club life of the city as a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse Country, Racquet and St. Anthony's Clubs. Like all native Philadelphians of long residence here, he feels great pride and interest in his city and his public spirit is manifest in active cooperation with projects and movements for the general good. Working toward high ideals, he employs practical methods and his theories find demonstration in substantial results.

RALPH BERNSTEIN, M. D.

Dr. Ralph Bernstein, a graduate of the department of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and a post graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, is a skin specialist, having his office and residence at No. 37 South Nineteenth street, and is recognized by the profession as a leading homeopathic enthusiast not only in the city of Philadelphia but throughout the state and nation as well. He was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1877, of German parentage, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bernstein, of Philadelphia. He was six years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this city, the father having business interests at Wayne Junction, Philadelphia, where he is still active.

Dr. Bernstein pursued his literary education in the North East Manual Training high school, where he was graduated in 1898. Having decided in favor of the medical profession, a year later he entered that department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1903. Possessing a desire for a more thorough knowledge of medicine, he spent the following year in post-graduate studies at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

He has recently had the honor conferred upon him of having been elected consulting dermatologist to the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital and Home for Incurables, at Chester, Pennsylvania. He is, in the same capacity, associated with the Women's Southern Hospital of Philadelphia. He is also dermatologist to the Hahnemann Hospital Skin Dispensary, the West Philadelphia General Hospital and

medical and physical director as well as consulting dermatologist to the House of Detention for Juveniles, Philadelphia.

Dr. Bernstein is a member of the clinical teaching staff in the department of skin diseases of the Hahnemann Medical College and is secretary and one of the principal organizers of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the legislative committee and board of censors of the Homeopathic County Medical Society and also of the board of trustees of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, as well as chairman of the membership committee of the same. He is also a member of the Bureau of Propagandism of the American Institute of Homeopathy and in 1910 was elected honorary member of the West Branch Homeopathic Medical Society of Union county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bernstein is a member of the Philadelphia Society for Clinical Research, Clinical Society of the West Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia Clinical Pathological Society, West Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, Public Educational Association and an honorary member of the Pi Upsilon Rho fraternity of the Hahnemann Medical College and a member of Industry Lodge No. 131, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the ninth ward sectional school board.

Dr. Bernstein is the author of the following brochures on skin diseases: The Evolution of Baldness; Seborrhea—Its Manifestations, Diagnosis and Treatment Methods; Topical Cutaneous Therapy; Tuberculo-Dermata—Manifestations, Diagnostics and Treatment Methods; Modern Thoughts on Eczema; Local Baldness; Internal Cutaneous Therapy; Some of the More Common Skin Diseases; Solidified Carbon-Dioxide in the Treatment of Cutaneous Neoplasms; Contagious Skin Diseases, their Relation to Public Health and Methods of Prevention of Spread; Solidified Carbon-Dioxide in the Treatment of Cutaneous Neoplasms, with a report of sixty-three cases successfully treated; and Epithelioma, Its Manifestations, Diagnostics and Successful Treatment of with Carbon-Dioxide. He also has in course of preparation a text-book on skin diseases for students and medical practitioners entitled A Manual of the More Common Skin Diseases, their Diagnosis and Treatment.

Dr. Bernstein takes a very prominent part in all of the activities of the various societies, etc., with which he is connected, and his time, aside from that devoted to a lucrative practice, is fully occupied in attending numerous medical meetings, in preparing and delivering the many addresses which he is called upon to make and in pursuing other literary work along the line of his specialty.

DESIDERIO ROMAN, M. D.

Dr. Desiderio Román, chief surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital and one of the eminent surgeons of Philadelphia, was born in Nicaragua, Central America, August 9, 1870. His father, Desiderio Román, Sr., also a native of Nicaragua, owned and conducted large coffee and sugar plantations there and was also prominent as a factor in public life. For two terms, or eight years, he was mayor of the city of Jinotepe, and also served as a member of the house of representatives in congress. He was the father of the agricultural laws of the country which he

instituted and established while serving in congress. During his incumbency in the position of mayor he secured the erection of the city hall, and many movements which he caused to be instituted and carried forward to successful completion made him a public benefactor. His philanthropy, too, was far-reaching and few classes of society did not benefit in some way or another by his efforts. In 1892 he came to the United States, where he traveled extensively and later spent six months in journeying through Europe. His death occurred in Jinotepe in 1905, when he had reached the age of eighty-one years. His wife, Carmen (Reyes) Román, was also a native of Jinotepe, and a daughter of a prominent citizen there, who at one time was mayor of the town. Mrs. Román was a most charitable woman. She possessed unusual intellectual powers and was loved by all because of the remarkable interest which she displayed in the poor and needy of her town. At the time of her death it is said that she was mourned as much by the commonwealth as by her own family. She gave most generously to the public hospital but even more largely was hers a work of personal ministry in assisting the needy in times of dire distress. She did not believe in letting others do the work for her and in simply furnishing the money but went herself in personal service, her visits remaining as cherished memories in all the households which she entered. She died in 1904, at the age of seventy-three years, but though seven years have since passed away the story of her benefactions is still told in Jinotepe.

In the family were five sons and four daughters, five of whom are yet living. Jose Antonio Román, the eldest of the brothers, was educated in Belgium, where he received the degree of Civil and Agronomical Engineer. He served for eight years as secretary of internal affairs in Nicaragua, was minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary in the settlement of the boundary question between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, representing Nicaragua, while General Alexander, under appointment of President Cleveland, appeared as arbitrator between the two countries. He was also identified with the proposed building of the Nicaraguan canal, and died in Jinotepe, October 17, 1909, at the age of fifty-nine years. Another brother, Segunda Albino Román, Doctor of Laws and graduate of the University of Madrid, Spain, has been judge of the supreme court of Nicaragua and secretary of state and foreign relations and a prefect or governor of the department of Carazo. José León Román, a public man and prominent merchant, is yet residing in Jinotepe. Dr. Victor Manuel Román, also a resident of the same city, is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1896, and is now engaged in the general practice of medicine. The daughters, Delores and Juana, are both at home.

Dr. Desiderio Román, the only representative of the family in the United States, was graduated from the National Institute of Granada, Nicaragua, which conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He afterward came to the United States and took a preparatory course in medicine at the University Medical College of New York city and in 1890 matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in April, 1893, with the degree of M. D. He was a resident physician at Hahnemann Hospital from May of that year until May, 1894, and was city visiting physician from the latter date until July, 1895, when he went to Europe to pursue post-graduate medi-

cal studies, entering the University of Vienna, in which he spent one year specializing in diagnosis, pathology and surgery. He afterward went to Berlin, Paris and London, where he studied special surgery, returning to the United States in 1897 and then spent a year in Central America in the study of tropical diseases, returning to Philadelphia in July, 1898.

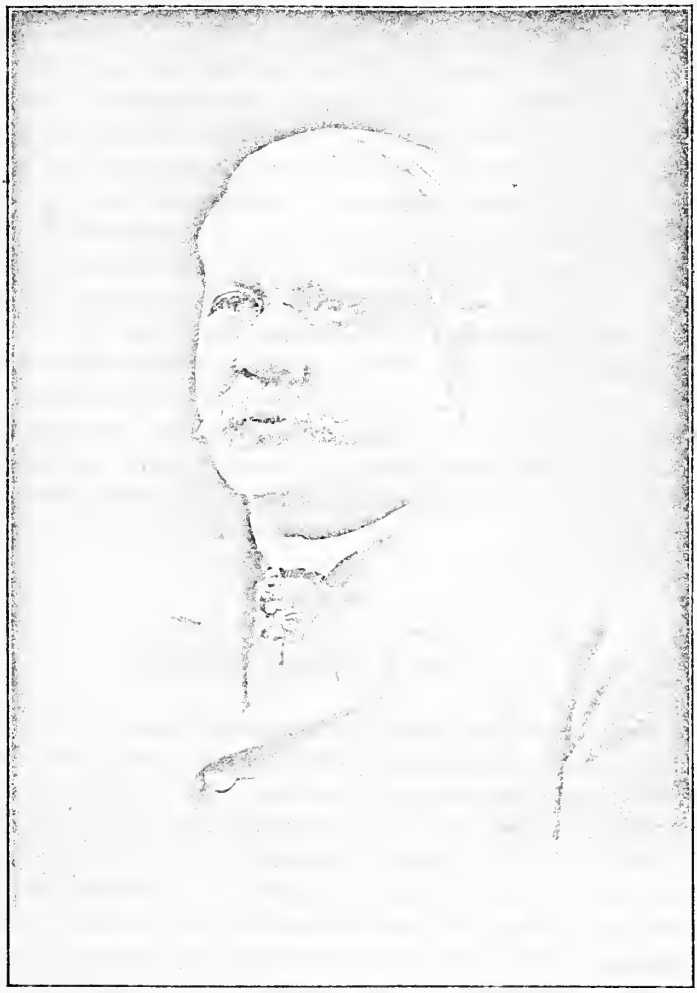
Here Dr. Román began the practice of special surgery in which connection he has gained well merited distinction. For thirteen years he was associated with Dr. Carl V. Vischer, now deceased. In 1898 he became associate surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital of this city and succeeded to the position of chief surgeon upon the death of Dr. Vischer in 1906. He is also consulting surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital of Wilmington, Delaware, and professor of clinical surgery of St. Luke's Hospital of this city. His professional memberships are with the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society, the Oxford Medical Society, the Clinical Pathological Society, and the Carl V. Vischer Medical and Surgical Society, which he organized January 17, 1907, in memory of his most honored and esteemed associate.

In membership relations other than professional, Dr. Román is a Mason and belongs also to the Presbyterian church of Middletown, Pennsylvania. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but lack of time and inclination both prevent him from taking active part in political work as a seeker for office. Pleasantly situated in his home life, he was married March 10, 1909, in Philadelphia, to Miss Jessie Grange, a daughter of William Grange, a stock broker, who is a member of the Union League and the Art Club, and also interested in other enterprises. Mrs. Román is a direct descendant of President Buchanan and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She acquired her education in Geneva, Switzerland, and also in leading schools of Germany, France, and Florence, Italy. She takes a deep and sincere interest in hospital work and is prominent and active in numerous social organizations. Well developed intellectual powers and attractive social qualities render both Dr. and Mrs. Román popular in the circles in which they move.

LEVI B. McCLEES.

Among those who by their activity and enterprise have left their impress upon the business development of Philadelphia was numbered Levi B. McClees, who for thirty-five years was connected with mercantile interests as a dealer in school and church furniture. He died September 3, 1905, and the community thereby lost a representative citizen.

He was born in Philadelphia, October 24, 1842, and pursued his education in the public schools. He engaged in teaching in Wyers Military Academy at West Chester but toward the close of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted in the Union army, rendering valiant aid to the cause which he championed. After his return from the war he entered the employ of



L. B. McCLEES

Bancroft & Company as a salesman and remained with that house for a number of years. Twenty-five years prior to his death he established a business on his own account as a dealer in church and school furniture and conducted one of the leading houses of this character in the east. His business grew to large proportions and the enterprise became one of the important commercial interests of the city. In addition he was also the president of the Manheim Building & Loan Association and in matters of business management displayed keen sagacity and splendid executive ability.

In 1876 Mr. McClees was married to Miss Susanna E. Haines, of Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob W. Haines, who lived at Fort Washington. Mr. and Mrs. McClees held membership in the Market Square Presbyterian church and he was a member of the Bible class taught by General Louis Wagner. In the various departments of the church work he took deep interest and was always an advocate of any project or measure which he believed beneficial to the public. At one time he held membership in Post No. 51, G. A. R., but later became a member of the famous Meade Post, No. 1. In Masonry he was widely known. He was a past master of Perkins Lodge, No. 402, A. F. & A. M., a past high priest of Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.; a past eminent commander of Philadelphia Commandery, K. T., also attained the thirty-third degree of the consistory. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was faithful to every trust, a thorough gentleman, always courteous and kindly, and with unfaltering spirit supported every cause which he believed to be for the benefit of the community at large.

FRANK PERLEY HOWE.

Frank Perley Howe, whose business associations have largely been in connection with the iron and steel industries, which constitute the chief source of revenue for the state of Pennsylvania, was born September 19, 1852, in Philadelphia, a son of the Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of central Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Marshall) Howe. He is a representative of early New England ancestry and is entitled to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution because of representation of the family in the war for independence. In the pursuit of his education he attended Brown University, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation in 1872, and Lehigh University, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the E. of M. degree. Soon afterward he became connected with the iron industry at the rolling mill in Reading belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Ability, close application, laudable ambition and definite aim won him promotion, and he eventually became superintendent of the Montour Iron & Steel Company. Subsequently he was made general manager of the North Branch Steel Company and afterward elected vice president of William Wharton, Jr., & Company. His advance in business circles is indicated by the fact that he is today president of the Cranberry Iron & Coal Company, the Cranberry Furnace Company, the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and the La Fol-

lette Iron Company. He is also a director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The success which has been the logical sequence of his efforts and keen discernment now places him with the successful business men of Philadelphia. He brings to business affairs that ready discrimination that results in prompt solution of intricate problems.

On the 12th of May, 1882, in Reading, Pennsylvania, Mr. Howe was married to Miss Katharine Scott Woodward, a daughter of Judge Warren J. Woodward, a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Judge Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have a daughter, Christine Howe.

The political opinions of Mr. Howe lead him to support republican principles and candidates at the polls. He is well known in club circles, being a member of the University and Philadelphia Country Clubs of Philadelphia and the Engineers Club of New York. The talents with which nature endowed him he has wisely used and the opportunities which have surrounded him have been so improved that the business world has accorded him leadership and the general public entertains for him the admiration and high respect which are instinctively given those who advance beyond the majority of mankind without founding their success upon the wreck of other men's fortunes.

WILLIAM MEADE FLETCHER.

William Meade Fletcher is a lawyer of wide renown and, while residing in Philadelphia, practices as well in New York, Chicago and other leading cities of the country. In his practice he has specialized in the department of corporation law and has come to be regarded as one of the foremost representatives of this particular field of jurisprudence. A native of Rappahannock county, Virginia, his general education was pursued at the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he also took up the study of law, and on the completion of the prescribed course won his professional degree of Bachelor of Law. He was then admitted to practice at the bar of Virginia but sought the opportunity of the growing northwest and went to Montana, where he represented professionally some of the largest banking and mining corporations and business interests of that state. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Fletcher was a director of and attorney for the Northwestern National Bank of Great Falls, Montana. He was also general counsel for Conrad Brothers, one of the wealthiest firms in the west, whose interests extended over several states and including large mining, mercantile, banking, stock-raising and agricultural enterprises.

Desiring a larger field for his efforts, in 1895, he removed to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Collins, Goodrich, Darrow & Vincent. Upon the dissolution of this firm in November, 1895, Mr. Fletcher formed a co-partnership with its senior member, Lorin C. Collins, who for twelve years had been on the circuit bench of Cook county, Illinois, and who had resigned therefrom in 1892 to become a member of the firm of Collins, Goodrich, Darrow & Vincent. The firm of Collins & Fletcher enjoyed a large and diversified practice. During

its existence it was recognized as being one of the foremost legal firms in Chicago and none stood higher. In 1903 it was dissolved, and Mr. Fletcher, owing to important corporate affiliations in the east removed to Philadelphia. Shortly afterward Judge Collins accepted a position on the supreme court of the Panama Canal Zone.

Not only has Mr. Fletcher been accorded an extensive practice of a most important character, but he has also done work in the educational and literary field which has commanded wide attention. He was professor of equity jurisprudence, pleading and practice in the John Marshall Law School of Chicago from 1898 until 1901, when he resigned this position to accept a professorship in the law school of the Northwestern University. His contributions to legal literature are numerous. Among these is his treatise on "Equity Pleading and Practice" (1902), a book of fourteen hundred pages, which has been adopted as a text-book in many of the leading law schools and which is generally regarded by the courts and the legal profession as the standard modern authority on this subject. Mr. Fletcher's latest contribution to legal literature is a work of thirteen hundred pages entitled, "Fletcher on Illinois Corporations," which was published in 1910. Although he is prominently known in connection with corporation practice, he continues in the field of general law practice with an extensive clientele in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and other cities. He is solicitor for the First National Bank of Philadelphia and for a number of other important corporations here and elsewhere.

Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Lawyers, Racquet, Southern, Philadelphia Cricket, White Marsh Valley Country and White Marsh Valley Hunt Clubs of Philadelphia, the Lawyers Club of New York, and the Chicago Club of Chicago.

Mr. Fletcher was married in 1896 to Miss Florence Lea, a daughter of J. Tatnall Lea, of Philadelphia, and there has been born of this union one son, William Meade Fletcher, Jr.

WILLIAM HACKENBURG TELLER, M. D.

A graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of nineteen years, Dr. William Hackenburg Teller has since practiced his profession in Philadelphia, his native city. He was born August 30, 1867, one of the nine children of David and Rebecca (Hackenburg) Teller. The father was born on the River Rhine in Germany and came to the United States in boyhood, making his way to Wilmington, North Carolina, but when the discussion of slavery became a general one he gave up his slaves and moved to Philadelphia.

In the public schools of his native city, Dr. Teller pursued his preliminary education and was afterward graduated from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania. He completed the course but did not take the diploma on account of his youth. He then entered the medical department and

was only nineteen years of age when he was there graduated on the 1st of May, 1886. He displayed the ability of many a man of much older years, not only in knowledge acquired from books but in that practical judgment which is so necessary an element to the successful physician. Immediately following his graduation he became resident physician at the Jewish Hospital, where he remained until September, 1889. He then became chief resident physician of the Jewish Hospital and assistant to the president, remaining in active connection with that institution until September 1, 1892, since which time he has been engaged in private practice, and is chief surgeon to the Jewish Hospital. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Pediatric Society and the Philadelphia Medical Club, and is president of the Association of ex-Resident and Resident Physicians of the Jewish Hospital.

On the 14th of February, 1895, Dr. Teller was married to Miss Julie Espen. They have two daughters.

JOHN H. MINDS.

John H. Minds, attorney at law with offices in the Mutual Life building, was born in Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1871. His father, James H. Minds, also a native of Schuylkill county, was of Irish parentage and a son of James Minds, who came to America from Ireland when a young lad and established his home in Schuylkill county, where for many years he was a resident. His son James H. Minds was there reared upon the home farm but most of his life has been spent in the bituminous coal regions as a coal operator. For the past thirty years or more he has been operating in the collieries of Clearfield county and his successful management of his business interests and the wise utilization of his time and opportunities have brought him a competency. He has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long held office. He has attained high rank in Masonry, is a member of the Odd Fellows society and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. In educational matters he has always taken an ardent interest, giving to all practical projects for the advancement of education his earnest support and indorsement.

James H. Minds married Julia Dorley, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in her girlhood days with her parents, who located in Schuylkill county. Her father, John Dorley, was a man of means and spent the evening of his life among his children, relieved of the necessity of further toil in the attainment of a livelihood. The Gilmore family, of which John H. Minds is a representative in the maternal line, has figured prominently in connection with the military history of the country, its representatives participating in the Revolutionary, Mexican and Civil wars. James H. Minds was also a soldier in the war between the north and the south, enlisting in the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry when a youth of seventeen years.

Unto James H. and Julia (Dorley) Minds there were born twelve children, of whom six daughters and five sons are yet living. John H. Minds, the eldest

JOHN H. MINDS

of this family, acquired his preparatory education in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1893 entered the junior class of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. S. and immediately afterward entered the law department, from which he won his Bachelor of Law degree in 1898. He began practice the following January, entering the office of James M. Beck, then United States district attorney and now one of the prominent members of the New York city bar. He was fortunate in his association with a lawyer of such distinction and profited by his instruction and advice for four years. Since that time he has maintained offices in the Mutual Life building in an independent practice. While he is known as a general practitioner and has been very successful in various fields of jurisprudence, his legal work has been more especially confined to the orphans court and to corporation law. For the past two years he has been counsel for the auditor general of the state.

Mr. Minds was for eight years regimental adjutant of the Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and is now adjutant general of the Fourth Brigade. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and, appreciative of the social amenities, he holds membership in the University Club, the Union League, the Philadelphia Barge Club and the Le Coin D'or.

THOMAS MARTINDALE.

A man of well rounded character is Thomas Martindale. An observing eye and retentive memory have brought him wide knowledge of life in its various phases—the life of the city where competition is great and man seems to have but one object in life—the attainment of wealth—and the life of the countryside, where to him forest and plain, rugged mountain and placid stream each have their charm. Forced to start to earn his own living at a very early age, the book of nature has practically constituted his curriculum, and he has studied it in all its wide range from the lowest types of vegetation to its culmination in mankind—and in all he has seen something interesting, something good, something inspiring and something ennobling. When the individual fills his life with these "good things" there is little room left for aught else, and thus it has been with Thomas Martindale, whose career has been preeminently a successful one if we regard success as the attainment of one's purpose and not the mere acquisition of wealth. Mr. Martindale is a wealthy man, but business is but one phase of his life. He knows the joys of authorship, the "pleasure of the pathless woods," and that reflex ennobling which comes to every individual who does, from the promptings of humanity, a good deed for his fellowmen.

There was nothing in his childhood that was a forecast of his future life. A little hamlet, Ling Riggs, of three or four houses in rural England at the head waters of the river Wear, was his birthplace, his natal day being December 15, 1845. The teachings of Wesley had there taken deep root and the atmosphere was one of strict Methodism that shut out much that is now consid-

ered harmless pleasure. He was eight years of age when his parents started with their family for the new world, taking passage on a three masted sailing vessel, the Sarah Jane, which weathered six weeks and three days of storm and calm ere reaching New York. From that point the party traveled by rail and canal to Pittsburg and the delightful part of the journey to the boy was the walk along the tow-path, happy to have his feet on the rich brown earth while every phase of nature as presented by trees and birds and squirrels was to him a source of constant delight. It was the spirit of investigation rather than of willful mischief that led him, after the family had become established in their new home in a mining community on the Monongahela river, to place a stick upon the track down which came the coal cars, for the purpose of seeing a car jump the track. The result was so disastrous that he never again made a similar attempt. After two years the family removed to Canandaigua, New York, and there, at the age of ten years, being the eldest of a family of five children, Thomas Martindale earned his first wage in the employ of Mrs. Gibson, a saintly old lady whom he almost worshiped. He had to pick for her the fruit in the orchard and when she went shopping he rode on the seat with the driver in order to help her with her bundles and parcels as she made her purchases. About 1856 or 1857 the family went to London, Canada, where the father obtained employment on the Great Western Railroad, and while Thomas had opportunity to attend school, his morning and evening hours were filled with tasks around the home. His connection with the dry-goods trade began when he was thirteen years of age, the young clerk earning twenty-five cents per day. He worked so faithfully, intelligently and diligently that at the end of seven years he was occupying the position of head salesman with a salary of four hundred dollars per year, but realizing that there was no further advance to be obtained in London, he went to Toronto, Canada, where he became manager of the white-goods department in a store at the annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars. Conditions were not to his liking. Stores were kept open until eight o'clock at night and until ten or later on Saturday nights, and wages were paid in silver at par, which at that time was at a discount of eight per cent under gold or bills. He called a number of salesmen together in a little meeting which led to the formation of the first retail dry goods clerks protective association in the world. He was elected president of the society, which soon convinced their employers that it was to their interests as well as to the interests of the employed that stores be closed at six o'clock on every week day except Saturday, and then at seven. Arrangements were also made whereby salaries were paid in gold or bills, or the eight per cent discount on silver allowed. After a few months the Toronto firm made Mr. Martindale manager of their silk department at a salary of seven hundred dollars per year, but when he felt that there was no longer chance for advancement in Toronto he left that city and in the summer of 1868 became a resident of Boston. The position which he obtained in a dry-goods house there was not particularly remunerative save that at the same time he utilized every moment in reading, and in studying music, Latin and bookkeeping.

An invitation to visit relatives near Newcastle, Pennsylvania, was accepted, and shortly after he made his way to Oil City, Pennsylvania, which, at that time (March, 1869) was undergoing a great boom. He made application for a posi-

tion as engineer of an oil well to John A. Rich, owner of the most prosperous oil field of the Alleghanies. He was not equipped for such work and Mr. Rich set him to the task of digging a road from one oil well to another along the mountain side, which was covered with stones and small scrub oak. On his return a week later he found that young Martindale had stuck to his task and thus proved that he was made of "sterner stuff" than many a young man of the world. In consequence he was soon installed as an engineer at three dollars per day. Not long afterward he availed himself of an opportuinty to purchase a grocery store in Oil City and in this undertaking prospered from the outset. Selling his first establishment, he purchased a larger one, later becoming connected with the wholesale trade, and then again entered the retail field, prospering at all times until, owing to fluctuation in oil value, he decided to seek a field where the business opportunities were of a more substantial character and returns therefore more secure. It was at this time—1875—that Mr. Martindale arrived in Philadelphia and became the first to introduce California products here upon a large scale. His business record has since been an important chapter in the commercial history of Philadelphia in his gradual advancement to a foremost place among the business men of the city. His success was thus won at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor, but he never faltered in his purpose, utilizing for business the hours that others would have spent in pleasure or frivolity, closely studying the situations of the trade and utilizing every opportunity pointing to legitimate advancement.

It would be untruthful to characterize Mr. Martindale as a millionaire merchant, for there is so much more in his life beyond his business record. He studied not only his own specific needs and plans, but the broader questions of business policy affecting all trade relations. The Forecast Magazine of June, 1910, wrote of him: "With tongue and pen, on a platform and in the press, he labors and always has labored for the civic and business interests of his adopted home. The same progressive spirit that formed the first Retail Dry Goods Clerks Association in Toronto in 1866, inaugurated the Philadelphia Trades League in 1891. Likewise it founded the Poor Richard Club, an organization which exists to promote good fellowship among that city's advertisers. Although he does not pose as a philanthropist he is always the first to lend a hand when assistance for suffering humanity is needed. When the Irish Relief Committee was formed in 1879 Thomas Martindale was the chairman of the merchandise committee. When Russia was famine stricken Thomas Martindale was the pioneer in one of the greatest charitable movements of the age and one of the organizers of that wonderful, successful and far-reaching charity. In times of distress and disaster he is always there, quick to act, generous of purse and large-hearted. The true brotherhood of man has been to him a fact and not an ideal. Though distinctly a man of the present day, a man of deeds, yet he possesses the world-old homely virtues that have made for true success in all ages. Conviction, enthusiasm, sincerity, loyalty, courage, independence, are his to a marked degree and have made him one of the positive forces of his community and generation."

Many of his closest friends think Mr. Martindale is seen at his best when near to the heart of nature, in the midst of the Maine woods, in the sublime

fastnesses of the mountains of the northwest, or by some lovely lake or stream, where'er it chanced to be. There are indeed few men who can so thoroughly throw off the cares of business and the perplexities of life in order to enjoy communion with nature in her varying forms. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and has hunted big game in various sections of North America; he is equally skillful with rod and reel, and each summer he takes his vacations far from the haunts of men. Above and beyond his interest in fishing and hunting, however, is his love of the animate and the inanimate in nature and in three or four published volumes (which, by the way, show that in authorship he is not behind his success in other lines of life) he makes appeal to his fellowmen, especially those who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in the business world, to go to nature for rejuvenation and enjoyment. In one of his volumes entitled "Sport Indeed" he says: "It must be a man of little soul and less sentiment who thinks himself alone when he has nature at his elbow. And she was at mine, opening, as it were, a drama before me, and for my express edification. I looked upon it and wondered at the sight, wondered at the wealth of her life, her plant life and her strange animal life, whose strangeness is so notably marked in the caribou. Alone? Oh, no! These 'goodly creatures' of the bog were to me more genial company than would have been that of men and women with nerves and temper and energy and strength, jaded and worn by the fantastic fads and customs of civilized life. No, I was not alone." Again as an example of his literary style as well as an indication of what nature meant to him we quote from "Wildwood Ways and Down East Wilds." "Is it strange that I should have such a fancy for this halcyon spot? Is it strange that when amid the summer dust and swelter of a city and weary in brain and body—I say—is it strange that my fancy should then tear me from my tiresome desk and transport me to the shores of 'Our Lake?' In the city there are a thousand discordant noises; here there is none. The city's atmosphere is filled with noxious fumes; here the air is purity itself. In the city I am but one of a million; here, like Selkirk, 'I am monarch of all I survey.' In a word, 'Our Lake' is a spot to approach with the keenest joy and to leave behind with as keen regret. At night, after the sun has set behind the cedars and we lie down upon our couch of fragrant boughs, we lift our thoughts to the Great Giver of all good things and pray with 'Tiny Tim' 'God bless us every one!'" "Leave your desk," he writes in Sport Indeed, "and turn your back on the streaming streets of civilization and your thoughts where nature tempts with her trout streams, her mirrored lakes and her game-abounding retreats; to her forests, fragrant with balsamic odors and watered with living streams made wholesome with the leeching of the spruce and pine and cedar."

During his thirty-five years' residence in Philadelphia every movement looking to the city's civic betterment has had Thomas Martindale's hearty cooperation and support and few men have given so liberally of their energy, time and means for the public good, going on numerous occasions before both the state and national legislatures in the interest of legislation directly affecting his adopted city. He was one of the most prominent men in the fight for pure food legislation which has contributed so largely to safeguarding the country's food supply against adulteration. He has taken a most active interest in the subject of in-

ternational waterways and served as vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the canal commission of Philadelphia organized to further the project of building a canal connecting the Delaware river and Raritan bay, designed to give the city's commerce an air line route to the sea. While he has taken a most active part in all projects of public moment, he has steadily refused to accept public office or to be a candidate for election to any of the many positions his fellow citizens have urged him to accept.

Mr. Martindale was married October 25, 1870, to Rosie Crum, a daughter of Solomon and Mary Crum, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Thomas C., who is associated with his father in business; and James J., a consulting electrical engineer. The city residence is at 413 North Thirty-third street and their summer home is at Wildwood, New Jersey.

MANTON ECKFELDT HIBBS.

Manton Eckfeldt Hibbs, a structural engineer connected with the bureau of building inspection of the department of public safety, was born in Philadelphia February 8, 1867, a son of James M. and Marie E. (Eckfeldt) Hibbs, the former a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Philadelphia. James M. Hibbs became a resident of Philadelphia about 1855 and is now secretary of the Hoopes & Townsend Company, bolt and nut manufacturers. He is still a very active and enterprising man, being wonderfully preserved although seventy-six years of age. He has the vigor and endurance of a man much younger in years, keeping in touch with the progressive spirit which characterizes business methods of the present day. His wife was a daughter of George Eckfeldt, who was largely responsible for the development of the United States mints in Dahlonega, Georgia, New Orleans and San Francisco. In the last named mint his son, John M., was the first coiner.

Manton Eckfeldt Hibbs pursued his education in Rugby Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1888 and the degree of Civil Engineer in 1889. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a member of the construction corps, with which he was connected until 1903, when he entered the department of public works as a draftsman in the survey bureau. He became connected with the bureau of building inspection as assistant engineer in December, 1899, and in the fall of 1905 was made structural engineer, which position he has since filled. He has read papers on road construction before the cemetery superintendents of the United States at one of their annual meetings and also a paper before the Engineers Club on the building of Hammerstein's Opera House in Philadelphia. He has come to be recognized as one who is competent to speak authoritatively upon the involved scientific and practical problems of the profession, and he is frequently employed as a consulting engineer on important works for the purpose of reporting on existing structures.

That Mr. Hibbs' interests are wide and varied is indicated by the fact that he holds membership in the Engineers Club, American Society for Testing Ma-

terials, the National Geographical Society and the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia. He is, moreover, a member of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested, serving as president of the Missionary Society and also as a teacher of the young men's Bible class. He has devoted much study and research to the history of America and especially of Philadelphia, and has delivered several lectures on Howe's campaign against Philadelphia, and while one of the editors of the Spring Garden Street Herald he wrote a series of articles on historic points of the fifteenth ward.

Mr. Hibbs was married on the 19th of October, 1910, to Ray Irlan Allen, a daughter of William F. and Aura (Knight) Allen, of Philadelphia. They reside at No. 1423 North Fifteenth street.

JOHN B. WARNER.

The spectacular phases of the law are found in the pleadings before the court where surprises are often found in unexpected statements or in the introduction of a startling bit of evidence hitherto unsuspected by the opposing counsel or the public. But the most difficult work of the lawyer is done in his preparation in the quiet of his office, where he studies out the relation of cause and effect and searches for incident, for precedent and for principle bearing upon the case in litigation. It was in this branch of the law that John B. Warner was best known, being recognized by his colleagues for his diligence in research and the great thoroughness and precision with which he prepared for the presentation of a cause before the courts.

A native of Baltimore, Mr. Warner was born October 26, 1834. His grandfather, Lee Warner, was a native of Delaware and became connected with the old United States Bank at Philadelphia. He built a beautiful home at Wilmington, Delaware, which he afterward sold to Senator Byers. The name of Warner has long figured prominently in the history of this section of the country. The father, James Henry Warner, was well known as a leading merchant of Baltimore and in the schools of that city John B. Warner pursued his education to the age of thirteen years, when the exigencies of the time compelled him to put aside his text-books and start in business life for himself. Believing that he would more readily win success in the professional field, he studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, Oliver H. Hatch, and when twenty-two years of age successfully passed the required examination for admission to the bar. He then began practice and was a member of the firm of Morrison & Warner, recognized among the most capable lawyers of Philadelphia. It was Mr. Morrison who planned the cases for the court and secured and arranged the evidence, while Mr. Warner conducted the pleading. They carried on a general law practice with excellent success. Mr. Warner was also clerk of the court under Judge Marshall for some time, serving with distinction in that position.

On the 2d of October, 1856, Mr. Warner was married in Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss Anne R. Rice, a daughter of Edward L. Rice, a leading and highly

JOHN B. WARNER

respected merchant of this city and a representative of one of its old families. There were three children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Warner, all of whom are now deceased, Catherine R. having died about nine years ago. A grandson, John H. Warner, now makes his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Anne Warner, in Philadelphia, where he has lived for a number of years. He was educated in the Germantown Academy and in a commercial college. The death of John B. Warner occurred July 26, 1881. He manifested a citizen's interest in the political situation of the country, and with the pride with which every young man casts his first vote he supported Millard Fillmore. He remained throughout his life a practitioner in the field to which he directed his energies in young manhood, his success proving that his choice of a life work was wisely made. Mrs. Warner, residing in Philadelphia, is well known here and has a large circle of warm friends.

ALBERT J. SANDERS.

Albert J. Sanders, a representative of the real-estate business in Philadelphia, was born in Rostov on Don, Russia, May 29, 1876. His father, Moses D. Sanders, came to the United States in the '80s, settling in Philadelphia. He was for many years engaged in the retail jewelry business in the southern part of the city and remained active up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1909. He married Anna Dubrow, in the above city, a daughter of a prominent grain merchant. She is still living, making her home with her youngest son. The family numbered three sons and one daughter, namely: Albert J., of this review; Dr. David M., a dentist who resides at No. 1307 Girard avenue in this city; Louis, who is engaged in the retail jewelry business and makes his home at Twelfth and Master streets; and Laura, the wife of Max Perel, of Baltimore, Maryland. The father was a man of unquestioned character, honesty and integrity. His unostentatious manner and philanthropy won for him many friends who deeply deplored his early death.

The public schools of Philadelphia afforded Albert J. Sanders his early educational privileges, which were supplemented by study under private tutors and a course in the Baltimore Law School at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He then became and is still a member of the court of appeals of that state, but after practicing for a short time in Maryland he again came to Philadelphia and turned his attention to commercial pursuits, withdrawing from active connection with the legal profession. Here he became interested in the fireproofing and building business, which he carried on continuously and successfully until February, 1907, when he ceased his operations in that line to give his attention to real estate and building. In this connection he has transformed unsightly vacancies into attractive business districts and has negotiated many important realty transfers, securing a clientage which has made his business an extensive one. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning realty values and few men are better versed concerning the Philadelphia property that is upon the market or the price demanded in its sale.

On the 26th of June, 1905, in Philadelphia, Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Fanny Ginsburg, a daughter of Hyman and Dora (Ginsburg) Ginsburg, the former for many years prominent in the iron and metal business here. Both her parents have been active in local philanthropic and communal work. Mr. Ginsburg, who was a man of great liberality of thought and action, stood for all that was just and righteous, irrespective of caste or creed, race or color. Mrs. Sanders has followed the example of her parents, doing much charitable and educational work. She is a member of the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association, the University Extension Society and several other literary and social organizations. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have been born two children, Ida Edith and Dorothy, aged respectively five and two years.

Mr. Sanders belongs to the Philmont Country Club and the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia and also to University Lodge No. 610, A. F. & A. M. His political indorsement is given to the republican party, although he is not an active worker in its ranks. With no assistance at the outset of his career he has climbed the business ladder of steady progress and has reached the plane of affluence, winning for himself a creditable name in real-estate and building circles of the city.

HORACE FRANKLIN WHITMAN.

Horace Franklin Whitman was for a considerable period president of the firm of Stephen F. Whitman & Son, confectioners, and as such occupied a leading position in the business circles of Philadelphia. He was born in this city September 7, 1848, of the marriage of Stephen and Lydia (Rowland) Whitman. His education was acquired in the Friends school at Fifteenth and Race streets until he was equipped for college work and then entered Yale, being graduated therefrom as an alumnus of 1869.

On his return to this city he became associated with his father, who was the founder of the business carried on under the name of Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc. They were prominent candy manufacturers and upon the father's death Horace F. Whitman succeeded as president of the company. The Philadelphia branch of the business is at No. 1316 Chestnut street. Mr. Whitman remained active in its management and in the introduction of improved and progressive methods until a few years prior to his demise, when ill health forced him to retire and he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. Their retail place of business at No. 1316 Chestnut street with wholesale manufacturing plant on Race street, is still carried on and this is one of the finest confectionery establishments in this city.

On the 6th of October, 1870, occurred the marriage of Horace Franklin Whitman and Miss Ida S. Cox, a daughter of William C. Cox, of Philadelphia, and unto them was born a daughter Lillian, now the wife of Edward Woolman. At his home at No. 3801 Walnut street, he passed away January 9, 1911. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the Historical Society, and his interests in esthetic culture was evidenced by his membership in the Art Club.

He attended the Episcopal church. His business interests and social activities ever balanced up with the principles of truth and honor, and in his home life he manifested a quietude of deportment and easy dignity, and a frankness and cordiality in address that indicated a man ready to meet any obligations of life with a confidence that comes with the consciousness of personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for what is best in the execution of human activities.

JOSEPH N. PEW.

Joseph N. Pew, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, was born July 20, 1848, and is a son of John Pew. The first American ancestor was Abraham Pew, of English birth, who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Joseph N. Pew acquired his education in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then became connected with the oil business at Titusville, and throughout his entire life has been connected with the development of oil and natural gas and with real estate and banking. He has witnessed the greater part of the development of the oil fields of the country and has been concerned in the growth of many enterprises connected therewith. The Sun Company, of which he is president, owns an oil refinery at Philadelphia and one at Toledo, Ohio. For the past six years he has resided at Philadelphia but still maintains his home in Mercer county. Mr. Pew is president of the board of trustees of Grove City College and for many years has been active in the management of that institution.

RICHARD VAUX.

Prominent in the American consular service in the first half of the nineteenth century, from that time on Richard Vaux continued in public life, his practical activities constituting a potent source of progress, reform and improvement. He was born December 19, 1816, at his father's home in Arch street, Philadelphia. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest colonists, several of them coming to this country with Penn, being conspicuous in founding the colony which bears his name. His paternal grandfather was a native of England while his grandfather and great-grandfather in the maternal line were Philadelphians. His father, Roberts Vaux, born in this city, was one of the leading men of his time. A member of the Society of Friends and a man of liberal education, he directed the mental development of his son Richard, who recited his lessons to his father or to private tutors whom his father selected and advised. Roberts Vaux held decided views concerning physical and mental culture and development, thinking along lines in advance of the time. The value of his theories and beliefs, however, was demonstrated in the education of his son. Moreover, he left an indelible impress upon the educational system of the

state, being one of the authors of the present form of school organization in Pennsylvania and drawing up the first act on that subject that was passed by the state legislature. He was instrumental in inducing the governor to present the subject in his annual message to the general assembly and was afterward for fourteen years president of the board of control of public schools in Philadelphia. In this connection he laid a broad, sure and safe foundation for the further development of the educational interests of the city and this work alone would entitle him to mention on the roll of fame. However, his services in other connections were equally notable. It was Roberts Vaux who first suggested the idea that the object of imprisonment should be the reformation rather than the punishment of criminals and with this end in view, proposed solitary confinement with labor and the need of humanizing influences. Like all who seek to change the established order of things, he met with repeated rebuffs in his attempt to secure recognition for his plans, but at length the state gave its approval, and the Eastern Penitentiary was modeled on this plan.

Richard Vaux, after finishing his course of studies under his distinguished father, took up the study of law, becoming first a student in the law office of William M. Meredith, and when twenty years of age was admitted to the bar. Soon after this he received a note from the Hon. John Forsyth, secretary of state under President Van Buren, saying that he understood that Mr. Vaux had planned a trip to Europe and asking him when he expected to sail. As a result of the correspondence which followed, Secretary Forsyth sent Mr. Vaux a written request that he take charge of the package which would be handed to him the night before he sailed, this package to be delivered to the American legation in London. In due course of time Mr. Vaux turned this package over to Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, then United States minister at the Court of St. James, and while delivering some private letters that had been entrusted to him for Mrs. Stevenson, the minister entered the room, saying, "Come down stairs, sir, I have made you secretary of the legation. One of the packages you brought directs the present secretary to report to one of the continental courts and you must fill the vacancy." This entirely disturbed Mr. Vaux's plans and he protested against accepting the proffered position but nevertheless it was thrust upon him and he continued as legation secretary until his successor, Benjamin Rush, arrived from the United States in the following year. Mr. Vaux then proceeded upon his continental tour and while abroad won attention and admiration everywhere by reason of his fine personal appearance, his charm of manner and the brilliancy of his intellect. Upon his return to London, Mr. Stevenson insisted upon his remaining as his private secretary, which position Mr. Vaux filled until 1839. He made his entrance into European society as secretary of the legation and, although he had not yet attained his majority, he was a welcome guest in many of the homes of the nobility. On visiting Dublin he was given an invitation by Lady Clarke to a reception at the house of Daniel O'Connell and there had the pleasure of meeting the famous Irish poet, Thomas Moore. A month after his entrance into London society King George IV died and the Princess Victoria was proclaimed queen and Mr. Vaux, as a member of the legation, attended the coronation. At one of the balls given in honor of

the Queen's coronation, Mr. Vaux was ordered to take a place in the quadrille with Her Majesty, which was called "dancing with the Queen."

After his return to America, in October, 1839, Mr. Vaux was continuously connected with the public life of the city and state. He was nominated by the democrats of the ninth ward of Philadelphia for the legislature and the following year received an appointment from the supreme court to the position of court inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary, serving first as secretary and then as president uninterruptedly until his death. On the 4th of March, 1850, he was a delegate to the state convention at Harrisburg which attempted to harmonize the Van Buren and Johnson elements of the party. Soon afterward he entered upon the active practice of the law, but was again and again called to public office in the settlement of momentous questions in the discharge of official duties or in the organization of movements tending to promote civic interests. In 1841 he was appointed recorder of Philadelphia and during seven years' incumbency rendered satisfactory service in that office. His work in connection therewith led to his publication of a legal volume entitled, "Recorder's Decisions," which is accepted as an authority in every recorder's office in America. His books and pamphlets are numerous and intellectual and indicate a wide range of thought, research and interest. Like his father he gave much study to the subject of penal institutions and was regarded as an authority on penology.

Mr. Vaux never ceased to be recognized as one of the democratic leaders in Philadelphia and in 1842 was chosen for the first time as standard bearer of his party for municipal honors. He consented to accept the nomination for the mayoralty although he knew that there was no hope of election, the whig party then being in the ascendency. In 1854 he was once more nominated for mayor. His third defeat aroused his metal and from the state house steps he made the announcement that he would again become a candidate. At the biennial election in 1856 he led the democratic forces to victory and defeated H. D. Moore. His administration was marked by many official acts of value, including the organization of a very efficient police force, but such was the strength of the opposing party that when in 1858 he was again democratic nominee, he was once more defeated.

In public affairs other than political, however, he received many expressions of confidence and trust. In 1858 he was made a member of the board of city trusts, which includes Girard College, and the following year was elected president of its board, continuing this to serve until he voluntarily resigned. Some years afterward he was reappointed to the board, for the management recognized the value of his service in this connection. In 1860 he was made one of the electors at large in the presidential contest of Douglas, Breckenridge and Lincoln and again in the McClellan and Greeley campaigns. He was again called to public life in 1877 and in 1890 at a special election held after the defeat of Samuel J. Randall, was chosen congressman from the third district. His first speech in congress was a vigorous and brilliant defense of the constitution in reference to the holding of federal elections and it was regarded as the most notable speech made by a Pennsylvanian in the house in many years. On the 7th of January, 1892, Mr. Vaux completed a half century of service as inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary, during forty years of which time he had been

president of the board. His interest in grave political problems was stimulated by his knowledge of the law and his service as a law-maker. He was active in his efforts to correct public evils, to stimulate reform and progress, and to organize plans whereby the interests of the state and of the individual were promoted.

That he was a distinguished factor in the social circles of the city is indicated in the fact that he was several times reelected president of the Philadelphia Club. His interest in scientific research was indicated in the fact that he was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity, for three years was grand master of the state, and was one of the most widely known Masons of the world, being regarded as an authority on matters of Masonic jurisprudence. The cast of his mind was extremely judicial. He was analytical and logical and by clear reasoning arrived at deductions in which thinking men could find no fallacy. The brilliancy of his intellect made him a leader of public thought and opinion and though politically with the minority party, led to careful consideration that in the course of years brought substantial results. His life history closed on the 22d day of March, 1895, but he left the indelible impress of his individuality upon the history of a century, that in practical reform, breadth of thought and substantial progress overtops every other century of the Christian era.

JOHN C. BULLITT.

John C. Bullitt, possessed of "a nature broadly charitable and humane," and endowed by nature with that superior mental power that enabled him to win high honor and fame at the bar, came of distinguished southern ancestry, but it was his individual worth and character that impressed his name indelibly upon the history of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, his native and his adopted states. It is doubtful if one could be found who held to higher ideals in the practice of law or who in private life manifested in larger degree those traits of character which cause him still to live in the memory of his friends enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence and charming manner as well as marked intellectuality.

Mr. Bullitt was born February 10, 1824, at Oxmoor, the ancestral home of the family, "a farm of about eight hundred acres of superb land on the waters of Bear Grass creek, seven miles from the courthouse of Louisville." It had been purchased about 1784 by his grandfather, Alexander Scott Bullitt, who resided there until his death in 1816. The family first lived in a house near the spring, but about 1787 the present house was erected by William C. Bullitt, father of John C. Bullitt. A double row of locust trees bordered an avenue for about a quarter of a mile and then opened into a lane of twenty-five or thirty acres. In this lane and well removed from the house on either side were the negro cabins and the outbuildings that sheltered grain, stock and farm implements. There were about forty or fifty negroes upon the place, the men doing the farm work and the women the spinning and weaving as well as household

JOHN C. BULLITT

labors. The wife of Alexander Scott Bullitt, whom he married in 1785, was a daughter of Colonel William Christian, and her mother was a sister of Patrick Henry. Ancestry, however, was never the subject of conversation in the Bullitt family, the parents teaching their children by example and precept that their happiness and success in life must depend upon their own actions and character and that they "must not shine in borrowed light." John C. Bullitt and the other children of his father's family had reached a considerable age ere they knew that they were related to, as they expressed it, "the great Patrick Henry we read about in school." His great-grandfather, Colonel William Christian, was killed by the Indians in April, 1786, and was buried at Oxmoor. On the maternal side John C. Bullitt was a lineal descendant of Lawrence Washington, the grandfather of George Washington. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Joshua Fry, who was in command of the Virginia forces with George Washington as his lieutenant colonel in Braddock's campaign of 1754. John C. Bullitt in his mature years related stories of early life and conditions that existed in his home locality in his boyhood. Although the people were refined and cultured their habits of life were simple, but true southern hospitality was found in their home. There were few carriages and most of the visiting as well as travel was done on horseback. Dancing was often the feature of the evening entertainment and the music was furnished by a negro fiddler.

When about six years old John C. Bullitt, together with other members of his father's family, became a pupil in a school taught by Robert Nelson Smith, not far from Oxmoor. Even at an early day he displayed traits of character which throughout his life made him the loved companion of those who came within the circle of his acquaintance. It was said he "was a merry, happy boy, generous and always ready to do a kindness or to resent a wrong." His education was continued in Center College at Danville, Kentucky, but at his first vacation he returned to Oxmoor and devoted the three succeeding years to farm work. He ever regarded that period as the foundation of his strong constitution and the source of his capacity to undergo severe and continuous labor which came to him in the course of his professional duties in later years. In 1840 he again entered Center College and on the completion of a three years' course was graduated with high honors. It was during his school days there that he formed the acquaintance of Logan McKnight, which was the beginning of a friendship that was only severed by death and which constituted, as it were, his introduction to practice at the Philadelphia bar when Mr. McNight, then president of the Bank of Kentucky, gave into Mr. Bullitt's keeping the bank's affairs in Pennsylvania. Mr. Bullitt began his law studies in Lexington, where he attended college in 1843-4, after which he pursued his reading under the direction of his father, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer. He was admitted to the bar at Louisville in 1845 and in September of that year located for practice in Clarksville, Tennessee. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and like most young men Mr. Bullitt had a period of waiting ere success in his profession came to him. He spent his time largely in attending sessions of the court and noting minutely the processes and methods of the lawyers then in active practice. On one occasion he was sitting upon a window sill of the courtroom watching the proceedings. A man by the name of Moon was on trial for the murder of a Mr. Johnson, who

had a shoe store in Bardstown, Kentucky, and was a Methodist Episcopal preacher or exhorter, popular with the people. The murder had been committed because of Johnson's continued refusal to pay his note of one hundred dollars held by Moon. Popular favor supported Johnson. Moon had no counsel and the judge, looking around the courtroom and seeing Mr. Bullitt, appointed him to defend the case. Wholly unprepared, he asked for a few minutes' private conference with the defendant and then, appearing before the court, presented an affidavit drawn in accordance with a statute of Tennessee which he remembered that if a man could not have a fair trial at the first term of court on account of the excitement and prejudice against him, he was entitled to a continuance. After much opposition by the prosecuting attorney the judge granted the continuance and later a second continuance because it was impossible to obtain the presence of a witness who was ready to take oath that Moon had once been insane. Because of the popularity of the murdered man Mr. Bullitt felt that he was not only standing alone in this position but that he was awakening the antagonism of the general public and this might cause him trouble professionally. But in the course he pursued he displayed the independence, courage and persistence and a loyalty to duty which were ever among his strong characteristics.

In 1846 he left Clarksville and joined his brother Joshua in the practice of law in Louisville. In June, 1848, he made a trip north, in the course of which he met James Buchanan, then secretary of state at Washington, who urged him to go to Philadelphia, saying that he would surely win success there. Whether or not this was the motive force that drew him to the east is not definitely known but in March of the following year John C. Bullitt became a member of the Philadelphia bar. In the meantime the Bank of Kentucky, of which his old friend, Mr. McKnight, was president, had appointed the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia as one of its transfer agents of stock and in 1839 it was discovered that an officer of the Schuylkill Bank had caused a fraudulent issue of its stock to the amount of one million, three hundred and eighteen thousand, five hundred dollars. In 1846 the Bank of Kentucky recovered a judgment against the Schuylkill Bank of one million, one hundred and eighty-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and to Mr. Bullitt was entrusted the task of making collections on this claim in which the officers of the Bank of Kentucky bear evidence of his "skill, diligence and fidelity of rare excellence in the conduct of this business." A half century later when the Bank of Kentucky expressed to Mr. Bullitt through its officers appreciation of the splendid service which he rendered, and asked that his portrait might be painted to be hung in the bank, he replied in a letter to the bank officials: "No one could realize the importance of these circumstances (his appointment) to me unless he was fully aware of the sense of isolation which comes over a young man landing in a large city among strangers and without influence of any sort to aid him for the purpose of making his way in the profession of law and especially in view of the formidable array and high character of the Philadelphia bar at that time. * * * I determined to make every effort in my power to prove myself worthy of this great trust and equal to what was required and expected of me." A considerable part of the property recovered from the Schuylkill Bank consisted of coal lands in Schuylkill county, where large tracts are still known by the name of the bank, and the repre-

sentation of the important interests thus entrusted to his charge gave Mr. Bullitt a prominent position at the bar and in the community. His position as legal represenative of the Bank of Kentucky in Pennsylvania brought him immediate recognition and he soon came to represent important mereantile and corporate interests in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His name appears in connection with some of the most prominent litigated interests in the history of the state.

In speaking ot this afterward a Philadelphia lawyer of distinguished rank said: "That Mr. Bullitt should have acquired in less than ten years and when a little over thirty years of age, a practice which secured his appointment to represent such a body of creditors, composed of the leading firms of the city, seems the more remarkable when it is remembered that the bar of Philadelphia was never stronger than at that day, and the case is interesting as illustrating his bent in dealing with such a state of things. His mind was essentially affirmative and constructive and when called upon to advise as to the disposition of the assets of an insolvent estate he began by considering how the assets could be made to yield at least their approximate if not their real value."

His practice continued to grow in volume and importance and for many years he occupied a conspicuous position in the foremost rank of the legal fraternity of Philadelphia. In 1873 he became a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention and proposed the amendment by which compensation is to be made for the injury or destruction as well as the taking of private property for public use. When Jay Cooke & Company were obliged to suspend payment in September of that year he was asked to represent them and by securing the appointment of a trustee and committee of creditors to hold and administer the assets of the firm he prevented the sacrifice of a forced liquidation and the creditors who retained their claims until the final winding up realized a considerable premium over par and interest. The estate held a large amount of Northern Pacific bonds and those of other railroad companies, and in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific, after foreclosure, Mr. Bullitt took the responsibility of organizing the new company under the old charter which was without precedent, but at length the new company received recognition from congress. Mr. Bullitt always said that a professional service which gave him great satisfaction was that in which, in the spring of 1878, he represented General Fitz John Porter before a court of inquiry relative to new evidence that General Porter might be able to offer and to report to the president whether the finding of the court marshal, which had been held in 1862, should be modified or reversed. After careful examination of the evidence Mr. Bullitt became convinced that the original finding was erroneous, in which opinion Joseph H. Choate concurred after the evidence had been submitted to him.

In this connection it was said: "Mr. Bullitt was a fluent and forcible speaker, with an admirable power of clear and convincing statement, and when he undertook the conduct of a jury trial or made an argument before the court he was untiring in preparation and powerful in the presentation of his views. These qualities were displayed in a very striking manner in the preparation and conduct of the Fitz John Porter case. No fact, however slight or insignificant, was overlooked, and he was fortunately able, through the assistance of his old friend, Colonel Charles H. Marshall, who had served as General Lee's chief of staff,

and was then one of the leaders of the Baltimore bar, to obtain the most precise and lucid description of the engagements in which General Porter had participated and to prove conclusively that he had been condemned for not taking part, on the 29th of August, 1862, in a fierce battle which he had himself fought on the following day."

Other professional duties of equal importance claimed the attention of Mr. Bullitt, who at the same time kept in touch with the great problems which are to the statesman and man of affairs of great import. He was appointed by Governor Hartranft, in December, 1876, a member of the commission to devise a plan for the improvement of cities in Pennsylvania and a legislative report of this commission was completed in 1877. When the national democratic convention in 1896 adopted the free silver plank in its platform Mr. Bullitt openly avowed his opposition thereto. He had been opposed to the making of irredeemable paper a legal tender, both upon business and constitutional grounds, and the proposition to make an issue of silver money, at double its real value, seemed to him quite as objectionable. He invited prominent men to attend a meeting for consultation, and thus took the first formal action to effect an organized opposition to the democratic platform adopted at Chicago. He espoused the cause of the democratic candidates placed in nomination at the Indiana convention, devoting the summer and fall of 1896 to campaign work.

When in his later years Mr. Bullitt's health demanded outdoor life for him he gave up much of his practice yet daily visited his office and attended meetings of the various boards of directors of which he was a member and gave active service to estates of which he was a trustee or counsel. In 1886 he had been one of the organizers of the Fourth Street National Bank and was always active in promoting its welfare and growth. Another interest which largely claimed his time was the Country Club of which he was also a promoter. His friends bore testimony of the "genuine, unaffected benignity and friendliness of his nature" and "his sterling integrity and unswerving honesty." On the occasion of the presentation of his portrait to the Law Association of Philadelphia Hon. George M. Dallas said: "He was a lawyer of much learning and of eminent ability. As a counselor in intricate and complicated affairs he stood, as you have seen from the paper which has just been read, at the very front of his profession. As an advocate he was clear, earnest, forceful and efficient. He was faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries, candid to the court. He was true to himself. He was a good citizen and an unselfish patriot. In fine, he was a man the impress of whose life death should not be permitted to obliterate." Others bore testimony of his absolute fidelity to his honest convictions which he expressed on all proper occasions. Thus at the time of the Civil war when he held opinions differing with those of many of his friends and colleagues at the bar, he did not hesitate to openly avow his position and yet he was always considerate of the feelings of others and mindful of their right to form their own opinions, as he had done. Speaking of his personal qualities, one characterized him as "a kindly, warm hearted gentleman who, however absorbed in business he might be—and even at that time Mr. Bullitt was a busy man—always found it possible to bestow a kindly word and still more kindly look upon the boy who came to him from another lawyer's office with instructions and notes." Hon. Wayne MacVeagh on

the same occasion said: "Nothing in the whole course of my life has ever touched me more profoundly than the spirit in which the Philadelphia bar met me when I came to enroll myself in its membership. Every member seemed to take especial pleasure in making me feel very welcome but among them all none did it more thoroughly or in a more kindly or more generous spirit than Mr. Bullitt." He spoke of him as meeting in fullest measure the requirements of a good lawyer, good citizen and good man, adding: "He was really, in its best sense, a profound lawyer. He seemed to know the principles of the law thoroughly from the first day I ever discussed them with him, and he was certainly incapable of ever taking any advantage either of any adversary at the bar or any adversary as a client, much less of the court itself. So that in every way he met the most exalted demands of what I have thought all my life, and will continue to think to the end, to be the second noblest of all human callings. And he was a good citizen. He did not disdain, as so many of us do, to turn his hand to work for the civic advantage, which he found he could do as well as any other, and it will always remain to his credit that he framed and helped to secure the enactment of the law which today is an admirable model for the government of a self-respecting assemblage of citizens. You cannot frame any good laws for bad men in a free country, but you can frame wise and far-reaching statutes which will bear golden fruit if the men who are to be governed by them are worthy of such statutes, and the Bullitt Bill now seems to me a perfectly wise, admirable measure for the government of the city of Philadelphia. And then he was a good man. Those of us who knew him well know that in all the relations of life he was really beyond reproach and filled those three requirements of a good lawyer, a good citizen and a good man."

Richard C. Dale bore testimony to the fact that he was preeminently a great lawyer, saying: "I have known men who had at ready command a larger store of mere learning from the books; I have known others who could wield the weapons of legal warfare with greater facility and whose discomfiture of an adversary by some quick thrust in the combat might call forth more applause from the onlookers, but I have met no man who was more certain to secure the judgment, because he made clear to the court the facts as they really were and applied to the facts, when ascertained, the appropriate principle of law. That which most impressed me in the more than twenty years of intimate professional life with Mr. Bullitt was his determination to know the truth. His first inquiry was, What are the facts? and no superficial statement of generalities satisfied. He required the whole history with particularity and in detail, and he was as ready to accept that which seemed to make against his position as that which made for it. What he wanted was the truth and when that had been made certain he was satisfied to accept the result which the law attached to the facts and in that was one great element of his success. But Mr. Bullitt's power was not limited to the investigation of facts. In his youth he must have been a hard student of the standards. He had mastered the principles of the law, the rules relating to real property, evidence, the doctrines of equity as settled by the great chancellors. He had learned and grasped the provisions of both federal and state constitutions and that which he had acquired was not pigeon-holed in his memory as a confused mass, but stood forth before him in orderly arrangement to be applied as

occasion required. When I add that, to the power of discovering truth and this full knowledge of the law, Mr. Bullitt had that clearness of mental vision which enabled him to apply with directness to the facts, when ascertained, the appropriate principle, it is not surprising that his career, both as counselor and advocate, was exceptional. To his love of the truth and his reverence for the reign of law, far more than to any mere sagacity, was due his disposition to settle doubtful cases. He had no desire to maintain any proposition of fact which could not be sustained by convincing proofs, and he rarely asserted a proposition of law which any lawyer could doubt. These habits were not only of great benefit to clients but gave him extraordinary influence with the court. I know that two of the greatest judges of the generation just passed said of him they rarely could decide a case against him for when his argument was finished he would only have asked for that which was plainly right. To him there was no pleasure in making the worse appear the better reason. To gain a victory through any conscious distorting of the evidence, or by leading the court to a misapprehension of the law, would have been revolting to his nature. For this fidelity to truth and the law he had his professional reward. The record of the great litigations in which he participated was one of extraordinary success. Success deserved, because, being in the right, he was able to make the right plain to the tribunal sitting to determine it."

At length, after many years of prominent connection with the Philadelphia bar, physical infirmity made its inroads upon his health. In speaking of his last years a friend said: "Though obliged to restrict his hours of work, his mental power was not impaired or weakened and those who met him in conference or enjoyed his friendship still found him a wise and sagacious adviser and a delightful and instructive companion. It was especially noteworthy that he never lost the buoyant cheerfulness which always made him tolerant of present conditions and confident of the future, in public affairs as well as in the issues of private life. And thus, at the end of so many years of honorable distinction in the practice of his profession, in the course of which it had been his privilege, upon many occasions, to render inestimable service to those whom he represented, and more than once to accomplish results of lasting value to the public and in the happy possession of

'That which should accompany old age—
Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,'

he went to his rest."

LOUIS J. LAUTENBACH, M. D.

Dr. Louis J. Lautenbach, of 33 South Sixteenth street, was born in the old Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, September 5, 1860. His father, Augustus J. Lautenbach, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1812. His paternal grandfather, his great-grandfather, and his father were all physicians. After attending the public schools and gymnasium Augustus J. Lautenbach studied the trade of upholsterer, corresponding in those days to the interior decorator of

the present. To perfect himself he traveled all over Europe and then went to London, where his services were retained by the sovereign of England. Arriving in America in 1833, he followed his trade for a time in the employ of others and later went into business on his own account. Subsequently he connected himself with the German Democrat, of which he was editor for a number of years. While connected with this paper he was very active in politics, being considered one of the best German orators in the state during the Buchanan campaign. He died at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife died in 1907 at the age of eighty-five. She was Catherine Von Derau, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of a French lawyer from Alsace-Lorraine, her mother being Catherine Von Weber of the same district.

Dr. Lautenbach was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in various private German summer schools, besides taking night courses in the drawing schools of the Franklin Institute and other schools, and in February, 1878, was graduated from the Central high school. Then, that he might profit by such an experience, he spent some months as a commercial traveler before entering upon the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. On his graduation in 1881 in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the Henry C. Lea prize for his essay on "Broom and its Alkaloid." He was also graduated from the philosophical department of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1881, receiving the alumni prize for his essay on "Strychnia and its Antidotes." He is a recipient of the degrees of A. M., M. D. and Ph. D.

When a school boy Dr. Lautenbach conducted quite a large amateur printing establishment and published several juvenile papers, of one of which, "Our Boys and Girls," he was the editor. He was also active in the American Amateur Press Association, of which he was the president in 1877. Earlier than this he established quite a business in the manufacture of old-fashioned kites, of which in those times there were many to be seen on a summer day. Thus from early youth he manifested strong business qualifications and this, as well as his technical knowledge and skill, has constituted an important factor in his professional success. On entering upon the practice of medicine he served for three years in the out-patient department of the Philadelphia Dispensary and also was assistant surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary for thirteen years. Later when this was merged into the Pennsylvania Eye and Ear Infirmary, he remained with it for years as assistant surgeon and during this period he was for three years chief of the eye clinic of the German Hospital and also throat and nose physician to the Odd Fellows Home for Old Men and for the Home for Children. It was after this that he organized the Philadelphia Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Institute, of which he has since been surgeon in charge. In the practice of medicine he has, for the past twenty-seven years, given his attention exclusively to special work on the eye, ear, nose and throat and in this line has invented quite a number of instruments, the most important of which perhaps are his series of massage instruments for the treatment of the ear in cases of deafness and head noises by phono, pneumo and mixed ear massage. On these and similar subjects he has written quite a series of papers describing the instruments and their method of

use, together with the results that he has obtained by these means. His contributions to medical literature and to the pathology and treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat affections have been very numerous. Beside this he has written a number of scientific articles on other questions of deep interest to the medical fraternity.

Dr. Lautenbach is inclined to the Protestant Episcopal church, although he is liberal in his religious views. Those lines of thought and research which have awakened the attention of the best thinking men of the age, the great political, economic and sociological questions, have found in Dr. Lautenbach a close observer and student. Nor has he been merely an onlooker but has labored to secure the adoption of principles which he believes to be of large value in solving important public questions. He was for nine years one of the managers of the Municipal League, up to the time of its disorganization. He is now one of the board of managers of the Spring Garden Institute, of the Citizens Municipal Association, the Philadelphia Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Institute and the Alumni Association of the Central high school of Philadelphia. About eight years ago he founded the City Government prize for the Central high school with the idea of stimulating the youths of the city to study the organization of city government and to develop their political views. Dr. Lautenbach is himself independent of political ties, believing that each man must study all public situations, deciding the issues according to his conscience, never forgetting, however, that those in power have to face most difficult situations and that they are very often misunderstood.

That Dr. Lautenbach is connected with various organizations for scientific and philosophic research, for art development and for the improvement of conditions as found in various classes of society is indicated by mention of his extended membership in organizations of various characters. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Alexis Club. He also belongs to the Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the Public Education Association, the Playground Association, the City History Association, the League of American Wheelmen, the University Extension Society, the Overbrook Club, the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the Tennis Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Neurological Society, the Northern Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Pan-American Association, the International Medical Association, the Medical Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Choral Society, the Mendelsohn Club and the Fortnight Club, and is a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Lautenbach, a brother of Dr. Louis J. Lautenbach, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 at the age of nineteen years. He became assistant professor of physiology at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, under Professor Moritz Schiff. When twenty-one years of age he was elected demonstrator of physiology at the University of Pennsylvania and at the age of twenty-three held the chair of professor of physiology at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, also giv-

ing courses of lectures on his favorite subject in several German, French and Italian cities at this time. He continued to occupy the chair in the Geneva University until his death in 1881, which occurred when he was but twenty-four years of age. He was a prolific writer on physiology, his articles appearing in German, French, Italian and American medical and scientific journals, several being reprinted by the Smithsonian Institution and others by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

JAMES F. PRENDERGAST, M. D.

Dr. James F. Prendergast, physician and surgeon, was born in Binghamton, New York, September 13, 1859. His father, James Prendergast, was a man of splendid character and distinguished as one of the early and prominent settlers of Binghamton, where he successfully conducted merchandising for many years. With other members of the family he helped to hew the timbers from which was erected, in 1837, the first Catholic church of Binghamton. He wedded Mary F. Gorman, a native of Ireland, who in her girlhood days came to America with her father and settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where they cleared the land and built log houses to live in. The father of Dr. Prendergast was born in Newburgh, New York, but lived in Binghamton from early manhood and held many public offices of the city. He enjoyed the personal friendship of a large number of men of national prominence in his day.

In the parochial schools of his native city, Dr. Prendergast acquired his early education, which was supplemented by two years' study in the high school at that place and two years in Holy Cross College of Worcester, Massachusetts, before entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884 on the completion of the regular course in medicine. In college he was popular both because of his high scholarship, his activities as an athlete and his promotion of college enterprises. While a student of Holy Cross College he won more medals in athletics than any of his classmates. For a term after his graduation he served as interne in St. Mary's Hospital and for three years was assistant in the medical dispensary at University Hospital. He came prominently into public notice through his deep research work and studies in the line of materia medica and was honored with appointment to the position of assistant physician in Wills Eye Hospital, which position he filled for four years. He now has an extensive practice covering a wide territory, being called in professional service to all sections of the city. He was formerly a professor in the Catholic high school, lecturing on hygiene and physiology. He is now physician at St. John's Orphan Asylum and has been and is medical examiner for many other large institutions. He was made examining physician to the Knights of Columbus and performs all this service in addition to the duties of an extensive private practice. He is deeply interested in medical literature and has written many valuable treatises on professional topics, including Benefits of Exercise in General, Different Forms of Exercise, Effect of Exercise on Different Organs of the Body, and many other valuable articles on this and relative

subjects. Some years ago he delivered a series of lectures to teachers in the parochial schools of Philadelphia on Physical Education, which won him high and most deserved comment.

Dr. Prendergast is a member of the University Club and is a past district deputy supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus and in strictly professional lines is connected with the Philadelphia Medical Club and the Philadelphia Pediatric Society.

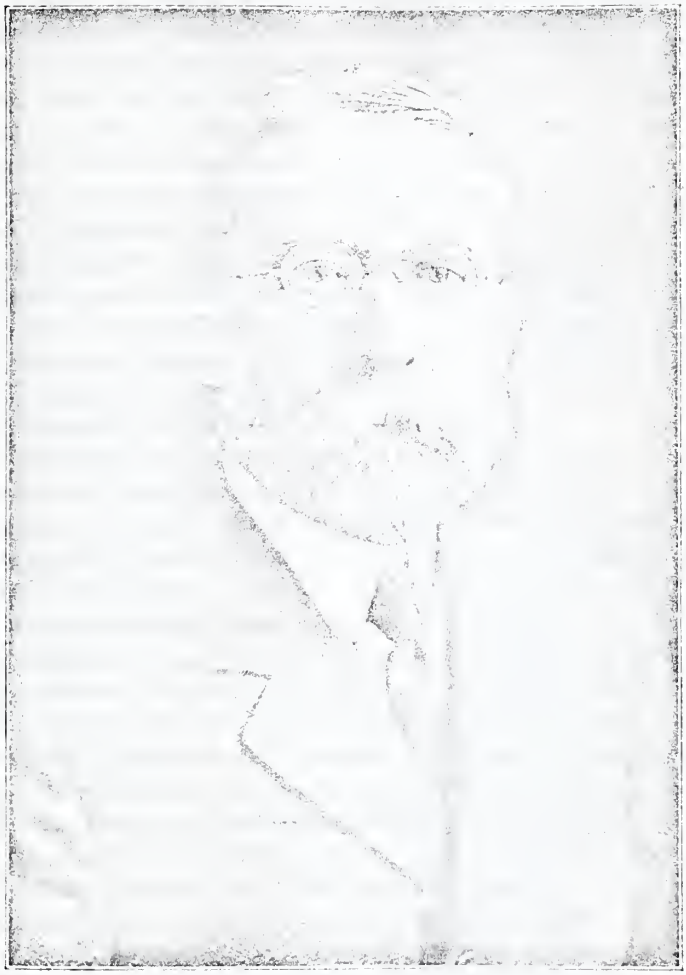
On the 2d of October, 1888, Dr. Prendergast was married to Miss Marie Love, a daughter of Thomas C. Love, of Philadelphia, and they are now parents of three sons and a daughter. Liberal education and individual research have brought Dr. Prendergast to the prominent position which he occupies in professional circles and throughout the entire period in which he has practiced medicine he has adhered closely to the strictest professional ethics.

Dr. Prendergast was instrumental in starting a night school for Italian children and for years has advocated night schools and reading rooms and clubs for boys. He is a strong believer in the education of the hand as well as the brain as it makes a better and more valuable man of the boy. The Doctor is at present experimenting with CO^2 snow and has had some wonderful results in curing skin cancers. He is a thorough advocate of a sound mind in a sound body and preaches it on all occasions possible to growing children, believing that in many cases that bad morals and "backwardness" in children are due to some physical defect.

CHARLES KARSNER MILLS, M. D.

Dr. Charles Karsner Mills, a medical practitioner of Philadelphia since 1869 and for many years a specialist in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, in which connection he has gained distinguished honors, was born at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Philadelphia suburb, on the 4th of December, 1845, his parents being James and Lavinia Anne (Fitzgerald) Mills. He completed his more specifically literary education by a course in the Central high school and then in preparation for a professional career entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, winning his professional degree upon the completion of his course in 1869, while in 1871 the University of Pennsylvania also conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

He immediately began practice and has concentrated his energies exclusively upon his chosen life work. As the years advanced his attention was more and more largely given to nervous diseases. His studies and researches were along that line, and he at length left the field of general practice to become a specialist in neurology and psychiatry in 1874. The same year he was made chief of clinic for nervous diseases in the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1877 received his first appointment as a teacher in the medical department of the university, becoming lecturer on electro-therapeutics. Gradually he won recognition as an able and now a distinguished neurologist, and his pronounced ability and learning in that direction has led to his selection for a num-



DR. CHARLES K. MILLS

ber of important hospital appointments. He has become equally well known as an educator, identified at different times with various institutions. He has also appeared as expert in numerous medico-legal cases, his writings, which are valuable contributions to medical literature, having appeared in the leading professional journals and magazines of the country. A more detailed account of his life work shows that he was professor of the diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Philadelphia Polyclinic (of which he was one of the founders, from 1883 until 1898; clinical professor of nervous diseases in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania from 1891 until 1902; while in the University of Pennsylvania he was professor of mental diseases and medical jurisprudence from 1893 until 1901; was clinical professor of nervous diseases from 1901 until 1903; and since the latter year has been professor of neurology. Aside from the close attention he has given to the clinical aspects of his specialty he has pursued many investigations into the anatomy, morphology and pathology of the brain and nervous system. He has held many appointments in the hospitals of Philadelphia, including St. Mary's, the Episcopal and the Philadelphia General Hospital. He is one of the neurologists of the Philadelphia General Hospital and was the founder of the nervous wards of that institution in 1877. He is one of the consultants to the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases of Philadelphia, to St. Joseph's Hospital and to the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, and to other hospitals in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

Dr. Mills is a most valued member of a number of scientific societies. He became one of the founders of the Philadelphia Neurological Society and was afterward honored with its presidency. The distinguished position which he occupies as a specialist is indicated by the fact that he was called to the presidency of the American Neurological Association, also the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia, the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-psychological Association, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the City History Society of Philadelphia, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He has been elected a corresponding member of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte, foreign corresponding member of the Société de Neurologie de Paris, and an honorary member of the New York Neurological Society and of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine. His writings have awakened wide-spread interest among the profession and are largely accepted as authority on the questions of which he has treated. He has prepared various papers and monographs, chiefly upon neurological subjects, and is the author of a history of the Philadelphia Hospital, a history of Neurology in Philadelphia, historical sketches of Falls of Schuylkill and vicinity, a history of medical jurisprudence in Philadelphia and other special historical articles. He is likewise the author of a text-book on the nursing and care of the nervous and insane and has prepared a treatise on the diseases of the brain and cranial nerves. His practice is of an extensive and most important character and there is no higher indication of his ability than the position of prominence accorded him by members of the profession. Anything relative to his chosen life work is of keenest in-

terest to him and he has led the way in research that has brought to light many valuable points of scientific knowledge. His pronounced ability has long since placed him in a position of leadership among the neurologists of the country.

Dr. Mills was married on the 6th of November, 1873, to Miss Clara Elizabeth Peale, of Philadelphia. Those who meet him socially find him a most genial and companionable gentleman, whose splendid work and successful attainment in his profession have not precluded his active interest in questions that are of wide general import. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers and the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into most important professional relations. His contributions to the world's work have been of real and permanent value.

JOHN WAGNER.

John Wagner, one of Philadelphia's prominent merchants, engaged in the West India trade, was born April 13, 1824. He was a representative of one of the old families of this city. His ancestors lived in Germany, prominent among whom was Tobias Wagner, chancellor of the University at Tubingen, born February 21, 1598. The first member of the family to come to America in 1742 was Tobias Wagner, born in Horkheim, Germany, August 7, 1734. Tobias Wagner's son John, after whom the John Wagner of this article was named, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1748. He in early life established himself in business in Philadelphia as an importer of woolens, known in those days as a woolen draper. He died at his country place near Germantown, still the homestead of the family.

John Wagner's father, Samuel, born in Philadelphia, March 6, 1792, was indentured to Stephen Girard, February 6, 1808, for whom he acted as supercargo from 1815 to 1818. In 1821 he became a member of the firm of Milnor, Wagner & Company, his partners being his brother, Tobias, and William Milnor. The firm name was changed in 1824 to T. & S. Wagner and remained so until its dissolution in 1831. Samuel and Tobias Wagner were trustees under the will of Stephen Girard to settle the affairs of his bank. Another brother, William Wagner, was the founder of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. Samuel Wagner in early manhood married Miss Emilie Obrie, daughter of James S. Duval. He died in 1879 at the ripe age of eighty-seven years.

Reared in his native city, John Wagner was educated at the Germantown Academy and received his business training in the office of S. & W. Welsh. In 1847 he embarked in business for himself as a West India merchant, subsequently taking up the importation of wines, etc., from France, Madeira and Spain. On the 1st of January, 1892, in connection with his sons, John, Jr., and W. Worrell he formed the present firm of John Wagner & Sons, to which his son, Joseph Wood, was also admitted October 1, 1900.

On April 19, 1860, Mr. Wagner married Miss Sarah A. Wood, had five sons and one daughter, Samuel Tobias, John, Harry, deceased, W. Worrell, Joseph Wood and Sarah Wood.

In the long period of his residence in Philadelphia, covering seventy-eight years, Mr. Wagner ever manifested deep interest in matters of public moment and performed such tasks of public service for which his age and condition qualified him. When a young man he was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, October 3, 1854, and was placed on the non-active roll December 4, 1862. He became an apprentice of the "State in Schuylkill" in 1859, and was elected a citizen of the "State" March 29, 1860. He took a very active and prominent part in its affairs, and was elected treasurer, October 3, 1871, and served in that capacity until elected governor of the "State in Schuylkill" March 23, 1881. He was the fourteenth governor of the "State," and was annually reelected to that office until he declined to serve further, April 30, 1896. He was very active in the establishment of the Zoological Gardens of Philadelphia and for many years was director and chairman of the committee for purchasing and caring for the animals.

In various other ways he was interested in projects for the advancement of the public welfare. He was a member of a number of clubs, prominent among which was the Philadelphia. He died December 22, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years, and in his demise Philadelphia lost one whose record has added to the credit and luster of an untarnished family name that for a century and a half had been connected with the business development and the citizenship of the city.

FREDERICK GUTEKUNST.

One of the most attractive places in all Philadelphia is the photograph studio of Frederick Gutekunst. Quiet and courteous and perhaps a trifle reserved in manner, there are, nevertheless, elements of the romantic in his life history, especially in that period which antedated his connection with photography but in which his nature was groping toward that field of art in which he has won such eminent and well merited success and fame.

Now in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Gutekunst was born in Germantown in September, 1831. His father was a native of Germany, but when a young man became a resident of Germantown, where he followed cabinet-making, having learned his trade before coming to this country. The boy had the usual advantages which fall to the lot of lads who are reared in comparatively humble circumstances. His father did not wish him to become a cabinet-maker and, favoring the law as a life work for his son, placed him as a student in the law office of Joseph S. Cohen, prothonotary of the supreme court. He served two indentures of three years each in that office, but law was to him a dry and uninteresting study, and he says that he knew but little more of it when he left the office than when he entered it. He perfected himself in penmanship, however, and was very proud of his writing. One of his favorite pastimes when he had to remain in the office was to lay a small gold dollar upon a piece of paper and draw a circle close around it. Then, in this circle he would write the Lord's prayer complete. He still has in his possession one of these proofs of his boyhood skill in penmanship framed in a tiny wooden frame under a

bit of glass, with each letter distinct and perfect when revealed by a magnifying glass. As a dutiful son Mr. Gutekunst remained in the law office during the terms of his indenture, but his heart was never in his work and all the time his nature and talents were developing along other lines. He was given six cents for his dinner, of which he would spend but one cent for the meal, while the other five would go for material with which to carry on experiments in physics.

When eighteen years of age Mr. Gutekunst left the law office and was apprenticed by his father to a druggist at Second and Callowhill streets, at that time a fine shopping district. There he remained for seven years and during that period began taking pictures. These were ambrotypes taken upon glass, for he could not afford to take daguerreotypes for they were taken upon polished silver plates. Mr. Gutekunst says that these daguerreotypes have never been equalled by any upon either glass or paper made since, even with the modern processes of photography. He has in his possession some of rare quality which were made at a very early day. They are as sharp and clear as when made and will endure until the silver plate crumbles into dust.

Mr. Gutekunst was encouraged in his ambition to become a photographer by his brother, who recognized his ability, declaring that no one else could make pictures so well, but he had not money with which to establish himself in business. At length he had his father make him a camera box and found the opportunity of buying a photographic lens for five dollars. It was all the money he had in the world but he made his investment. His brother then rented for him a room at No. 706 Arch street and fifty-two years later he is only four doors away from his original location. Entering upon a work thoroughly congenial, he bent every effort and energy toward progress and gave to his patrons such satisfactory work that his business rapidly and steadily increased. He is today the dean of American photographers and his camera has put into permanent form the likeness of more eminent men and women than that of any other photographer of the world. He has in his gallery a priceless collection of portraits, manuscripts, medals, decorations and awards. Before his camera have sat Cardinals Gibbons, Satolli and Martinelli; Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Longstreet, Beauregard, Hancock, Rosecrans and a full score more of the commanders on both sides in the Civil war; Admirals Read, Schley, Melville, Casey, McNair and Watson among the naval commanders; Archbishops Bailey and Ryan; Bishops Phillips Brooks, Chatard, Foss, Davis, Fowler, Coleman, Kendrick, Hortsmann, McCabe, Potter, Simpson, Talbot, Whitaker, Walden, Bowman, and a dozen more wearers of the purple of the church; Henry W. Longfellow, E. C. Stedman, Walt Whitman, Bayard Taylor, Sir Edwin Arnold and Thomas Dunn are among the poets in the Gutekunst gallery. Baron Takaki and Wu Ting-fang are a pair of the distinguished orientals; Edwin Booth and Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman and the elder Salvini are glowing stars in the histrionic constellation; Theodore Thomas and Damrosch, masters of music; Prince Louis of Savoy, Prince Ranjitsinhji and the Prince of Turin are among the representatives of royalty; Jay Cooke, Anthony J. Drexel, A. J. Cassatt and J. Pierpont Morgan, leaders in finance; Edwin A. Abbey and Benjamin Constant are among the artists of brush and palette who attested the art of Gutekunst. Lords Kelvin and Herschell and Professors Tyndall and Leidy are

a quartet of scientists to whom the world has done the greatest honor; the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke and Duchess de Arcos; Sirs Charles Reed, Arthur Rowe and Andrew Clarke have had their aristocratic heads in the hands of the Philadelphia photographer; Presidents Grant, McKinley and Cleveland are among the nation's rulers who look down from their places upon the walls of this gallery.

For another full column this list of names might be continued; it is certain that such a list cannot be found in another photograph gallery in the world. Nearly all, if not quite all, of Pennsylvania's governors in the last half century have been photographed by Gutekunst. Carl Schurz and Henry George are among the great economists who have gone to Arch street that their images might live.

Scarce less interesting than the wonderful collection of original photographs is that of the manuscript letters. Grace Greenwood wrote Mr. Gutekunst thanking him for keeping alive the features of Charlotte Cushman; General Sherman wrote that with the Gutekunst photograph of General Grant before him it was next best to again seeing him in the flesh. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that he considered the portrait of Professor Tyndall as lifelike as his own. Mrs. Grover Cleveland sent her thanks for the fidelity of the likeness of her distinguished husband and said that he wanted her to convey his thanks also for the accurate portrait of his wife. Professor William Ramsey of the University of London wrote that the photograph of Lord Kelvin surpassed in fidelity the portrait that was painted by Orchardson.

It has not been portraits alone that have brought honor and distinction to Mr. Gutekunst. His famous panoramic picture of the Centennial Exposition caused the mikado of Japan to send him a pair of gold lined bronze vases, won for him a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and a decoration from Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria. Dozens of frames hanging upon the walls contain the awards of world's fairs and expositions and two tiny pictures of little girls taken many years ago have brought him prizes of two hundred dollars each. He is, indeed, a lover of his art and allows no one else to pose his subjects or focus the camera. Genial and courteous, of innate culture and refinement, he stands today not only as one of the world's eminent representatives of photography, but also as one of Philadelphia's foremost gentlemen.

JAMES RUNDLE SMITH.

James Rundle Smith, who, during the years of an active business life, figured prominently in financial circles in Philadelphia, was born at No. 1029 Walnut street, this city, on the 14th of June, 1857. His parents were Dr. Henry H. and Mary Edmonds (Homer) Smith, who, appreciative of the value of education, provided their son with good opportunities in that direction. He was a student in the Protestant Episcopal Academy from 1865 until 1873, and in the latter year matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, becoming a student in the college class of 1877. Owing to the death of his brother, however,

he left college at the close of the freshman year to take his place with Elliot & Company, brokers. It was in September that he entered upon the duties of a clerkship with that firm and in July, 1878, he became a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He acted as floor broker for many firms up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1908, and he became very widely known in financial circles, his business ability gaining him prominence among the representative brokers in this city. In 1892 he was a director of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and for five years was a member of the governing committee of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Mr. Smith was three times married. In 1879 he wedded Ellen Hollingshead, a daughter of Joseph M. and Caroline (Atwood) Hollingshead. Mrs. Smith passed away in 1880, leaving a daughter, Ellen Hollingshead Smith, who in 1904 became the wife of Cushman Newhall. In 1894 Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Gibbs Harris, nee Stokes, the widow of Dr. Charles McIlvaine Harris. Her death occurred in 1897, and in 1902 Mr. Smith wedded Gertrude Meryweather, a daughter of Thomas and Deborah Meryweather.

The social and the religious elements were both well developed in the life of Mr. Smith, who always endeavored to guide his actions by the teachings of the Christian religion. A Protestant Episcopalian, he became one of the charter members of the vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Felds, was also a member of the board of managers of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society and a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. He was popular in social organizations, including the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Fencing & Sparring Club, to which he belonged for many years, and the University Barge Club, in which he held various offices, including that of president. He believed in all manly athletic and outdoor sports, and his social qualities, genial disposition and ready adaptability made him popular in the different organizations in which he held membership.

RT. REV. ALEX MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.

The Rt. Rev. Alex Mackay-Smith, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, was born June 2, 1850. One of his first ancestors in this country was a daughter of the Bishop of Chester in England, who, with her husband, emigrated to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. Another was Sargent Hinman, one of the officers of the bodyguard of King Charles I, who fled to Stratford, Connecticut, after the king's execution, where his remaining days were passed. The Hinman family is said to have furnished thirteen commissioned officers to the American army in the war of the Revolution in the next century, this being a greater number than any other one family on record.

The family of the Bishop was subsequently well known in the colony of Connecticut. They were connected with the Aldens and Lyman families by marriage and lived in the southern part of the colony near the Connecticut river.

REV. ALEX MACKAY-SMITH

It is definitely known that Richard Smith was a resident of Lyme at or prior to 1659 and died toward the close of the seventeenth century. Daniel Smith, of Lyme, was born April 15, 1692, and died March 22, 1729. The family moved to Woodbury, where Richard Smith, son of Daniel Smith, was born September 28, 1728. He was married about 1754 to Annis Hurd, who was born March 1, 1733, and died April 13, 1808. She was a woman of very remarkable character, who was held in the highest esteem among those who knew her and bequeathed her energy and ability to her children. Her husband, Richard Smith, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Her eldest son, Nathaniel, born in 1762, was a member of the legislature in whose deliberations he took a prominent part in abolishing slavery; founding the public school system; and settling the public land belonging to Connecticut. From 1795 to 1799 he was a member of congress and assisted in ratifying the Jay treaty with Great Britain, which closed the century. "Judge Smith," says Goodrich (Peter Parley), "was regarded by Connecticut as one of the intellectual giants of his time. He was a leader in the famous Hartford convention, the pure patriotism of whose purpose he strenuously defended," in company with William Prescott, Stephen Longfellow and Roger Minot Sherman. He was raised to the supreme bench of Connecticut, which he occupied from 1806 to 1819. Annis Hurd's second son, Nathan, born January 8, 1769, after a prominent career, as one of the foremost leaders of the New England bar, and having played an important part in dissolving the connection between church and state in Connecticut and molding the new more liberal state constitution which was adopted in 1818, became United States senator and died in his seat at Washington in December, 1835. He was an earnest member and counselor of the Episcopal church and was one of the charter members of Trinity College, Hartford. At the time of his death, which took place suddenly, he was even more conspicuous for his private virtues than for his public services. It was said that at his funeral every prominent public man of the day, including President Andrew Jackson and his cabinet were present. He was buried in New Haven, Connecticut. He was the grandfather of the present Bishop. Annis Hurd was the grandmother of Truman Smith, who also became a United States senator, and as chairman of the whig national committee was offered a post in President Zachary Taylor's cabinet, which he declined. In connection with Daniel Webster, he was the foremost opponent of the spoil system in congress. His daughter married Orville Hitchcock Platt, another senator from Connecticut, who was very prominent and a trusted counselor of President McKinley during the Spanish war of 1898.

Nathan, the above mentioned senator and grandfather of the Bishop, married Sarah McCrackan, of New Haven, who died November 8, 1849, at the age of seventy-three years. His son, also named Nathan, the father of the Bishop, born in January, 1808, died April 21, 1878. His first wife, the daughter of Cornelius Bishop, was the mother of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Bishop Smith, who for over thirty years was the rector of St. James church, New York, and is now rector emeritus of the same parish. His second wife, the mother of the Bishop, was Miss Grace Caroline Bradley, of New Haven, a member of one of the oldest families of Connecticut. She died in January, 1859, and is buried in the family lot of the old New Haven cemetery.

Not only have Bishop Mackay-Smith's lines in life been cast in harmony with those of an honorable and distinguished ancestry, but he has also added to the honor and credit which have been reflected upon the family name by the military and civic services of its representatives. After pursuing his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, the first of those educational institutions which under the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Coit have set the standard of higher education in our time, he graduated at Trinity College in 1872. Trinity conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1889, and the same year Hobart College honored him with the S. T. D. degree. He at once went to England as a private student in the family of Derwent Coolridge, the son of Samuel Taylor Coolridge, the well known poet and metaphysician. After reading with him for a year, he returned to America and studied at the General Seminary, New York, and was ordained by Bishop Williams of Connecticut after an examination in theology at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut, in December, 1876. He then served as assistant to the Rev. William R. Huntingdon, D. D., at All Saints in Worcester, Massachusetts. When the latter became rector of Grace church, New York, Mr. Mackay-Smith became rector of Grace church, South Boston, where he remained until 1880. He was then made afternoon preacher at St. Thomas church, New York, where, under the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., he remained until January, 1887. While there, he was elected as bishop of Kansas but declined the call, as he did also in the case of three other parishes to which he was elected rector.

He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Virginia Stuart, the granddaughter of Robert Stuart, who had been one of the earliest explorers of the Pacific coast, and whose life is given in Washington Irving's "Astoria." This Stuart, whose ancestry in Scotland dates back to Alslater Stuart, of Rob Roy fame, is mentioned in the preface to Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy," as being the first warrior to draw the blood of that doughty freebooter in a friendly conflict. His great-great-grandson, Robert Stuart, came with his brother to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Both were connected in early days with John Jacob Astor of New York in founding Astoria in Oregon. On the destruction of that place by the British in the war of 1812, he volunteered to cross the continent on foot and convey the news to President Madison in Washington. This undertaking, one of the most dangerous ever accomplished, and memorable for its hardships and courage, is fully described in Washington Irving's volume called "Astoria." Mr. Stuart afterward became a partner of Mr. Astor's in many of his undertakings and died in Chicago in 1849, as Indian commissioner for the whole northwest.

In 1893 Dr. Mackay-Smith accepted a call to St. John's church, Washington. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland as a government visitor to take part in the examinations at the West Point Military Academy, and again in 1900 he accepted the same office to the Annapolis Naval Academy. After nine years in Washington, he was called as bishop coadjutor of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, and in February, 1911, succeeded, as bishop of the diocese, the late Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., LL. D. He belongs to the Union League, both of New York and Philadelphia, the University Club

of both cities, the University and Century Club of New York, and is a life member of the New England Society of New York city and is a son of the Revolution. His interests are as wide as his culture is broad, and his abiding geniality and cordiality make him a popular member of those clubs with which he is connected.

CHARLES S. CAMPBELL.

Captain Charles S. Campbell, general superintendent for the United States Express Company at Philadelphia, was born in Huntingdon in 1864. His father, J. D. Campbell, is a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, having been born in 1839 in a small town known as Newton Hamilton. He read law in Huntingdon, but in 1886, when Mr. Corbin became president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, Mr. Campbell was made counselor to the president, which position he held until 1890, when he became general solicitor, occupying that position for twenty years, or until 1910, when he retired. Since 1877 he has confined his entire attention in professional lines to railroad law. At the age of seventy-two years he is enjoying good health and resides at Wyncote. At the time of the Civil war he served for three years as a captain of the Forty-ninth Volunteer Regiment of Pennsylvania. In early manhood he wedded Ada Campbell, a daughter of Thomas P. and Ann Campbell, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, born near Huntingdon. Mrs. J. D. Campbell is still living and is very active but confines her attention to her home. Her father, Thomas Campbell, was prominent in politics in Huntingdon before the Civil war.

Charles S. Campbell pursued his early education in the Griswold College at Davenport, Iowa, and after the removal of the family east he entered the Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he pursued a preparatory course, becoming later a student in Williams College at Williamstown. He left college, however, in his junior year to enter business life. He became connected with the coal trade in New York city and in Philadelphia, and was active in that line until 1893, when he retired from business for a period of four years. In 1897 he became associated with the United States Express Company as a clerk in the cashier's office in Philadelphia, there remaining until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he joined the army as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, serving until the close of hostilities. He was mustered out in the fall of 1898 and returned to the express company, with which he remained until 1899, when he reenlisted as captain and adjutant of the United States volunteers, serving in the Philippines from November of that year until March, 1901. He was mustered out in May of the latter year and in the following July reentered the service of the United States Express Company as a clerk. His ability won him rapid promotion, however, for in September, 1901, he was appointed assistant master of transportation, in February, 1903, was made assistant general agent at Philadelphia and in October, 1908, became assistant general superintendent, followed by his promotion to the general superintendency of the company for Philadelphia in

November, 1909. His position is thus one of large responsibility, to the duties of which he gives earnest thought and attention, so systematizing the business that the work is carried on with the least possible delay and with the best possible service for the public.

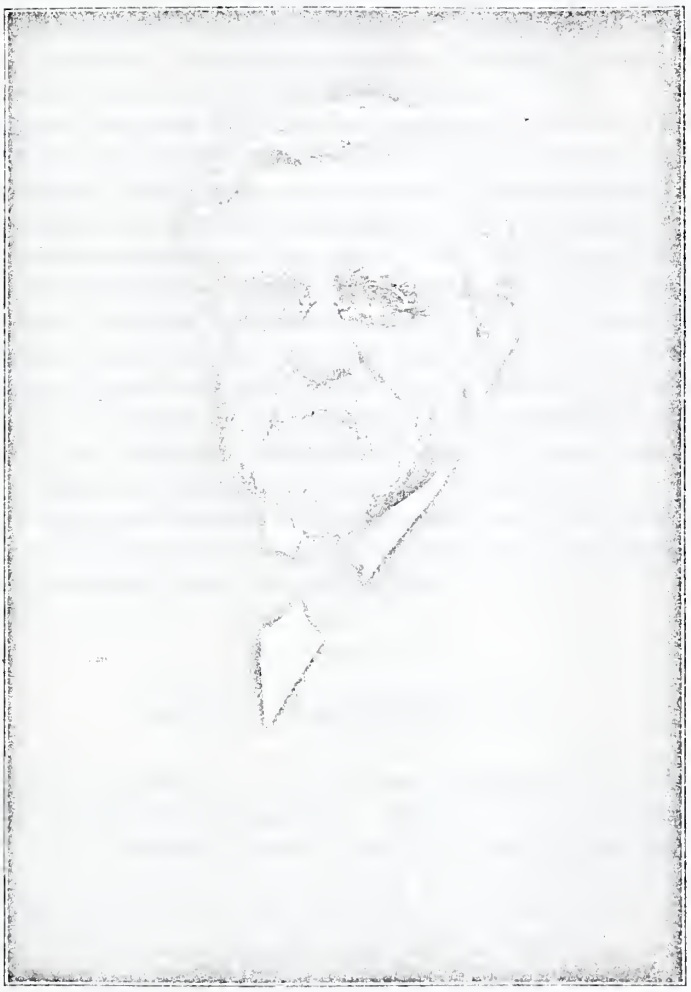
In New York city on the 8th of September, 1892, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Mary A. Bourke, a daughter of Richard and Mary (Behan) Bourke, both of whom were natives of Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country after attaining adult age. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children: Harriet, seventeen years of age; and Fairman B., a youth of sixteen, now attending the De Lancey School of Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Sigma fraternity, of the Army & Navy Club of New York and the Commercial Club of Washington, in all of which congenial comradeship has won him many friends. His political allegiance is given to the republican party at the polls but he is not active in politics, preferring that his interest and activities shall be directed in other fields.

WILLIAM JACOB MILLER, A. M. Ph. D.

William Jacob Miller, in whose life benevolence and business enterprise were well balanced forces and who found that there was no necessity for a dividing line between religious principles and business relations, was for a long period closely associated with the wholesale drug trade of Philadelphia, and at the same time was a most active, earnest and effective worker in behalf of the Lutheran church and its various activities.

Mr. Miller was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1833, a son of George and Sarah (Beitleman) Miller, the former a prominent dry-goods merchant of this city. In the usual channels William J. Miller pursued his preliminary education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1849. His professional training was received in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. were conferred upon him. In his business career he was a member of the firm of Beates, Miller & Jacoby, at Third and Branch streets, which later became Beates & Miller and subsequently Beates, Miller & Lambert. A fourth change in the firm led to the adoption of the firm style of Miller & Lambert, under which name business was continued at No. 509 Market street, where Beates, Miller & Lambert had their store. Throughout the intervening years, from the time of his start in the business world until his retirement in 1890, Mr. Miller enjoyed continuous success. His business grew along substantial lines and at length brought him to the position where retirement was possible, leaving him, nevertheless, with a substantial source of income that enabled him to enjoy the comforts of life and contribute generously to charitable and religious work.

On the 1st of September, 1864, in Philadelphia, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Grim, a daughter of Daniel K. Grim, a wholesale dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia. Like her husband Mrs. Miller has always been very prominent in the work of the Lutheran church and kindred organizations. She has been treasurer of the East Pennsylvania Missionary Society of the gen-



W. J. MILLER

eral synod of the Lutheran church and for a number of years was a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Young Women's Christian Association. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born four children whose lives have largely been the expression of the Christian teachings and influence of the home. The elder son is now the Rev. E. G. Miller, D. D., who married Esther A. Valentine, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of the Rev. Milton Valentine, D. D., who for many years was president of the Lutheran College and Seminary of Gettysburg. The daughters are: Mrs. Adeline Delk, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Delk, D. D., pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Helen Miller Saylor, the wife of H. H. Saylor, editor of the House and Garden and also of the Travel Magazine. The younger son, Rev. William J. Miller, Jr., is pastor of the Tabernacle Lutheran church of Philadelphia.

In his political views Mr. Miller was a republican but never an active participant in the work of the party. For sixty-one years he held membership in St. Matthew's Lutheran church and was a member of its board of trustees from 1864 until the time of his death, July 22, 1908, and for many years, up to the time of his demise, was president of that board. He also belonged to the Luther Social Union of Philadelphia, of which for five years he was the president. The Philadelphia Drug Exchange honored him with election to its presidency. His benevolent spirit reached out along lines of practical usefulness to the poor and in this connection he was a member of the Spring Garden Soup Society board. He was likewise a member of the Philadelphia City Mission board; treasurer and president of the Lutheran Publication Society; trustee of the Philadelphia Bible Society; and a trustee of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. In the midst of an active and successful business career he never neglected his duties toward his fellowmen and regarded the formation of character in accordance with biblical teachings as the most important work in life.

JAMES H. BRADFORD, M. D.

The labors of Dr. James H. Bradford were an effective force in the world's progress along medical and surgical lines. He was one of the pioneers in hospital work in China, beginning practice there when native prejudice and superstition made it hazardous for one to operate in the treatment of disease. He lived to see this prejudice trampled underfoot, however, and to do a splendid work not only for the native population but for the Americans and all English speaking people resident in the Oriental empire. He was also widely known in professional connections in Philadelphia and this part of the state, and his name deserves prominent place on the pages of the history of the profession in Pennsylvania.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Bradford was born November 4, 1802, a son of Samuel F. and Abigail Bradford, of social prominence in the city. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him, which he fully improved. He was early a student in Clermont Seminary, then under the direction of Professors Carre and Sanderson. He took up the study of medicine as a private pupil of

Professor Nathaniel Chapman, who directed his reading until the spring of 1823, when he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Almost immediately afterward he started for China as surgeon on the ship Caledonia, commanded by Captain Donaldson. The voyage over, he spent a short time in Philadelphia and again sailed for Canton, China. Soon after his arrival there he was chosen by the Americans sojourning in that city to be their resident physician, the terms of agreement being that he should receive a stipulated salary. He was also placed on the same footing as the English surgeons and physicians, and all foreign residents, whether transient or permanent, were entitled to his professional services without additional compensation. With great assiduity and zeal in this field he devoted himself to the practice of his profession and attained distinction during his residence in Canton by the marked ability which he displayed in all of his professonal service. He was frequently consulted by the surgeons of the English ships and enjoyed in eminent degree the confidence and esteem of Mr. Pearson and Mr. Colledge, the resident medical attendants of the British factory in China, one residing at Macao, and the other at Canton, with occasional exchanges of situations. Deeply interested in the profession and recognizing the great deficiency of the Chinese with regard to surgery, Dr. Colledge, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, succeeded in establishing a hospital at Macao, confronting at the outset an almost impassable difficulty to the practice of surgery in China, arising from the existence of a law which charged the crime of murder upon any one who should inflict a wound resulting in death within one month after the injury. Should death follow an amputation or any other surgical operation, the surgeon might be adjudged guilty of his death and suffer the penalty annexed to such an offense. The hospital had been in successful operation for several months before this difficulty was removed, but the attendants were restricted to the treatment of such cases as were deemed perfectly safe under the law. The obstacles to successful surgical practice, however, were eventually removed and the hospital was soon thereafter filled with patients. The reputation of Dr. Colledge spread to such an extent that people of high rank throughout the empire came from great distances to avail themselves of his surgical skill and ability. The great success attending the establishment of this hospital at Macao induced the attempt to institute a similar one at Canton, and Dr. Bradford was chosen to open the new hospital and take charge of its medical and surgical departments. A dispensary was also made a feature of the new institution that the gratuitous distribution of medicines might be made. From the beginning the hospital was liberally patronized, the wards became crowded and it was soon necessary to procure additional medical aid. But with all the assistance which could be obtained from transient surgeons, the duties which devolved upon Dr. Bradford were too onorous to be borne without serious detriment to his health. Because of this, Dr. Coxe, an old surgeon, was called to the assistance of Dr. Bradford and by his labors continued to render the benefits of the institution available to the numerous applicants for medical and surgical treatment. The history of the splendid work being carried on in these hospitals was brought back to America by prominent merchants trading with China.

John R. Lattimer, at that time residing in Canton, said: "I left that city in 1834, but whilst I remained, I gave much of my leisure time to the hospital, witnessed many surprising operations, and know that much good was done. The hospital had then been established six or seven years and was fully sustained by the foreign residents. During one season of great sickness, Dr. Bradford was taken ill; his sufferings were great and protracted, having been confined to his room for two months; his recovery slow. From a man of strong health and florid complexion he became thin and sallow and never a strong man afterwards. The hospital at Macao was established by Mr. Colledge. That at Canton owes its success entirely to Dr. Bradford. Neither had any countenance or support from missions or missionary societies. The means were furnished by foreign residents in China long before any missionary, except Dr. Morrison, had set foot in China."

In the year 1835 Dr. Bradford severed his connections at Canton and returned to Philadelphia. He then made a trip to Europe and again reached this city in 1836. Two years later, in 1838, he wedded Miss Mary H. Caldwell, the eldest daughter of the late David Caldwell, of Philadelphia, who for many years occupied in a most creditable manner the position of clerk of the United States court for the western district of Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Bradford became the parents of six children, three of whom are still living.

In 1850 the family home was established at West Chester, where the Doctor continued to reside until March, 1859, when he made a visit to St. Augustine, Florida, hoping that a change of residence would prove beneficial to the health of one of his daughters. He was apparently enjoying good health when he left home but death claimed him at St. Augustine on the 9th of April of that year, after a very brief illness. He had been a resident of West Chester for a number of years and there, as in other communities where he lived, enjoyed the high regard, confidence and good-will of his fellowmen.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington, in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1860, said: "His agreeable manner, his amiable disposition, his great intelligence, his kindness and benevolence, his consistent and exemplary deportment as a Christian, all endeared him to the community in which he lived, and the sudden and unexpected intelligence of his death cast a deep gloom of sorrow over the minds of relatives and friends."

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr.

The people of other lands make claim that America is given over to the spirit of commercialism, and while this is a dominant element in the lives of some individuals there are notable exceptions to the rule. George Burnham, Jr., is one who, while rapidly working his way upward in the field of business, has at the same time been cognizant of his duties in relation to his city, his country and his fellowmen and has been an active working force for honesty and reform in municipal government as well as a leading factor in the management of the ex-

tensive industrial interests of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Company, now incorporated as the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Mr. Burnham was born in Philadelphia, November 30, 1849, his parents being George and Anna (Hemple) Burnham. He is of English and German descent, the Burnham family having been founded at Hartford, Connecticut, in the early part of the seventeenth century by representatives of the name who came from England, while his maternal ancestors were of German lineage. His father, one of the early founders of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is still living at the venerable age of ninety-three years.

After mastering the common branches of learning in the public schools, George Burnham entered the high school but soon afterward began studying privately and later became a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the Civil Engineer degree. In 1874 he became connected with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and for a time was employed on the Bound Brook route of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the special work entrusted to him being that of levelman on the bridge division of the Bound Brook Railroad, consisting of the bridge across the Delaware river, near Trenton and the approaches thereto. His next step in business brought him into active connection with manufacturing interests as a representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This was the initial step that in time brought him to a partnership in the firm of Burnham, Williams & Company, proprietors of the works, in which connection he was financial manager, his relations with the firm continuing for more than twenty-seven years. Although he has lived practically retired from business since 1907, he is still a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, also of the Merchants Union Trust Company, the Central National Bank, Standard Steel Works, of Burnham, Pennsylvania, the North Brothers Manufacturing Company, the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company and the Keystone Telephone Company. His opinions concerning business policies are eagerly sought and carry weight in the councils of the different corporations which he represents, for the soundness of his judgment has been again and again demonstrated, and his keen insight has instituted plans leading to success.

On the 14th of April, 1881, Mr. Burnham was married to Miss Anna G. Lewis, and they have four children, E. Lewis, Mrs. Arthur Peck, Margaret and George Burnham III. Various clubs and organizations received Mr. Burnham to their membership with the same spirit of welcome which is accorded him when he becomes allied with business corporations. He is a member of the City Club of New York; the City Club of Philadelphia, of wihch he is president; the University Club; the Art Club; and the Overbrook Golf Club. He is also an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has been connected, and still is, with various reform movements and is an advocate of the independent policies that are pursued for the betterment of municipal government. He became a member of the common council, serving for a term which expired in April, 1909. The question of management of municipal affairs has long been to him a vital one and nearly eighteen years ago the Municipal League of Philadelphia, of which he was then president, and the City Club of New York, joined in a call for a general conference on good city government. The conference met in

Philadelphia and was represented by delegates from various cities. This constituted the nucleus of the National Municipal League, the efforts of which in behalf of better government met with hearty response from every section of the country and its reports and publications have been used in many cities which have revised their charter or inaugurated other civic improvements. Mr. Burnham is now treasurer of the National Municipal League, which held its annual convention at Buffalo in November, 1910, and he is also a member of the executive committee of this organization and a member of the National Civil Service Reform League, while of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association he is the president. A man of serious purpose, whose views of life are based upon a wide study and uuderstanding of conditions, he strongly opposes misrule in municipal affairs and seeks the embodiment in practical effort of the high ideals which he has long cherished.

JOHN S. BIOREN.

The name of Bioren has long figured conspicuously in financial circles in Philadelphia and has ever been recognized as the synonym of business integrity and enterprise. The record of John S. Bioren, who is now head of the banking firm of Bioren & Company, is in harmony with that of his honored father, John Bioren, who with the brother of our subject, Charles H. Bioren, was the founder of the business. The local press in writing of the moneyed interests of Philadelphia, said: "In the old-time banking colony of Third street, of cherished memory, there was a group of influential houses that were like the pillars of a temple. The traces of their existence have never left the street and wherever soundness and reliability invite the confidence of the patronage that trades in stocks, these old-time houses are a source of pride and strength. One of them is the banking firm of Bioren & Company. For nearly half a century it has carved out a record of enviable fidelity and honor, true to every trust that has been placed in it. It has passed through panics, money famines and many a tempest in the sea of stocks and has come forth without a scar and without a blemish on its high record for integrity. Bioren is an old and honorable name in Third street."

Associated with the business from the time when his education was completed, John S. Bioren has become recognized as one of the foremost financiers of this, his native city, where he was born in 1863. He attended private schools and also the Central high school and his youthful environment as well as his natural predilection undoubtedly had much to do with his choice of a life work. He entered the Stock Exchange in 1884 and was one of the active young members of the floor for years, or until the exigencies of the case required him to give close attention to the banking department of the firm's business. The banking house of Bioren & Company is located in the old building of the Commercial National Bank on Chestnut street. Mr. Bioren is regarded as an authority on public service investments, the house having from its inception handled such securities very extensively, becoming widely informed concerning the value of

this class of stocks. The firm has also financed a number of street railway enterprises and during the promoting period in electric railways in the early '90s the house of Bioren & Company took an active part in establishing and financing many lines. They own and represent large interests in the stocks of The American Railways Company, The American Gas Company, and other corporations, Mr. Bioren being a member of some ten boards of direction, including both of those above named. He is likewise financially interested in other important business enterprises, including the Delaware Fire Insurance Company and the Merchants Union Trust Company, of both of which companies he is the president.

Mr. Bioren was married in 1909 to Miss Maria T. B. Lansdale, a daughter of W. Moylan Lansdale, Esq., of this city, and the winter months are passed in Philadelphia, while the remainder of the year is largely spent at their home at Riverton, New Jersey, save for periods of travel, which at different times have taken Mr. Bioren to Europe so that he is now quite familiar with continental and insular Europe. He is a notable equestrian, and has made long journeys on horseback on gunning trips, such constituting for him a dual pleasure because of his love of riding and of the chase. Tennis and golf are likewise outdoor recreations in which he is much interested. He is president of the Riverton Country Club and a member of the City Club and the Racquet Club of Philadelphia. The social interests of his life constitute an even balance to his manifold business interests, producing a well rounded development that makes him the more forceful and resourceful in business because of his activities in social and recreative lines.

RUBY R. VALE.

Ruby R. Vale, whose activity has not been confined to the work of counselor and advocate but has compassed such authorship and compilation as has constituted the standard for legal opinion in many instances, is a practicing attorney at the Philadelphia bar. He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of October, 1874, a son of Joseph Griffith and Sarah (Eyster) Vale. The father, distinguished attorney, author and orator, was a native of Menallen Meeting House, York county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1902 at the age of sixty-five years. He came of Quaker ancestry and was a graduate of Whitehall Academy. He read law in Harrisburg and after his admission to the bar entered upon active practice, remaining a representative of the profession in Cumberland county for thirty years. He was very successful in practice, was the author of several volumes describing the Army of the Cumberland during the Civil war and also of a dramatic work. An orator of superior ability, he delivered the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the monument to Mollie Pitcher at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and also delivered the state oration at the dedication of the Chickamauga battlefield when it was converted into a national cemetery. He had also been appointed by President Harrison as one of the members of the battlefield association. He served in fifty-two engagements in the Civil war as a member of

RUBY R. VALE

the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, entering the army as first lieutenant, while later he became captain of Company K and afterward was inspector on the staff of General Minty. He was wounded three times, was captured in upper Georgia and was imprisoned at Florence, South Carolina. During the Spanish-American war he raised a regiment in the Cumberland and Schuylkill valleys of Pennsylvania. On the organization of the republican party he became one of its stanch advocates, while later he was identified with the greenback party and was its candidate for the vice presidency and also for congress. Later he returned to the ranks of the republican party. His wife died in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1892, at the age of fifty years. She was a member of the Lutheran church, was of French Huguenot lineage and was a representative of the Ruby family whose name figured prominently on the pages of Revolutionary war history.

Ruby Ross Vale, the youngest son in a family of six children, attended the Carlisle public schools, the Dickinson preparatory school at Carlisle, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, and Dickinson College, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy in 1896, while in 1899 that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1899 he completed his course in the Dickinson College of Law and won the LL. B. degree. In 1910 the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon him, he being the youngest man to whom this degree has been given. He comes of a family of lawyers, his grandfather, father, uncle, brother and several other relatives in both the paternal and maternal lines having been representatives of the bar. He read law under the direction of his father, also with Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, of Carlisle, and his uncle, Judge Josiah M. Vale, of Washington, D. C. Following his graduation from the law college he entered upon active practice in Philadelphia, where he has remained to the present time, giving his attention to civil law with corporation law as his specialty. He manifests quick discernment and the faculty of separation of the important features of any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances, and his mind, naturally logical and inductive in its trend, has in its development brought him to a position of distinction as a representative of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Vale was married in Milford, Delaware, in 1901, to Miss Maria Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of Robert H. Williams, one of the leading business men and bankers of that place, and the granddaughter of Peter F. Causey, a former governor of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Vale have two children, Maria Elizabeth and Grace.

Mr, Vale is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Nu Upsilon, two college fraternities. He is also connected with the Masonic lodge at Milford, Delaware, belongs to the Law Association and the Law Academy of Philadelphia and to the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He likewise holds membership in the Academy of Political and Social Science, is a member of the Belle-Lettres Literary Society and in more strictly social lines is connected with the Racquet Club of Philadelphia and the Athletic Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is interested in those subjects which concern the science of government and the laws governing the nation but is little concerned with local politics.

Known in Philadelphia as one of the prominent attorneys of the city, Mr. Vale's name has become familiar to the profession at large as the author of Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law, a two-volume work published in 1901, while a second editon was brought forth in 1902. In the latter year he indexed and arranged the Pennsylvania Law of Negotiable Instruments and was annotator of Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; in 1903 was compiler of Vale's Supplement to Brightly's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions; and in 1907 compiler of Vale's Digest of Pennsylvania's Decisions in ten volumes. The consensus of public opinion accords him position in the front rank of Philadelphia's attorneys and the Pennsylvania court reports give proof of his superior ability .

ELLIS YARNALL.

While Ellis Yarnall took his place in the world as a man of affairs and displayed marked capability in controlling important and extensive business interests, his real life work, that which touched closest his nature and wrought for the development of the talents with which nature endowed him, was in the field of literature. The men and master minds of all ages became his friends and companions and he was never happier than when his thought was kindled by those unquenchable fires that illuminate the pages of the greatest writers of past and present. Philadelphia numbered him among her most scholarly men, and his lofty character and unusually interesting career have been perhaps best portrayed in the words of Walter George Smith, in writing for the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania. He said: "Ellis Yarnall was born in Philadelphia on June 25, 1817, and died in the same city on September 19, 1905. His life, therefore, exceeded by almost a generation the scriptural period allotted to mankind. His ancestry was of old English families, his father and mother being members of the Society of Friends. He was, therefore, educated in that faith, and although his religious convictions led him in early manhood to enter the Episcopal church, he retained through life a great respect for the society whose philosophy left strong marks upon his character.

"In a fragment of autobiography found among his papers, Mr. Yarnall says: 'My grandfather, Ellis Yarnall, was born in 1757. His grandfather, Philip, came over about 1684 with his brother Francis, from Claines, Worcestershire, as a part of the Penn colony of immigrants. Both brothers were Friends. My grandfather was of devout life from his earliest years; his brother, Eli Yarnall, was a minister in the Society and was held in reverent regard always.. I recall as a boy, the some thing almost of emotion, with which his name was mentioned by the elders of my family. My grandfather seemed to me, from my earliest knowledge of him, in such absolute fellowship with the Society of Friends that there was little room in his mind for the presentation of belief by any other religious body. I bethought me of the Dominicans and Franciscans as I looked at his bowed head and noted the gravity of his demeanor. * * * On my mother's side my descent is from Peter Folger, spoken of by Cotton Mather as

a godly and learned Englishman. He was the grandfather of Franklin. Franklin's mother was the sister of my ancestor, Abiah Folger.' The mother of Mr. Yarnall was a daughter of Thomas Coffin, 'a seafaring man of the Island of Nantucket,' who died in Philadelphia at the age of forty years, after an adventurous life. Another of his daughters was Lucretia Mott, so well known for her part in the cause of anti-slavery.

"Speaking of his change of faith, Mr. Yarnall writes, 'For one hundred and fifty years Philadelphia had been the stronghold of this religious body. In the earliest years the Quakers had great influence here; the population of the city was in 1825 perhaps one-eighth what it is now, but the nominal Friends now are about the same in number as they were then. The Quaker costume was seen everywhere on the streets, and at the yearly meeting in April both sides of Arch street were white with the shawls of the women and black with the broad brims of the men. All this has changed, and the Quaker costume is rapidly disappearing. In my own case the love of books, which came to me very early, brought me face to face with the church of England, landing me in the Episcopal church, my elder brother preceding me. No doubt the great schism in the Society of Friends in 1826 weakened the attachment of both my father and mother to the Society. For two hundred years my Yarnall ancestors were, as I have said, Friends.'

"Mr. Yarnall's early education was derived from the training received at the Latin School of Thomas Dugdale, an academy of the Friends, and afterwards at the school of Sears C. Wakler, a graduate of Harvard and a noted mathematician. Subsequently he attended the academy of Mr. Crawford, at that time perhaps the best preparatory school in Philadelphia. At an early life he began his business training in the firm of E. & C. Yarnall, while his brother, the Rev. Thomas C. Yarnall, D. D., who had been his schoolmate, pursued a collegiate course at Yale. He was fortunate in having formed at an early age a taste for the best among the master writers of English literature, and by constant study and an unusually retentive memory his mind was enriched until he became a ripe scholar. His unusually strong physical constitution enabled him to bear great fatigue, and until his last illness, which was of a very few hours' duration, he never lost his health and buoyancy of spirit. Notwithstanding his venerable years his alert bearing and keen interest in affairs remained with him until the end, making him a delightful and instructive companion, able and willing at all times to learn or to teach, to associate with the learned and the unlearned, the gentle and the simple with an easy charm of manner that made him the friend of all who could appreciate his fine enthusiastic temper and deeply reverential belief in all that was pure and noble.

"Mr. Yarnall was so fortunate in his young manhood, largely through his friendship with Professor Reed, as to make acquaintance in England with Wordsworth, with the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, a son of the great poet, the Arnolds, the Forsters, and others whose names have become fixed in the galaxy of men and women who made the best elements of the brilliant and intellectual society that moulded literary, and to some extent, political thought during the greater part of the last century. Again and again he revisited England, was a guest at Rydal Mount and at Fox How, breakfasted with Rogers in London,

and met on terms of intimacy and mutual confidence on each recurring visit the friends whom he had won by his own most attractive gifts of nature and cultivation. His love for all things English became almost a passion. He followed the great debates in Parliament both on questions of domestic and of foreign concern with an interest as keen and an enthusiasm as earnest as if he were himself an Englishman. But his love for England in no way detracted from his ardent patriotism and affection for his own country. For many years, covering especially the period of the Civil war, he was the American correspondent of the Guardian, the leading church paper of England. He had to combat the widely prevalent sympathy, based partly on a jealous apprehension of the spread of democratic ideas, and partly upon ignorance of American conditions, of the upper classes in favor of the seceding states, and he did so with a courage and perspicuous knowledge that had its effect.

"The Union cause owes more of its success, so far as that success was dependent upon the avoidance of foreign interference in behalf of the southern Confederacy, to the intelligent and unselfish efforts of private citizens such as Mr. Yarnall, than we can realize. At the crisis precipitated by the ill-judged action of Captain Wilkes, of the United States Navy, in taking from the British steamship 'Trent' the Confederate ministers, Mason and Slidell, war seemed all but certain between the two nations, and subsequently the bad faith of the British ministry in permitting the departure of the Alabama to prey on American commerce irritated our countrymen to the point of exasperation. With such difficult and delicate subjects as these Mr. Yarnall, by reason of his wide influence upon public men in England and the United States, was able to deal in a spirit of firmness and of tolerance that had an unmeasured but undoubtedly excellent influence in bringing about a complete and satisfactory understanding. Without any of the prestige that comes from official position, his calm and earnest patriotism joined with an abiding love for all that was great and good among English-speaking people, won him a respectful hearing whether from the anxious sad-eyed President Lincoln, or from some powerful member of the British cabinet. During the war he joined in the foundation of the Union League, an organization of powerful efficiency in sustaining the patriotic efforts of the citizens of that city to maintain the endangered Union.

"Mr. Yarnall differed from the purely academic student. He loved literature and he venerated the great writers, because of his profound appreciation of their messages to mankind. But with all his love of literature and the exceeding charm of association with the intellectually great, he was none the less himself a man of action. He constantly engaged in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits during almost his entire life, and when at leisure mingled in the society of accomplished men and women. Still, his chief satisfaction and pleasure, aside from the happiness he derived from his family and his friends, was in literature. Except his letters to the Guardian, and his as yet unpublished correspondence, he has left but one volume of his own writings. This work, published in 1899 under the title of 'Wordsworth and the Coleridges,' is a most interesting and vivid series of recollections, not only of those eminent men, but of many others, men and women who fill great places in the modern history of England and English literature. Written without the least appearance of

effort and with the evidently earnest desire to make better known the characters that had won his admiration, this book is an unconscious revelation of his own inner nature.

"His life had its trials and sorrows, but nowhere in this delightful book does there appear a shadow of discontent or complaint. A spirit of reverent faith in the goodness of God, an undoubting confidence in the truth of the principles upon which he had settled his mind, profound respect for conservative opinion, united in giving to all his views a certain stability not easy to shake, but his fine sense of humor and perfect gentleness won him an affectionate regard even from those whose opinions differed widely from his, on subjects as deep and far-reaching as those of religion or politics. If he had been less gifted than he was he would still have been a most interesting personality, by reason of the great range of his personal observations. As he tells us in the opening chapter of his book, he could remember distinctly the triumphal visit of Lafayette in 1824, and three years later the news of the battle of Navarino. All the vicissitudes of political and business life covering a period of upwards of seventy-five years, had passed under his critical observation, and never during all this long life did he lose his unhesitating belief in the goodness of God and his hopes for the constant betterment of humanity. He had imbibed from long study and reflection that spirit of calm reliance upon the overruling wisdom of God that distinguishes the writings of Wordsworth and felt profoundly the privilege of having known him and so many of those whose minds had been influenced by his teachings. Six months before the death of Wordsworth he had spent some hours with him at Rydal Mount, and in his recollections of this visit he has left us a vivid description of his appearance and conversation.

"In a passage of this admirable chapter he tells us in words that arrested the attention of James Russell Lowell, 'It seemed almost as if he was awed by the greatness of his own power, the gifts with which he had been endowed.' With a similar impression derived not from personal association but from the reading of his poems, Lowell says to the same effect: 'The fact that what is precious in Wordsworth's poetry was a gift rather than an achievement, should always be borne in mind in taking the measure of his power,' and he adds, 'Wordsworth's better utterances have the bare sincerity, the absolute abstraction from time and place, the immunity from decay, that belong to the grand simplicities of the Bible. They seem not more his own than ours and every man's, the word of the unalterable mind.' These observations are quoted by Mr. Yarnall and amplify his own impressive description. Well may he have felt as he tells us that it was 'a solemn time,' 'indeed a crowning happiness to stand * * * by his side on that bright summer day, and listen to his voice.' He tells us 'I thought of his long life; that he was one who had felt himself from early youth a dedicated spirit—

"Singled out
For holy services."

One who had listened to the teachings of nature and communed with his own heart in the seclusion of these beautiful vales and mountains until his thoughts were ready to be uttered for the good of his fellowmen. And there had come back to him in all the later years of his life offerings of love and gratitude and

admiration from perhaps as great a multitude as had ever before paid their homage to a living writer.'

"The impression made upon Mr. Yarnall's mind by his association with Mrs. Wordsworth was also very deep. In words of touching simplicity he speaks of sitting by her side in church on her eighty-eighth birthday—'Her meek countenance, her reverent look, I saw once more—the face of one to whom the angels seemed already ministering,' and then when parting from her house he adds, 'I received, if I may so say, Mrs. Wordsworth's final blessing, and went my way thankful it had been given me to draw near to one so pure, to a nature so nobly simple. Not only her children, but all who have come in contact with her will rise up to call her blessed. Surely thrice blessed was the poet with such a wife.'

"The power exercised by Wordsworth over those who knew him was singularly strong and must have been something distinct from his poetry, deep, truthful and impressive as that poetry is. Ellis Yarnall was probably the last survivor of his American friends, as Aubrey de Vere was of his own countrymen. Until the very last years of his life, when the infirmities of age compelled him to forego his custom, Aubrey de Vere made an annual pilgrimage to Wordsworth's grave and said his 'De Profundis' for his friend, and again and yet again Mr. Yarnall went also to that sacred spot 'which,' he says, 'as I believe, many generations will visit, and whence a voice, we may hope, will ever speak to men of the beauty of this fair earth and the higher glory of which it is the shadow.'

"Similarity of tastes and a common admiration for the great poet of the Lakes naturally led to the formation of friendships with members of the Wordsworth, Coleridge and other English families that were an unceasing satisfaction to Mr. Yarnall, and as a result he made many visits to their homes and carried on a most interesting correspondence with them. As Aubrey de Vere has said of him (he knew him only from his book and in a brief correspondence shortly before his death), he must himself have been a remarkable man to have won and maintained the friendship of such men and women. It is to be hoped that his correspondence with John Duke Coleridge, afterwards Lord Coleridge, and Chief Justice of England, may some day be given to the public. Beginning in 1856 and continuing until the death of Lord Coleridge in 1894, it presents a record of a noble and high-minded interchange of thought between two accomplished men, almost without a parallel in modern literature. Public events, art, literature, the conduct of life, religion and philosophy all find appropriate consideration in these letters, written on the one side in the stress and hurry of professional work or under the strain of lofty and official responsibility, and on the other sometimes from the quiet fireside and at others amidst the anxieties of business life. They always breathe a spirit of noble and earnest purpose that is an inspiration to the reader.

"Mr. Yarnall married an English woman, Margaret Anne Harrison, daughter of Daniel Harrison, Esq., of Shirley House, Beckenham, Kent, and found in her companionship and the education of their children an ideal happiness. Her death occurred some years before his own, and she has left a memory with those who knew her, showing how great were her gifts of mind and heart.

"During the latter years of his life Mr. Yarnall resided in a delightful home at Haverford, on the grounds of Haverford College. It was well named 'May Place' for it possesses a sunny, cheerful atmosphere both within and without. The noble trees and long green sward of the college campus give a thoroughly English air to the landscape, heightened by the background of the college buildings. Here surrounded by his books and in the congenial society of his family the sunset of his life passed peacefully. Until late in life he was a graceful skater, and he refers in one of his letters to Lord Coleridge of his enjoyment of this sport on the Schuylkill river with his children. As he grew older he found pleasure in long walks, and until the day of his death his active figure was well known on the streets of the city. Although he had seen almost all of the friends of his youth and manhood pass away before him, he lost none of his interest in the affairs of the world; but drawing closer to the few of his generation who remained he met with ready sympathy those of a later time who found pleasure and instruction in his society.

"On a beautiful autumn day he was laid to rest in the churchyard of the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. Certainly the words he quoted from the biography of his friend, the great English statesman, William Edward Forster, may well be applied to him, for he was one whose 'heart had remained unaffected by all the changes of fortune; who had never varied in his affection for the friends of his youth, or in his bearing toward the humblest of those among whom his lot was cast; whose temper had not been soured by trials nor his sympathies narrowed by the growth of years; whose spirit had remained young, whilst his head grew grey; and the horizon of whose mental vision had seemed ever to grow wider and brighter as he drew nearer to the end of life.' He himself has left a record of the fulfillment of the gracious desire expressed for him by Sarah Coleridge, for he had lived long and had had 'health and strength to enjoy the infinite delights of literature, and the loveliness of this bright breathing world, which the poets teach us to admire, and the Gospel makes us hope to find again in that unseen world whither we are all going.' "

COLONEL JAMES LEWIS.

Colonel James Lewis, the recognized real-estate expert of Philadelphia, his native city, is a son of Jacob and Mary J. Lewis and a representative of a family of Welsh origin that was founded in America in colonial days. Members of the family have always taken active part in public and political affairs and the name is thus closely associated with the history of Philadelphia and the state.

Colonel James Lewis was a lad of seven years when his parents removed from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Delaware, where he acquired his education as a pupil in private schools. On the 18th of April, 1861, when the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away, he enlisted for active service in the Civil war and went to the front. On one of the hotly contested engagements he lost his right foot, after which he served throughout the remainder

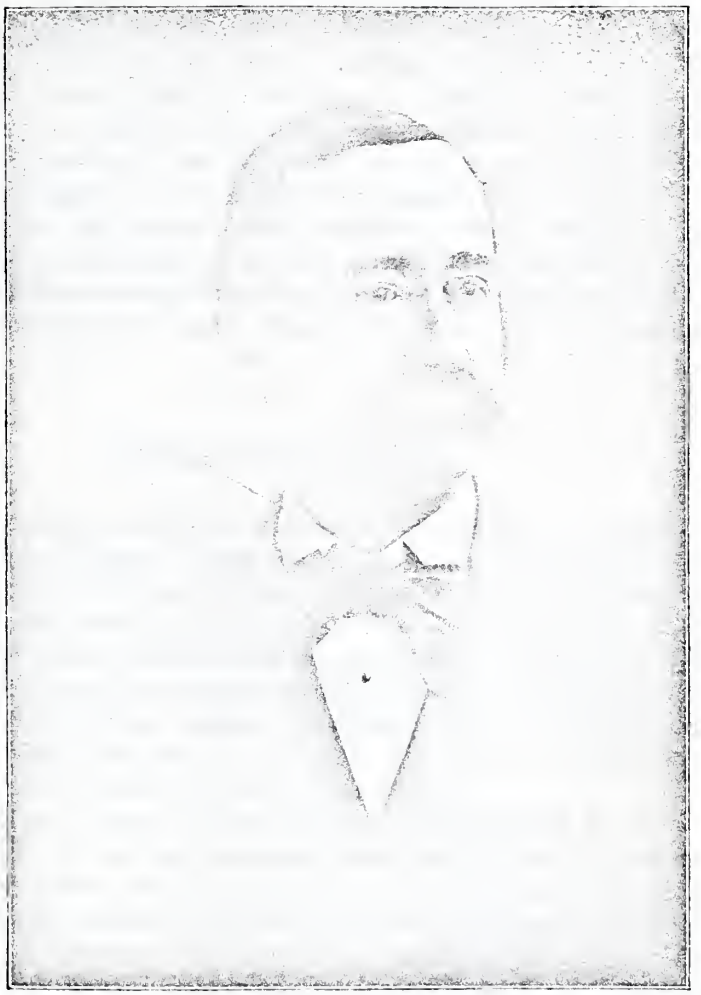
of the war on staff duty, becoming judge advocate, ordnance officer and aid-de-camp. He was also appointed tax collector under General Sheridan at New Orleans but resigned his commission on the 28th of February, 1866. His valor and loyal service won him the brevet title of colonel. On the 5th of April, 1869, President Grant appointed him to the position of postmaster at Wilmington, Delaware, and after four years' capable service in that position he was reappointed on the 18th of March, 1873, continuing as the incumbent in the office for two years, when he resigned. On leaving Wilmington he came to Philadelphia in 1874, and here he is today the recognized real-estate expert of the city. His opinions are accepted as final by courts and laymen, and he is called to testify in every important case where real-estate values are involved. He has been actively engaged in the real-estate business since his arrival in Philadelphia.

In politics Colonel Lewis has taken a very active and prominent part. He is a "regular" republican and a stalwart advocate of high tariff principles. While residing in Delaware he served for four consecutive years as chairman of the republican state central committee. He belongs to the Cedar Park Driving Club and has social qualities which render him a favorite not only in that organization but in other connections where he is well known. The Colonel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander-in-chief of the Department of Delaware. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery.

Colonel Lewis was first married in Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss Elizabeth Megaw and for his second wife chose Clara M. Rhodes, of Philadelphia. His three children, all born of his first marriage, are Dr. Clarence J. Lewis, J. Edgar Lewis and Mrs. Natalie E. Thompson.

ALBERT J. YERKES.

Albert J. Yerkes, a wealthy merchant whose name became a synonym for commercial integrity and enterprise, made his initial step in the business world as a salesman and from that point on, in the course of an orderly progression, reached a position of distinction in business circles in Philadelphia. A native son of Pennsylvania, he was born in Marion township, Montgomery county, October 1, 1841. He was the youngest of three sons,—George, Theodore and Albert—whose father, Lewis Yerkes, was for a long period engaged in the lime business in Montgomery county. His education was acquired in the schools of Marion township and of his native county, and when a young man he started in business life as a representative of the firm of William D. Jones & Company, dry-goods merchants. His faithfulness and ability are evidenced in the fact that he remained with the firm until they retired from business. In 1878 the firm of C. B. Williams & Company was organized, at which time Albert J. Yerkes and his brother Theodore became members of the firm and thus active in the conduct of a dry-goods establishment which in the course of years became one of the most important mercantile concerns of this city. A later change in the partner-



ALBERT J. YERKES

ship led to the adoption of the style of Williams, Yerkes & Company, which was again changed a few years later, upon the death of Mr. Williams, to Yerkes Brothers & Company. Under that caption the business was carried on until the death of Albert J. Yerkes, who devoted his entire life from 1878 to the upbuilding of a large and profitable enterprise.

In Philadelphia Mr. Yerkes was married to Miss Sallie S. Thomas, a daughter of Charles J. and Ann (Maloney) Thomas, the latter a daughter of James Maloney, one of the early settlers and a representative farmer of Mount Moriah, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes was born a daughter, Annie Thomas.

Although reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which his mother was a member, Mr. Yerkes attended the Unitarian church. In the interests of trade he became a member of the Merchant Salesman's Association. His views upon governmental policy were indicated in his support of the republican party. He died October 22, 1899, and his death was received with feelings of deep regret throughout the city wherever he was known. His life record speaks in terms of successful commercialism and of continuous progress which is indicative of the fact that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

FRANK EUGENE HAHN.

Among the exponents of all that indicated advancement and progress in architecture stands Frank Eugene Hahn, who was born in Philadelphia, June 22, 1879. His father, Henry Hahn, a cloth merchant of this city, has been closely identified with public affairs for many years. He served for sixteen years as a member of the board of education and has ever been a champion of improvement in the field of public instruction. He is also prominently, actively and helpfully associated with various Jewish organizations. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Clara Heiman, died in 1896. The Hahn family has been represented in Philadelphia through several generations.

In the public and manual training schools of Philadelphia Frank E. Hahn pursued his education and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. Not yet content with the opportunities that had been afforded him for educational progress, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer degrees in 1900. Soon afterward he entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, with which he was connected until 1902. During the following year he was with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in the construction of a new subway and elevated railway, and in 1903-4 he was resident manager and district engineer for the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, Michigan. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Andrew J. Sauer under the firm name of Sauer & Hahn, architects and engineers, since which time he has conducted the engineering and superintended the construction work of this firm and has also had the business management. While with the Trussed Concrete Steel Company he was identified with the construction of the following buildings, for which he made the structural designs: Hotel Marlborough-

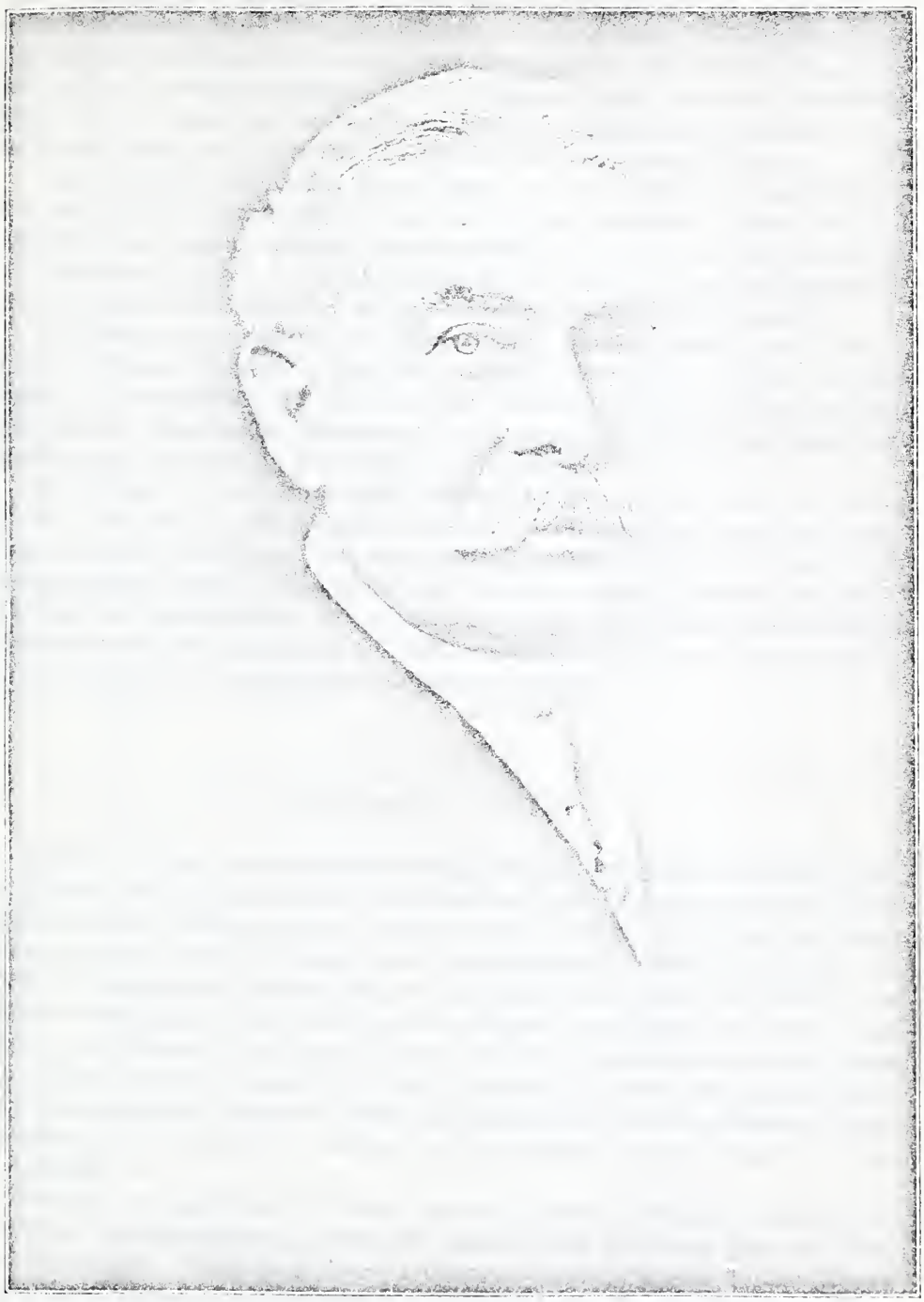
Blenheim, at Atlantic City; Hotel Traymore, at Atlantic City; the Bulletin building at Philadelphia, and thirty other important structures of Philadelphia, beside the government building at Annapolis. The work of the firm has covered a wide range, including principally reinforced concrete and protected structural steel fireproof buildings, central and suburban real-estate improvements, country homes and institution work, power plant installations and engineering in all its branches. Prominent among their structures are the People's Trust Company building and they laid out the new Star Garden park. They were the builders of Beth Israel synagogue and the Plaza apartments and were associate architects on the Packard Motor Company's new building. They were likewise architects for the sanitarium of consumptives at Eagleville, Pennsylvania, comprising fourteen buildings. In addition to his extensive operations in the field of his chosen profession Mr. Hahn is a director of the Perpetual, National Union and of the Broad Street and Loganian Building & Loan Associations.

Mr. Hahn is an active member of the Mercantile Literary & Social Club, the Pow Wow Literary Society and the Engineers Club and diversified and varied interests claim his attention and indicate the breadth of his thought and purpose and the scope of his activity. He belongs to the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, is a fellow of the Academy of Fine Arts and in fraternal circles is well known as a representative of the Masons and the Royal Arcanum. He is likewise a director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Alumni Association of Reformed Congregation Keneseth Israel. He has always held to the faith of his fathers and belongs to Reformed Congregation Keneseth Israel. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and, without desire or ambition for office, he stands as a loyal advocate of all projects and movements which are of value in civic affairs.

On the 14th of December, 1910, Mr. Hahn was married in Philadelphia to Miss Florence Steinbach, a daughter of Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, a prominent surgeon of Philadelphia, and they reside at No. 2027 North Twenty-second street.

THOMAS TALBOT NELSON.

Thomas Talbot Nelson was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, November 3, 1851, and is a descendant of the famous Talbot family of that district. His education was acquired in the public schools of Baltimore, and on the 27th of December, 1866, he entered the employ of the Union Fire Insurance Company of that city as office boy, being at that time fifteen years of age. His worth was soon manifest and won him promotion. Gradually he advanced until he became assistant secretary of the company, and in 1873 was made general agent, which position he resigned in January, 1874, to enter the services of the Home Insurance Company of New York as special agent in charge of their business in New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Four years were spent with that corporation, and in January, 1878, he severed his connection and turned his attention to the adjustment of fire loss in Philadelphia. Here he opened an office on the 29th of



THOMAS T. NELSON

March, 1878, and has continued since in that line, representing all of the prominent fire insurance companies. In the intervening years he has adjusted over eleven thousand losses, the great majority of these being Philadelphia claims. He stands in a prominent position in the field of labor which he has chosen and his ability is widely recognized by the different leading insurance companies. He is also a director of the Manhasset Hotel Company, which conducts a hotel at Seaside Park, and is president of the Seaside Park Board of Trade.

Mr. Nelson in politics has always been a democrat and was a candidate of his party for city comptroller in 1904 and for city treasurer in 1909. He was elected to the common council from the thirty-second ward in 1907, but failed of reelection in 1909. He was a member of the "founders week committee" of the councils and a member of the sub-committee on historical pageant.

Mr. Nelson was married, in 1873, to Miss Fannie Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have three children: Thomas Talbot, Jr., associated with his father in business; Herbert Balderstone; and Florence E. The family residence is at No. 1924 North Thirteenth street and their summer home is at Seaside Park, New Jersey.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Columbia, Southern Yachtsmen's and Down Town Clubs; of the Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia, together with the Seaside Park Yacht Club. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and a lover of all manly outdoor sports. His success has given him ample opportunity to gratify his taste in these directions, and while an extremely busy man with an extensive clientage in his chosen field, he yet finds opportunity for the rest and recreation which constitute an even balance to business activity.

HARRY A. PRIZER.

Harry A. Prizer, who possesses in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called "the commercial sense," is now president of the William Mann Company, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of blank books, copying books and papers and commercial and banking stationery, the company occupying its own building at No. 529 Market street. Mr. Prizer was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1861, a son of Enos L. and Letitia H. Prizer. The father, well known in business circles in this city, became the owner of large real estate interests, to which he finally devoted all of his time and attention. The grandparents of Harry A. Prizer were among the pioneer residents of Philadelphia and the ancestry is German in the paternal line and English on the distaff side.

At the usual age Harry A. Prizer became a pupil in the public schools and continued his studies through successive grades until graduated from the Central high school. He then accepted a clerical position with the firm of Hooks Smelting Company and later with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Railroad. Subsequently he entered the employ of the William Mann Company as clerk and advanced through the various branches of the business, thoroughly acquainting himself with every department of the

trade and thus qualifying for the executive position which he is now filling as president. The business was established by William Mann in the fall of 1848 and through a continued existence of sixty-three years has enjoyed steady and substantial growth. Its founder was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1814, spent much of his youth upon a farm near Haddonfield, New Jersey, and at the age of eighteen took up the trade of a house carpenter, which he followed for several years. He was afterward employed in various departments of government service at Washington, D. C., and later again took up house carpentering, which he followed until the fall of 1848. He then returned to Philadelphia for the purpose of introducing Mann's patent movable binders—an invention of his own for filing letters. He was accompanied by his two sons and his device was introduced by a house to house canvass. After six months a small wareroom at No. 74 North Fourth street was secured and occupied as a dwelling as well as for manufacturing purposes. This constituted the nucleus of the present extensive manufactory. After a few years the growth of the trade demanded larger quarters and a removal was made to the second floor of No. 25 South Sixth street, and the increase in business was further indicated by the fact that a horse and wagon was secured for the delivery of goods. While in Sixth street Mr. Mann invented what is known throughout the civilized world as Mann's parchment copying paper, a product possessed of certain properties obtained in mixing the stock and in treating it, which lends itself to letter-copying where permanency and legibility are specially required. At different times the scope of the business was extended until a small stationery store was established. The continued development of the trade led the company to secure more commodious quarters on the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets, to be followed shortly after by the rental of Drexel's old banking building at No. 48 South Third street. Here a printing and binding plant was installed and a completely stocked stationery and blank book store was established. Again their quarters became too restricted and a removal was made to No. 43 South Fourth street, where the business was carried on until 1873, in which year Mr. Mann purchased the five-story building at No. 529 Market street, occupying the basement and two lower floors with the executive and retail departments while the three upper floors were devoted to the manufacture of copying books. In 1882 a paper mill for the manufacture of copying paper was established at Lambertville, New Jersey, and this has been enlarged from time to time until there is now in active operation one of the largest copying paper mills in the country. The rapid growth of the manufacturing department led to the erection of an eight story factory building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Commerce streets in 1893-4. It was supplied with machinery and equipment for every deail of the work of manufacturing all classes of blank books, copying books, loose leaf ledgers and binders, printing, lithographing, engraving, die stamping and embossing. A branch house was established at 105 Chamber street, New York, to facilitate the demands of the trade. The death of the founder occurred in September, 1881, and the business management was then assumed by his sons and in April, 1888, the William Mann Company was incorporated. His successors had long been familiar with the methods to be pursued in the conduct and management of the trade and it was under the latter management that the present building at Fifth and Com-

merce streets was erected, the architect being instructed to build a thoroughly up-to-date factory, having perfect facilities for the comfort and convenience of those employed as well as abundant floor space for the equipment demanded by the varieties of work to be done. In addition to the first copying paper brought out, the company has since produced other styles including Mann's White Linen, American Glazed, Mercantile, Manilla, American Railroad, (which is used by all of the principal railroad companies of the country) Shen King and Yoka. While there are many departments each under its executive head, the business has been so thoroughly systematized and organized that it is today a harmonious unity, the work of each department supplementing and promoting that of the other departments. William Mann adopted the motto of promptness and one price, and this has constituted the dominating principle of the management to the present time. Each department is splendidly equipped with what is necessary to facilitate the business according to the most modern processes and the business of the house is so carefully systematized that the work is done with the utmost rapidity and when completed in one section is turned over to a succeeding section until it is brought out a finished and marketable product. Everything in connection with the making of blank books is here done outside of manufacturing the paper, and the paper for copying books is also a product of the William Mann Company. The utmost care is employed at all times to secure uniformity and unvarying excellence of output, and this, combined with the modern methods of introducing the product to the trade, has insured the continuous and substantial growth of the business, while the house in the sixty-three years of its existence has maintained an unassailable reputation for the reliability of its methods as well as for promptness in the execution of orders. Its goods are shipped all over the United States, also to our insular possessions, to Great Britain and in fact to almost every civilized country on the face of the globe. Mr. Prizer as president is thoroughly familiar with the business in every department and is thus well qualified for administrative direction and executive control. Aside from his connection with the William Mann Company he is also a director of the American Union Fire Insurance Company and president of the Neutric-Chemical Company.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Prizer and Miss Ida Conly Mann, a daughter of Joseph H. Mann, who was formerly president of the William Mann Company and a son of the founder of the house, William Mann. They have become the parents of three children. The eldest, William Mann Prizer, born September 22, 1886, was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, the Philips Exeter Academy of Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Princeton, where on the completion of four years' study he was graduated in 1909. He is now occupying a clerical position with the William Mann Company. The second son, H. Atmore, Jr., born August 6, 1891, is now a student in Peirce's Business College. Howard Davis, the youngest son, born September 6, 1893 is attending the William Penn Charter school.

The family is prominent socially and the parents hold membership in the Baptist church. Mr. Prizer also belongs to Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M.; the Pennsylvania Society; and to the Union League Club, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. In manner unaffected

and sincere, he commands the good-will and high regard of business associates and contemporaries as well as those whom he meets socially, and he has proven his worth to rank with the leading representatives of commercial and industrial Philadelphia. It is true that he entered upon a business already established but in recent years he has been a factor in controlling and enlarging its interests and in this connection his initiative spirit has found scope and with notable promptness he has discriminated between the essential and the non-essential.

SAMUEL LEWIS ZIEGLER, A. M., M. D., Sc. D.

Dr. Samuel Lewis Ziegler is an ophthalmologist whose pronounced ability is evidenced in the recognition of his professional skill which has come to him not only from the eminent members of the medical profession of America but also of England, France, Germany and other countries. He was born February 5, 1861, in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, a son of the Rev. Samuel William and Martha Elizabeth (Lewis) Ziegler. His uncle, George J. Ziegler, M. D., was a prominent physician on the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital and another uncle, John Q. A. Ziegler, was a captain and engineer in chief of the United States navy.

Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler was graduated from Bucknell University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880, received the Master of Arts degree in 1883 and in 1900 the honorary degree of Sc. D. His professional degree was accorded him on his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1885. He entered upon the practice of medicine but throughout the greater part of his professional career has specialized in the field of ophthalmology. He was a resident physician of the Germantown Hospital in 1885 and 1886 and in the latter year was appointed resident physician of the Episcopal Hospital, serving until 1887. He then became resident physician of the Wills Eye Hospital, which connection was maintained until 1889, when he was appointed assistant surgeon to the same hospital and so continued until 1896. Since 1889 he has been chief ophthalmic surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital and since 1901 has been attending surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital. From the outset of his professional career his progress has been rapid, his ever increasing ability resulting from thorough investigation of every phase of scientific knowledge and discovery that bears upon his chosen life work. He belongs to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the section on ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and was a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress, the International Ophthalmological Congress, the International Medical Congress and the International Congress on Tuberculosis. Furthermore, he has been honored by election to membership in the Societé Française d'Ophtalmologie, the Heidelberg Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft and the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress. He has served on the editorial staff of Ophthalmology (French Abstracts), is the author of numerous papers on ophthal-

mological subjects and has in preparation a treatise on the Operative Surgery of the Eye. His labors have in large degree measured up to the standard of perfection thus far attained in his field of practice.

On the 28th of June, 1894, Dr. Ziegler was married at Painted Post, New York, to Miss May Weston, a daughter of Abijah and Janet (MacLaren) Weston. They have two children: S. Lewis, Jr., born in 1907; and Katharine Weston, in 1909.

His religious affiliations are with the Baptist denomination. In his political belief he is a "regular" republican. His fraternal relations are with Union Lodge, No. 121, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and with the Philadelphia Alumni Chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity, of which he was formerly president. He is also the first vice president of the Philadelphia Medical Club, was formerly president of the Bucknell Alumni Club of Philadelphia and belongs to the Union League Club and the University Club. He has ever been a man of serious, earnest purpose in his professional relations, content with nothing short of the ideal in both his hospital and his private practice. He finds genuine delight in the successful accomplishment of what he undertakes and in the practical application of broad scientific truths to specific needs. Progress has been the keynote of his character and the desire to make his life of the greatest possible usefulness has led to that close application and broad study that have placed him with the eminent representatives of ophthalmology not only in America but in Europe as well.

IRA JEWELL WILLIAMS.

Ira Jewell Williams, attorney at law, was born in Pennsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1873. His father, David Williams, was also a native of this state and of Welsh lineage, his father, Rev. Thomas Williams, having come from Wales about 1800 to Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Williams was a clergyman of the Church of England, but his son, David Williams, entered the Baptist ministry and became prominent in the work of the Baptist church of the state, building many churches and serving in many of these as pastor. He served as chaplain of the lower house of the state legislature in 1864. His death occurred in De Land, Florida, in 1888. His wife, whose maiden name was Magdalen Herr, is a descendant of Hans Herr, one of the early settlers of Lancaster county. Mrs. Williams is now living in Boston.

Ira Jewell Williams is the youngest of the family of four children. He was educated first in the public schools of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and later in those of De Land, Florida. He subsequently attended the John B. Stetson University of De Land. His professional training was received in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1897. He began practice in the office of William Findlay Brown and Francis Shunk Brown and later went to the office of Morgan & Lewis. In 1898 he became associated with the firm of Simpson & Brown and was admitted in partner-

ship in 1906. Since his admission to the bar he has given his attention to the general practice of the law.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Union League and hence a republican. He has not aspired to hold office though he was from 1901 to 1907 special counsel for the auditor general of the state. He is also a member of the University Club and a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

In 1898 Mr. Williams married Miss Mary Harton Jones, daughter of Rev. David Jones, D. D., of Pittsburg, and they have two sons, Ira Jewell, Jr., and David Alexander Williams.

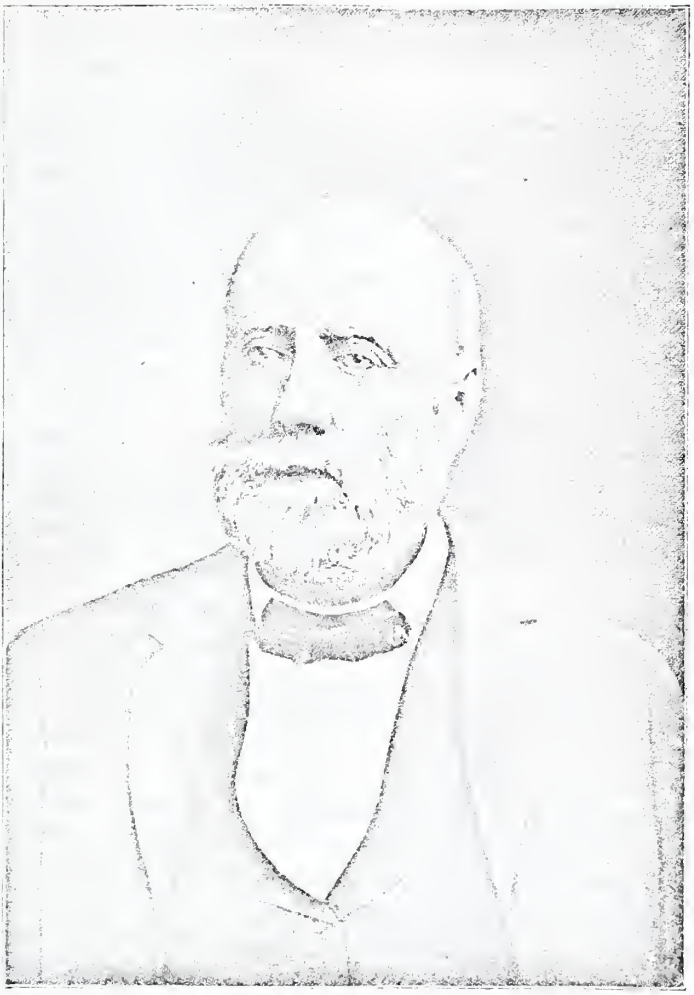
HENRY CROSKEY.

The name of Croskey figures conspicuously upon the pages of Philadelphia's history. Of him whose name introduces this review it may well be said:

"He was a man. Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

His father, George Duncan Croskey, was descended from Stephen and Elizabeth Croskey, of Fleet street, parish of St. Brides, London. The old family burying ground shows that the family has been represented in England for many years, while the names on the tombstones indicate a strong vein of Scotch blood mingled with the English. Stephen Croskey strongly denounced the policy of the king toward the American colonies and his descendants made their way to the new world to enjoy freedom of thought and action. George Duncan Croskey was born in England, December 14, 1778, and on the 26th of October, 1803, embarked for America, accompanied by his brother, Richard Knight Croskey. They became successful merchants of Philadelphia and were also there enrolled as members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, a society formed April 23, 1772, for the purpose of advising and assisting Englishmen who were strangers in America. Richard Knight Croskey became a member in 1808, George Duncan Croskey in 1815, Henry Croskey in 1840, and Dr. John Welsh Croskey in 1895.

George Duncan Croskey was married December 14, 1808, to Eliza Ashmead, whose mother, Mary (Mifflin) Ashmead, was of the family of Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, while her father, Captain John Ashmead, of Revolutionary fame, was a well known figure in the colonies and on the sea. He commanded the Eagle in the continental service and rendered valuable aid to the government. His daughter, Mrs. Eliza Croskey, is mentioned in an obituary written by Rev. A. D. Gillette and found in the desk of her son Henry Croskey at his death, from which we quote the following: "The lady whose decease we thus announce was known to a very large circle of relatives and acquaintances and as earnestly loved as known." The Ashmeads were Quakers of Gloucestershire, descended from Robert II of Scotland. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. George D. Croskey was Captain John Rush, of Cromwell's army, from whom is descended Benjamin Rush, who signed the Declaration of Independence.



HENRY CROSKEY

Henry Croskey is described as a man of hopeful disposition, ambitious, generous and sympathetic; a man of broad views, keen intellect, gentle character and warm affections. He was born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1815. He had in the social position of his mother and the success of his father better opportunities for education and comfort than the majority of children in old Philadelphia homes. His only brother, Alfred, died when quite a young man, and for his only sister, Elizabeth, he maintained a lifelong affection and devotion, visiting her regularly once a week after she became the wife of L. Knowles, a prominent Philadelphia merchant.

The responsibilities of business life were early thrust upon Henry Croskey, who, though only in his fourteenth year at the time of his father's death, August 29, 1829, assumed the management of the lumberyard at Broad and Race streets, and in 1833 he removed the business to the square bounded by Arch, Filbert, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. While a successful young business man he was married, August 25, 1837, by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, to Ann Dunnohew, a daughter of Mathew Dunnohew, of Scotch descent, and Anne Robertson, one of the old Robertson family of Delaware, formerly of Virginia. Of her it was said: "Throughout a long, well-spent life the evidences of her Quaker training were manifest in her plain directness of speech, her clear, clean judgment, which made her a trustworthy adviser, and her sympathetic charity to the poor and needy." For more than a half century Henry Croskey and his wife traveled life's journey happily together, and seven of their children, Henry, Knowles, John Welsh, Frances, Elizabeth, Ida and Mary Clay, lived to add to their enjoyment in the evening of life.

Early in their married life, however, Mr. Croskey suffered financial reverses occasioned by the failure of the Schuylkill Bank in 1837. They were obliged to give up their luxurious home and live according to their limited means, but their self-denial and determination at length placed them again on the high road to success. In 1842 Mr. Croskey adopted a new business method which added greatly to his prosperity. He procured the first and second wharves below Green street on the Delaware, where he received wholesale consignments of lumber, which he sold on commission for the benefit of its owners. For forty years he conducted an extensive and profitable lumber business, selling lumber of every description as well as many millions of shingles. He also became interested in the street railways of Philadelphia, and in 1858 was unanimously elected president of the Ridge Avenue Railway Company but resigned in 1860. In 1859 the board of presidents of the city passenger railways of Philadelphia was organized, the companies represented being eight in number. Of this organization Mr. Croskey was elected secretary and treasurer and so continued through annual reelection until his death, having served in that capacity for more than forty consecutive years.

It was not until April, 1857, when his wife was baptized and became active in church work that Henry Croskey made any positive attempt to lead a religious life. On the 3d of May following he, too, was baptized at the Tabernacle Baptist church and immediately became identified with the church activities. His home was always open for the entertainment of clergymen, and when it

was proposed to build the Beth Eden church in 1870, he was made treasurer and raised fifty-two thousand dollars of the building fund.

One of his biographers has said: "Wife, mother, father and ancestors, one and all, contributed their share in the formation and development of Henry Croskey, but the man himself stood out in bold relief, strong and capable, self-reliant and masterful, yet with a sweetness of disposition that made him like a little child in the confidence and belief he showed in those for whom he had an affection. Fortune long favored him and twice adversity overtook him, but when he saw the accumulation of years of toil swept away from him his courage never wavered. Unlike many who have had reverses, he calmly gave up all his fortune at the age of seventy-five to pay dollar for dollar of indebtedness caused in endorsements for a large corporation, bravely starting to work again with a courage undaunted and a cheerfulness of disposition that was truly marvelous in one of his years. This courage and cheerfulness never left him, even in the trying hours of his last illness. Feeling that his days were numbered, he quietly prepared for that 'bourne from whence no traveler ere returns.' He had a great desire to live until after the wedding of his grandson, on the 19th of September, 'that no grief for him should darken the ceremony,' and also to the last day of that month, in order to complete a business agreement. Almost in the throes of death and with an intellect unclouded and a precision which had been one of his life-long characteristics, he transacted his final business matters. Then, on the 1st day of October, as if death had waited for him to punctually fulfill his last engagement, the veil was drawn and the soul of Henry Croskey passed quietly away to his Maker. He dared

'do all that may become a man.
Who dares do more is none.' "

JOHN CROMWELL BELL.

It needs not the consensus of public opinion or the testimony of his professional brethren but only the court records to establish the position of John Cromwell Bell as one of the eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, for reported opinions show that he has been the successful contesting counsel in many of the most important cases that have appeared before the courts of Pennsylvania. Moreover, at the present writing he is serving as attorney general of the state by appointment of Governor John K. Tener—the most important legal office in the commonwealth.

His life history had its beginning at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1862. He represents a family of Scotch-Irish lineage, founded in Pennsylvania in colonial days. His father, Alfred M. Bell, long a prominent citizen of Indiana county, was a schoolmate of Mathew Stanley Quay, the late Judge Clark of the supreme court, and Judge White, of Indiana county. The son, reared in his native county, acquired his early education in the public and normal schools there and following his removal to Philadelphia when a youth of fourteen years, entered the Central high school, from which he was

graduated with the A. B. degree in 1880, having remained at the head of his class through the four years' course. In due time he received from that school the Master's degree.

The trend of his mind, naturally analytical and inductive, led him to the study of law. He matriculated in 1882 in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, where his preceptor was John Moylen Thomas. His university course was completed in 1884, and to him were accorded two honors that seldom fall to the same man in that institution, the law faculty awarding the Meredith essay prize and also selecting him to deliver the law oration—a most notable one—on commencement day. While he made high grade in his studies he was also well known and popular in athletic circles, playing halfback on the 'Varsity football team in 1882, 1883 and 1884. He afterward became a member of the board of directors of the Athletic Association of the university, retiring from that position after twenty years' service.

Entering upon the active practice of the law as a member of the Philadelphia bar, Mr. Bell received almost immediate prominence and his advancement has been continuous from the first. He has largely specialized in the department of corporation law and has been the legal representative of some of the most prominent business concerns and corporations of this city, including the Real Estate, Title, Insurance & Trust Company, the United Fireman's Insurance Company, the German Demokrat, the Interstate Railways Company and the United Power & Transportation Company. At the outset of his professional career Mr. Bell determined to take no active part in politics as an officeholder and to this resolution he strictly adhered for many years until the pressure of public demand for his services was too great to be resisted. There is undoubtedly no other young man of Philadelphia who has declined so many political preferments as has Mr. Bell. Eschewing office, his devotion to his clients' interests became proverbial, and he again and again refused to accept appointive and elective positions. In 1898 he might have had the position of first assistant district attorney had he not declined, and when the common pleas court No. 5 was established he refused the proffered honor of a seat upon the bench. It was not until after the election of November, 1902, that he yielded to the persistent demand of the people of his adopted city after receiving a petition signed by fifteen hundred members of the bar and many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia. He then consented to fill out the unexpired term of district attorney, the position having been made vacant by the election of Hon. John Weaver as mayor of Philadelphia. Mr. Bell discharged his duties so vigorously, faithfully and capably that the public demanded his continuance in office and in November, 1903, he was elected by a very flattering majority, receiving the support of many opposed to him politically. It is a fact widely reocgnized by members of the bar that for certain reasons the administration of the duties of the office of district attorney of Philadelphia is one of the most difficult legal services in this country. Traditional precedents and the ever recurring conditions peculiar to the office have placed upon its incumbent requirements which mere legal lore and forensic display are not sufficient to satisfy. The district attorney must possess judicial as well as executive ability. The work of Mr. Bell in connection with the enforcement of the pure food laws drew to him not only the

attention of the bar and the public in America but to a considerable extent in foreign lands.

In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "The use of deleterious chemicals in the preservation of meats has long been practiced by 'eminently respectable' purveyors of public food necessities, but rarely has there ever been witnessed so bold, so deliberate an effort on the part of capital to subsidize the combined skill of technical learning, public credulity and legal fine-line interpretation to the disadvantage of the food consumer compelled to place his health and physical welfare at the mercy of these individuals. No mere attorney, however skilled in his legal ascertainments, could have hoped to cope with the brilliant array of medico-legal talent marshalled by the opposition. The litigation following the brilliant attack of District Attorney Bell was ably assailed by the allied interests of the food preservation manufacturers throughout the country who recognized the wide-spread effects of an exposure and conviction. Experts were engaged by the defense from all over the United States, and among them was Professor Oscar Liebreich, of the University of Berlin, the Prussian Government University, Kaiser Wilhelm Military Academy, Honorary D. C. L. of the University of Oxford, etc. In this trial the leading chemists of the world were pitted against the District Attorney's contention that the use of Sodium Sulphide as a food preservative was deleterious. After perhaps the most brilliant case of this nature ever witnessed in this country Mr. Bell secured a verdict against the defendants."

Another case which won Mr. Bell almost equally wide fame and prominence was that known as the Hossey & Danz poison case. This was practically divided into two distinct prosecutions and exceeding in importance any other poison case ever tried in the courts of Pennsylvania. The defendants brought to their aid not only the services of the ablest criminal lawyers but also the expert testimony of eminent chemists of the country, and added to this they pleaded the weakness of circumstantial evidence. After nine weeks a verdict of conviction was rendered in each case. Mrs. Danz was the second woman convicted of murder in the first degree in Philadelphia, and after appeal followed by two arguments in the supreme court that tribunal sustained the conviction. Equally creditable and almost equally important was the work which Mr. Bell did in the prosecution of the straw bail case, in which he filed informations against the defendant, a remedy that had not been resorted to in Pennsylvania for over a century—and the affirmance by the superior court of the twenty-eighth ward school directors, which resulted in sending to jail the defendants convicted by his predecessor in office. Mr. Bell also sustained the constitutionality of the act establishing the juvenile court before the superior court, and his record of two years in the office shows a victory of ten out of eleven appeal cases conducted by him before the superior and supreme courts.

On his retirement from the position of district attorney in 1907 Mr. Bell was tendered a public dinner, on which occasion Chief Justice Mitchell said: "It is a high honor to say tonight, as those of us who are familiar with the conditions of affairs in courts of justice know, that Mr. Bell has followed faithfully the traditions of the office and has given them additional luster." On his retirement Mr. Bell resumed the private practice of law but again the demand for his

services was so insistent that in January, 1911, he accepted the office of attorney general for the state of Pennsylvania, conferred upon him by appointment of Governor John K. Tener.

There are other phases in the life of Mr. Bell which are of equal interest, though to perhaps a smaller number of people. In his own home he is a genial host, whose cordial hospitality makes the Bell residence the attractive center of a cultured social circle. He was married, in 1890, to Miss Fleurette de Benneville Myers, a daughter of Hon. Leonard and Hettie de Benneville (Keim) Myers. The children of this marriage are John Cromwell and de Benneville, In the summer season the family retire to a beautiful country home, Blythe Wold, near Radnor, while their winter residence in Philadelphia is at Twenty-second and Locust streets.

Mr. Bell belongs to various social, professional and business organizations, including the Markham, University, Country and Merion Cricket Clubs. He is the corresponding secretary of the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia and a member of the Library Committee, of the Law Alumni Association and the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected and became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is a member of the State Bar Association. On various occasions he has been called to speak upon important legal problems and in delivering the annual address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, in May, 1904, he chose as his topic "The Several Modes of Instituting Criminal Proceedings in Pennsylvania." It is regarded as an extremely high honor to be chosen to address the Law Academy, which is the most ancient society of young lawyers in the English speaking world, and Mr. Bell is the youngest man upon whom this honor was ever conferred. His address was published by the society and also appears in the volumes of law reports. His prominence needs no emphasis by his biographers. His position is evident to all who know aught of the history of the Philadelphia bar and the work of the courts during the last quarter of a century. Throughout his entire professional career he has united the intensely practical with high ideality. Words, looks and actions are the alphabet by which we spell character, and in the life of John Cromwell Bell these have had no uncertain sound.

REV. M. MONKIEWICZ.

Rev. M. Monkiewicz is pastor of St. Adelbert's parish, which was organized by him November 25, 1904. At that time the parish numbered about two hundred families. They built a temporary frame church seating about nine hundred, also a school. The schoolhouse was a one story structure and contained four rooms. The parish laid the cornerstone for the new stone church May 10, 1908. This is a granite building with limestone trimmings and has recently been completed at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars. It is a beautiful gothic structure with two spires one hundred and sixty feet high and has a seating capacity of twelve hundred. R. E. Giele, of Jersey City, was the architect. The present pastor has done a wonderful work here among his congregation,

which is all of Polish people. There are now four hundred and fifty families in the parish and in addition to controlling the interests of the church as its spiritual and temporal adviser Father Monkiewicz has supervision over about seven hundred children and eleven teachers. There is one assistant pastor, Father Theodore Suck.

Father Monkiewicz was born in Russia-Poland, November 3, 1878, and came to the United States in 1893 when a youth of fifteen years. Going to Detroit, Michigan, he there attended the Detroit Polish Seminary and afterward St. Charles Seminary at Overbrook, Philadelphia. He was ordained by Archbishop Ryan November 4, 1901, and celebrated his first mass on the 10th of November at St. Stanislaus church in Philadelphia. He acted as assistant pastor of St. Stanislaus church for three years, was for a short time pastor of St. Casimir at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, and afterward was appointed to organize the parish of St. Adelbert's. Here the work has steadily progressed. The church has very fine stained-glass windows which were imported from Europe. Most of these are memorial windows furnished by individuals and societies. The people of the parish have given generously for the building of the church and its different lines of work and the influence of the church has been a constantly growing one.

PHILIPP FISCHELIS, M. D.

Dr. Philipp Fischelis, associate professor of histology and demonstrator of embryology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, was born in Odessa, Russia, on the 8th of December, 1857. The father was identified with merchandising in Odessa throughout his entire life, and both he and his wife died in that city. Dr. Fischelis acquired his early education in the common schools of Odessa and afterward studied the natural sciences under Professor A. Kowalewsky and Professor El. Metschnicoff at the university in Odessa. He began the study of medicine in Germany in 1879 and continued his preparation for the profession in Leipzig, Königsberg and Berlin, being graduated from the University of Berlin in 1885.

After four years' practice in the old world, Dr. Fischelis came to the United States in 1889, passed the required examination and received a license to practice medicine in the state of Pennsylvania in May of that year. He at once opened an office and has since been a representative of the medical profession in this city, his ability gaining him wide recognition. He qualified under some of the ablest medical educators of the old world and in his practice he has at all times kept abreast with the most modern scientific methods. After having filled the position of a demonstrator and instructor of throat and nose diseases at the Philadelphia Polyclinic for post graduates for eight years, he was elected as chief of the nose, throat and ear department in Mount Sinai Hospital, which position he held for five years. In 1903 he became affiliated as a demonstrator of histology and embryology with the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and in May, 1909, was elected to the position of associate professor of

DR. PHILIPP FISCHELIS

histology and demonstrator of embryology in the medical and dental department of that institution. His ability as an educator is manifest in the clear and concise manner in which he imparts his knowledge to others, at all times holding the attention of his classes. Anything which tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life awakens his earnest interest and furthermore his investigations have been carried forward along various lines of original research. Dr. Fischelis has contributed papers to foreign journals on the Development of Thyroid and Thymus Glands, also on the Development of the Lungs, and a chapter on Reproduction and Evolution in Dr. Ott's text-book of Physiology. In association with I. Norman Broomell, D. D. S., he published a text-book on Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the Mouth and Teeth. At present he is engaged in writing a text-book of Histology.

Dr. Fischelis has been medical examiner of the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection and of the Royal Arcanum, in both of which he holds membership. He is also a member of the American Association of Anatomists, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Geographic Society. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. Pleasantly situated in his home life, he was married in Philadelphia, in 1890, to Miss Ernestine Kempt and their children are as follows: Robert, Berthold, Wilhelm, Marie, Alice and Anna. Dr. Fischelis has his residence and office at No. 828 North Fifth street.

CHARLES A. SPIEGEL.

Charles A. Spiegel is entitled to threefold prominence as a financier, lawyer and philanthropist. Aside from his charitable work he is perhaps best known as the treasurer of the Germantown Saving Fund Society, with which he has been continuously connected for more than forty years, long serving in the official position which he now fills. He was born in Albany, New York, April 7, 1854. His father, Charles Spiegel, a native of Berlin, Germany, and youngest son of Karl Baron Von Spiegel became a resident of Albany, New York, when about twenty-one years of age. His life work was that of teaching. He was highly connected in Berlin but came to the new world because of the democratic views which he held. In 1863 he removed to Philadelphia and remained thereafter a resident of this city. His wife, Anna Louisa Benninghoff, was a native of this city.

Charles A. Spiegel was a lad of but nine years at the time of the removal of the family to Philadelphia. He pursued his studies in a convent school at Frederick City, Maryland, to the age of thirteen years, when he attended the John Quincy Adams grammar school in Philadelphia, after which he was graduated from the Crittenden Commercial College in the department of accounting and banking. In 1868 he began the study of law under Robert H. Hickley and afterward attended the Temple College Law School. Later he passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. He continued his reading with Mr.

Hickley for two years but did not enter upon practice for some time afterward owing to the fact that he became connected with the Saving Fund Society in 1869. This was incorporated April 6, 1854. Samuel B. Morris, whose benevolence ever prompted him to take a deep interest in the welfare of those around him was largely instrumental in calling the preliminary meetings which afterward led to the permanent organization and procurement of the charter. Today only one of the original board of managers is still connected with the institution —Elliston P. Morris, who is secretary. The Saving Fund Society was established to encourage frugality and economy among small wage earners of the district. The charter requires that the assets of the society must be examined annually by a disinterested committee of citizens, styled auditors. Their report is published in three papers and must also be sent to the speaker of the house of representatives and to the speaker of the senate. Deposits are received from ten cents upward and interest is paid on all sums above five dollars. On the 1st of January, 1911, the number of accounts was twenty-four thousand, three hundred and ninety-one and the amount of deposits was eight millions, four hundred and thirty-two thousand, nine hundred dollars and forty-four cents. For some years the treasurer, George A. Warder, and his assistant, Mr. Spiegel, were the only officers and the success of the institution was largely due to their united efforts and their ability to win the confidence of the growing community. Mr. Spiegel has been the treasurer since 1880 and has virtually grown up with the institution. He is also counselor at law with the firm of Peck, Shields & Clark. He has always been interested in the law but the banking business makes such demands upon his time as to leave him little opportunity to engage in practice, but his legal knowledge is often of great use to him in the conduct of financial affairs as well as to the law firm with which he is connected.

Mr. Spiegel is a man of benevolent and kindly spirit, generous to the poor and needy, often extending a helping hand where assistance is needed. He is also the treasurer of the Germantown Relief Society, an important organization of the town, and one of its managers since 1880 and in this connection his labors have been of the utmost value in promoting the work of the society. They own their own building, which was purchased by voluntary contributions procured by Mr. Spiegel. Supplies are given to those in need from a stock bought at wholesale prices. This is the first organization of the kind not only in Philadelphia but in the United States. A splendid work is being carried on and the success of the project is due in no small measure to the business ability, careful management and humanitarian spirit of Mr. Spiegel.

In June, 1906, occurred the marriage of Mr. Spiegel and Miss Rachel Frances Sharpless, a daughter of William C. and Ellen (Watts) Sharpless, of Philadelphia. They have one child, Ellen Mary, born October 16, 1908.

In his political views Mr. Spiegel is a stalwart republican but not an active worker in party ranks. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church at Germantown, also served as church trustee and as Sunday school superintendent but is now devoting his time and energy outside of business hours to the lines of charity with which he is actively connected. He was at one time a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association and did an especially help-

ful work in promoting and aiding its gymnasium. He has taken the lodge and chapter degrees of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Germantown Cricket Club, the Hunting Valley Country Club, the Lawyers Club, the City Club of Philadelphia—and a life member of the City Parks Association. He is a deeply interested member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a life member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Few men are more thoroughly informed concerning sociological and economic questions of the day and while working toward high ideals for the benefit of others he has labored along practical lines that have produced substantial and far-reaching results. As a business man he sustains an unassailable reputation, as a citizen enjoys in a large measure the good-will and confidence of all, while many who have benefited by his bounty entertain for him the most heart-felt gratitude.

EDWARD CLARKE DIEHL.

For almost four decades Edward Clarke Diehl engaged in the practice of law and his career at the bar was marked by a steady progression that won for him the admiration and respect which are instinctively given those whose prominence is worthily won and well merited. He was born in Philadelphia on the 22d of July, 1833, and was a great-grandson of Captain Nicholas Diehl, who commanded a company of Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, 1776. He was also captain in the Third Battalion under Colonel Hugh Floyd in 1776, and captain in the Third Battalion, Fifth Company, in 1777, serving under a second commission. He was afterward commander of the Light Horse in 1780-1781, a volunteer militia company of the Sixth Battalion, under Colonel Caleb Davis. The history of his military service is given in Pennsylvania Association and Militia of 1775, also in Martin's History of Chester and Smith's History of Delaware County. He died in 1819. William Jacoby Diehl, the father of Edward Clarke Diehl, was born in Philadelphia May 14, 1805, and died January 9, 1833. He wedded Mary A. Fouche, of Philadelphia, formerly of New York, and they became the parents of three sons, Thomas J., William and Edward C. The second named died in early childhood.

Edward Clarke Diehl supplemented his literary education by the study of law and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia county on the 4th of April, 1860. He was in active association from that time until his death and was admitted to the bar of Delaware county on the 29th of May, 1871, to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1871, and to the United States district court, eastern district, March 4, 1871. He was appointed commissioner of the district court to Philadelphia on the 7th of March, 1870, and was reappointed commissioner of the courts of common pleas January 9, 1875, the common pleas court No. 2, January 16, 1875, common pleas court No. 3, January 4, 1875, and common pleas court No. 4, January 4, 1875. For a half-century he followed his profession in which connection he displayed an ability that placed him with Philadelphia's strong and able lawyers. He was conscientious in the performance

of professional duties and his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial. He seemed to know almost instinctively when to defend and when to attack in the trial of a case, where to cite precedent and where to fortify his cause with legal principles. He won many favorable verdicts and was accorded a large clientage. He was for many years counselor for the famous theatrical firm of Nixon & Zimmerman.

On the 18th of February, 1857, Mr. Diehl was married to Miss Annie E. McIlvaine, an only daughter of Spencer and Sarah (Crosby) McIlvaine, of Chester, Pennsylvania. Her father was a large landowner of Chester and was prominently connected there. Her mother was a descendant of Captain John Crosby, who was in the Pennsylvania Militia and was taken prisoner by the English. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Diehl are Sarah M., Ella T. and Mary. The last named became the wife of William Semple and to them were born two children, Edward Clarke and Marion Patton Semple.

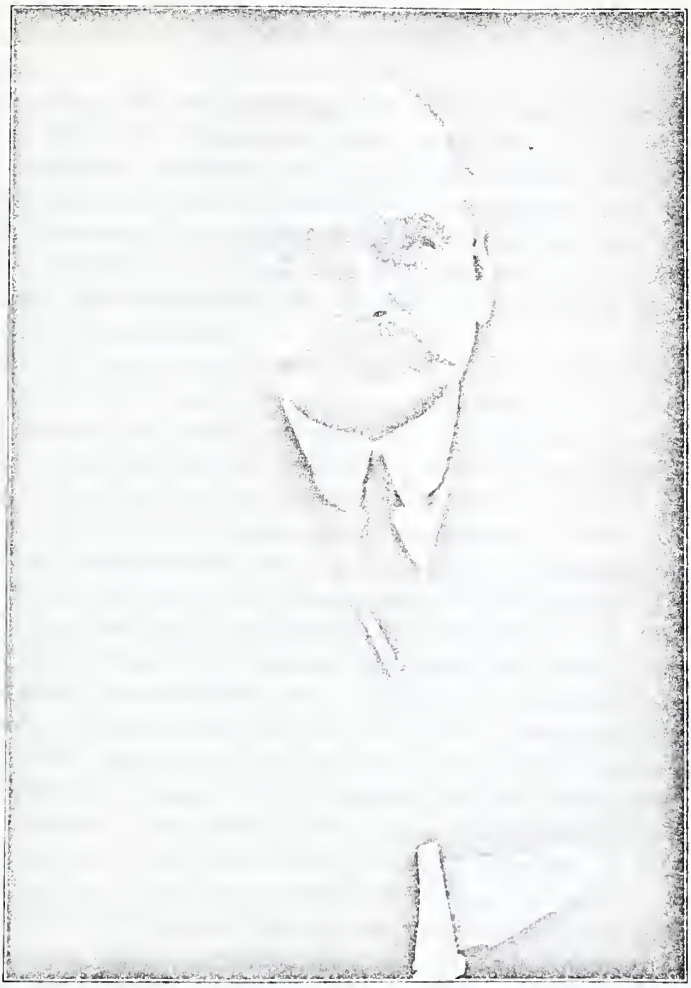
Mr. Diehl gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was well informed upon the leading questions and issues of the day. He was of the Episcopalian faith and was a member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, to which he was elected on the 13th of October, 1890. His entire life was passed in Philadelphia and no better indication of his honorable and upright career can be found than in the fact that many of his boyhood companions gave him their stanch friendship throughout his life. The years, however, added continually to the circle of his friends as the circle of his acquaintance widened. His death occurred January 3, 1910, and he was buried in Chester rural cemetery.

CHARLES FRANCIS GUMMEY.

The University of Pennsylvania numbers among its alumni many men who have gained distinction and honors in all parts of the country, while among its Philadelphia alumni are those who are regarded as men of eminent authority in various walks of life and twenty-two years' active connection with the bar demonstrated Judge Gummey's right to rank with the strong and able members of the legal profession.

He was born in this city December 22, 1862, a son of Charles F. and Mary Emma (Schaffer) Gummey, and was prepared for college at the Germantown Academy, entering the University of Pennsylvania for a scientific course, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1884. Turning his attention to preparation for the bar, he read law with John G. Johnson, Esq., as his preceptor and later matriculated in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him his LL. B. degree in 1888. On the 16th of June of that year Judge Gummey was admitted to the bar and continued in the active practice of his profession until his appointment to the position of judge of the orphans' court of Philadelphia county on the 31st of October, 1910.

Judge Gummey was married June 7, 1900, to Miss Florence Catherwood, a daughter of John H. Catherwood; and resides at No. 2126 Locust street, Philadelphia. He is a member of several leading clubs and of the Sons of the Revo-



CHARLES F. GUMMEY

lution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Colonial Society and other societies. He has always taken an active interest in matters relating to the University of Pennsylvania, being at the present time a member of the central committee of the Alumni and also secretary of the Society of the Alumni of the Law Department.

HENRY S. BELBER.

Prominent among the energetic, capable and prosperous business men of Philadelphia is Henry S. Belber, who from the position of errand boy with a salary of one dollar per week has made consecutive advance in commercial and manufacturing circles until as the president of the Belber Trunk & Bag Company he is at the head of the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The company manufactures trunks, traveling bags and other similar leather articles, and such has been the growth of the business that the name is known wherever the traveler is found.

Mr. Belber was born in the little village of Herlau in Romania, December 8, 1873, and was a lad of about six years when brought to Philadelphia by his parents. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when the necessity of providing for his own livelihood prompted him to secure a position as errand boy. His salary was but one dollar per week. Carefully availing himself of every opportunity for advancement, he afterward became an apprentice in a trunk-making establishment and had obtained such thorough knowledge of the business that at the age of seventeen years he felt justified in establishing a small repair shop and retail business in that connection with his father and brothers. They were successful from the beginning and prospered as the years went by. In 1891 the present business was established and in 1909 the sales amounted to more than a million dollars. Not only is the output shipped to all parts of the United States, but they also do a large export business, shipping to Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and the Orient, and in fact to all parts of the globe. They manufacture trunks, suitcases, telescopes, bags and leather goods, and the extent of their trade is aptly expressed in their advertisement, a trunk, termed "The New Atlas," supporting the world. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the state laws of Pennsylvania with Henry S. Belber as president, Aaron S. Belber as treasurer and Theodore Dimmick as secretary. Recently two blocks adjacent to their present location have been purchased on which addition a factory will be erected and connected with their present plant by bridges and viaduct. When finished their plant will cover four blocks. Their present location is bounded by Turner, Hancock, Masher and Columbia streets and the new property is bounded by Hancock, Oxford, Turner, Palethorp and Masher streets. To the initiated it takes but a glance to show how thoroughly modern is the equipment of this extensive enterprise which was founded and has been promoted by Henry S. Belber, whose business ability is not only manifest in his administrative direction and executive force, but also in the fact that he has been able to surround himself with a most able corps of

assistants. There are now over five hundred operatives employed in the factory and the house is represented by a large force of office help and traveling salesmen.

On the 10th of May, 1898, Mr. Belber was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Belber, and they have five children: Edmond, born March 5, 1900; Sophie, born September 19, 1902; Milton, born March 30, 1904; Mervin, born November 22, 1905; and Phyline, born October 30, 1909.

In his political views Mr. Belber is independent, considering more the capability of the candidate than his party affiliation. He belongs to the Reformed Hebrew church, his membership being with the congregation of Keneseth Israel on Broad street. He is affiliated with Keystone Lodge No. 271, F. & A. M., and is a member of the executive committee and board of directors of Mount Sinai Hospital at Fifth and Wilder streets. His success has enabled him to give generous expression to his charitable impulses and of various benevolent institutions he is a liberal patron. Relaxation from the cares and responsibilities of a strenuous business life comes to him through his fondness of outdoor sports, especially horseback riding and driving. His life is a notable example of the self-made man who through the improvement of opportunity reaches the goal of substantial and enviable success.

JUDGE ROBERT RALSTON.

Judge Robert Ralston, lawyer and essayist, for a quarter of a century identified with the Philadelphia bar and now judge of the common pleas court, was born in this city, March 11, 1863, and completed his more specifically literary education by graduation from the Episcopal Academy of this city. In 1878 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and after severing his connection therewith was identified with the Reading Iron Works from 1879 until 1882. He preferred to concentrate his energies upon professional rather than mechanical interests, however, and taking up the study of law was graduated LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885.

Admitted to the bar the same year Judge Ralston has since continued in active and successful practice. Soon proving his worth as counselor and advocate by the wise and conscientious use of his talents and powers, he also became known as an attorney of marked devotion to the interests of his clients and yet he never forgets for a moment that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. In 1892 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney and remained as the incumbent in that office until 1898. He then resumed his private practice which in the meantime had become of an important and distinctively representative character. In 1901 he was elected judge of the common pleas court of Philadelphia for a term expiring in 1912, and has now sat upon the bench for nine years, the impartiality of his rulings and his clear exposition of the law as related to the points in litigation winning him high encomiums from the bar as well as from the general public. He is the author of various legal essays and has edited a number of legal text-books. He de-

lights in the science of jurisprudence as well as in the practical phase of litigation and court decision and in his work manifests a notable faculty for the separation of the important features of any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances.

Judge Ralston in 1893 was elected first lieutenant and in 1895 succeeded Edward Morell as colonel of the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He commanded the regiment during the war with Spain and resigned when he went upon the bench in 1901.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON DU BARRY.

Biography gives many proofs of the fact that the field of business is limitless and that there is always opportunity for progress and advancement in any of the great avenues to which men direct their energies. The life history of Joseph Napoleon Du Barry is the record of continuous progress in railway circles until he reached the position of vice president of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. He learned to correctly value life's contacts and experiences, to judge men at their real worth, to recognize opportunity and to coordinate forces, and these qualities gave him eminence in a position calling for marked executive ability and administrative control.

Mr. Du Barry was a native of New Jersey, his birth having occurred in Bordentown, on the 19th of November, 1830. His father, Dr. Edmund L. Du Barry, was a distinguished surgeon in the United States navy and acted as surgeon to Prince Joseph Napoleon of France when the latter was in this country. It was in his honor that he named his son, the subject of this review.

J. N. Du Barry was a young lad when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Washington, D. C., and there in the private schools of the capital he pursued his education. After his school days were over, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but in 1856 left that company and for two years was connected with the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. At the end of that time, however, he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and, being actuated by a laudable ambition and firm purpose to work his way upward, he applied himself to his tasks with such diligence and manifested such capability in their discharge that he was promoted from time to time, each promotion bringing him large responsibilities and wider opportunities until at length he reached the position of vice president, being second in executive control of one of the most important railway systems of the country. His plans were carefully formulated and promptly executed and he possessed the ability to so coordinate forces that a harmonious whole resulted. He was an officer and director in over one hundred firms and corporations of an important character, many being railroad and industrial concerns.

In February, 1859, Mr. Du Barry was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Denny, of Pittsburg, a daughter of Major St. Claire Denny, of the United States army. In 1874 they located at No. 2017 Spruce street, Philadelphia,

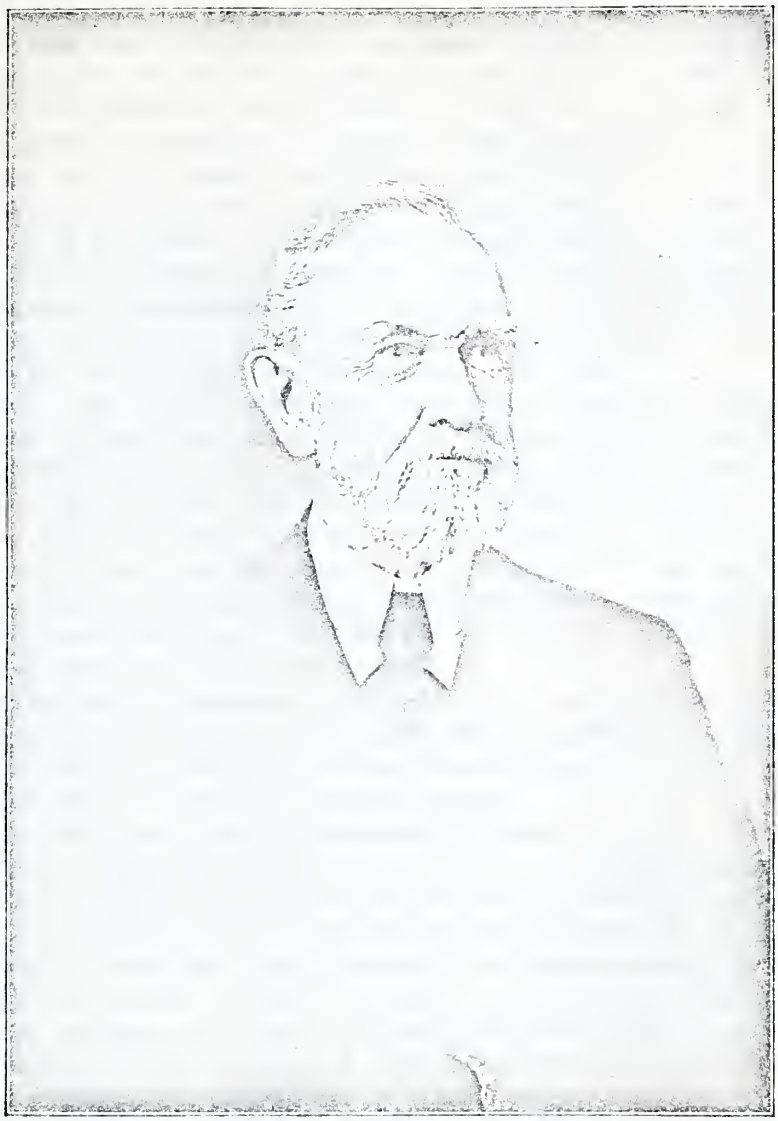
which is still the family home. To them were born three children, two daughters and a son, namely: Elizabeth D., Joseph N., Jr., and Carrie D.

The death of Mr. Du Barry occurred in this city on the 17th of December, 1892, when he had reached the age of sixty-two years, and thus passed from the scene of activities one of the distinguished and prominent representatives of railway interests—a man widely known in railway circles and honored wherever he was known. During the period of the Civil war he was in charge of the movement of troops from Harrisburg, which was a very laborious undertaking, and his services to his country and the railroad company were of a very important character during that period.

His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party and citizenship was to him no idle term, although he never sought nor desired public office. He was a member of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London, and many other kindred societies and clubs of the city and country. He was a believer in Masonic principles and held membership in the craft. He was also a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and his life in its various phases commanded the confidence and good will of his fellowmen. His ability, native and acquired, enabled him to occupy a position far in advance of his fellows, yet there was in all of his life record no esoteric chapter, his promotion coming as the legitimate and logical sequence of well developed powers, wise use of opportunity and faithfulness to every trust, large or small.

WILLIAM B. GRUBB.

The Grubb family is one of the oldest of Pennsylvania, being founded in America by John and Frances Grubb, who came from Cornwall, England, making their way to what became known as Grubb Landing on the Delaware river, just below Namans creek and about six miles from Wilmington. To a more remote period the ancestry is traced, and the family is found to be of Danish origin and connected with the royal blood. Representatives of the name went to England probably in the fourteenth century. John Grubb was born in Cornwall in 1652 and in 1677 crossed the Atlantic, becoming a resident of New Jersey. In 1679 he purchased land at Upland, now Chester, and in 1680 obtained a charter from King Charles II for the province of Pennsylvania. In the following year he landed at Grubbs Landing, to which place he gave his name. It was in 1682 that William Penn purchased from the Duke of York the state of Delaware and in the same year arrived at Chester, which place he so named. With the early history of the colony John Grubb was closely associated, doing much to shape its formative policy, being widely recognized as a prominent and influential resident of Pennsylvania. From 1692 until 1700 he was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly and on the 2d of May, 1693, he was commissioned colonial justice of the peace for Newcastle. In 1703 he removed to Marcus Hook, where he died in March, 1708. His family numbered nine children.



Emanuel Grubb, the eldest son of John and Frances Grubb, was born in 1682, being the first male child of white parents born in Penn's Province. His birth occurred in a cave which was the temporary home and shelter of the family, along the Delaware river. Like his father he became a prominent man of affairs and from 1725 until 1767, or for forty-two years, he was a vestryman of St. Martin's Episcopal church at Marcus Hook. In 1727 he was commissioned justice of the peace of Newcastle. He married and had twelve children. Emanuel Grubb, the son of Emanuel Grubb I, was born December 10, 1729, at Grubbs Landing and died August 8, 1799. He had eight children. He was commissioned in 1755 a captain of the Delaware troops during the French and Indian war. His Bible is now in possession of William L. Grubb, of Portsmouth, Virginia. He was the great-grandfather of William B. Grubb, of this review, and his brother was the great-grandfather of Judge Ignatius Grubb, who for thirteen years has been judge of the supreme court of Delaware.

Peter Grubb, our subject's grandfather, was born at Grubbs Landing in 1766 and by his marriage had fourteen children. His son Mellin, the father of William B. Grubb, was born April 3, 1798, at Grubbs Landing, and was married March 24, 1830, to Mrs. Anna M. (Frank) Burkhard, by whom he had four children: William B., born February 17, 1831; Amanda A., who was born September 10, 1832, and died September 9, 1833; Charles M., who was born September 21, 1834, and died in February, 1844; and Olive E., who was born April 10, 1838, and is still living. The father died on the 18th of March, 1851, and the mother passed away September 7, 1880.

Thus from the earliest settlement of Pennsylvania the family has been represented within its borders and its members have taken an active part in shaping the political and military history of the state in early generations and in later years have been factors in promoting material progress.

William B. Grubb was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1831. He attended the public schools and afterward served a seven years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's and builder's trade under John McClure, a prominent contractor of this city. On attaining his majority he became associated with Mr. McClure in a partnership and remained actively connected with the contracting business until 1876, when he retired. During that period he planned and erected many churches, public buildings and private residences, controlling a large volume of business and being recognized as one of the leading contractors during the period of his active connection with the business.

On the 1st of January, 1853, Mr. Grubb was married to Miss Katherine Haggerty, of Philadelphia, who is still living. It was upon the same day that Mr. Grubb entered into partnership with Mr. McClure. Unto them have been born five children who are yet living: William, Charles, Anna, who is the wife of Frank Hower, at one time editor and owner of Bryn Mawr News; Mrs. Katherine Matlack; and Mrs. Mary McGuire. All but one are residents of Philadelphia. There are also fifteen living grandchildren.

Mr. Grubb is now a member of the Carpenters Company (Inc.) the owners of the famous historic Carpenters Hall, where the first continental congress was held, a place to which thousands of loyal American citizens make their way each year to see a structure which more than almost any other building of the

country awakens the interest and veneration of all. In his political views Mr. Grubb is a republican but regards the capability of the candidate more than party affiliations, especially at local elections. He attends and is a member of the DeWitt Talmage church, having always adhered to the Presbyterian faith.

J. WILLOUGHBY IRWIN, M. D.

There are instances in which men seem to have missed their proper vocation but in the vast majority of cases natural taste and tendency points out to one the path he should follow, and it is because of a lack of ambition and individual personal effort that the individual does not enter the field for which he is adapted or, if he does enter it, fails because of a lack of close application, unfaltering industry and wise use of time and opportunities. The successful men are those whose diligence is supplemented by determination and who find no obstacle too great to be overcome by persistent labor. This is as true in the professions as in other vocations of life and he who advances does so by reason of his own skill and talent. The record of Dr. Irwin is another proof of this fact.

Born in Philadelphia, on the 18th of July, 1871, Dr. Irwin is a son of Richard James and Mary (Willoughby) Irwin. His grandfather in the paternal line was James Irwin, a native of Ireland, who spent his entire life there. He wedded Anne Hughes and their son Richard James Irwin was born in Kings county, Ireland. In the year 1867 he sailed for Philadelphia from Australia, where he had spent three years. After being in the employ of A. T. Stewart, of New York city, and other firms he engaged with John Wanamaker at the time of the opening of the Philadelphia store, remaining with that house until 1893, when he was compelled by illness to retire from active life. During his business career and after his retirement he made several trips back to Ireland, visiting the scenes amid which his youth was passed. He wedded Mary Willoughby, a daughter of Thomas and Anne (Corse) Willoughby, members of a very old Quaker family of Pennsylvania. The Corses were direct descendants of the De Corsey and the Willoughbys of the old family of that name in the south, from which section of the country the Corses also came. The death of Mr. Irwin occurred in 1896, when he was fifty-five years of age. His widow now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Jump, of West Philadelphia. Three sons and this daughter constituted the family, Dr. Irwin being the eldest son. The other sons are: Richard Thomas and Howard Hawkins.

Dr. Irwin pursued his education in the public schools of Philadelphia to the time of his graduation from the manual training school with the class of 1889. He then entered the employ of the John Wanamaker, with whom he remained for three years, when, thinking to find a professional career more congenial than commercial pursuits, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania class of 1895. Upon completing the work of the freshman year he was compelled to leave school on account of the illness of his father. In 1896, however, he resumed his studies and was graduated with the class of 1899. Without being actuated by the spirit of vaulting ambition but impelled by a laudable desire to make steady progress, he has done good

work in his profession, winning him the favorable comment of other practitioners as well as the general public. He was assistant physician to the medical dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania for three years, was a member of the staff of the Henry Phipps Institute for the first five years, was assistant visiting physician to the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia Hospital for one year and is now one of the visiting chiefs to the Byberry (Tuberculosis) Hospital of Philadelphia. He is also medical director to the Kensington Dispensary for the Treatment of Tuberculosis. In 1899 he took up the general practice of medicine but since February, 1902, has specialized largely in the field of tubercular practice. He held the first clinic in the Henry Phipps Institute on tuberculosis and is consulting physician on tuberculosis to the Central Young Men's Christian Association. His wide study and research in that special field have brought him knowledge and ability that places him in the front rank among distinguished representatives of the profession in this department of practice.

Dr. Irwin belongs to the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the International Conference on Tuberculosis and the International Congress on Tuberculosis and thus comes in touch with those who are regarded as eminent authorities on this disease, in which connection his own work has gained him notable prominence. He is likewise a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, a college fraternity.

On the 18th of September, 1901, Dr. Irwin was married to Miss Mabel Lukens, a daughter of Clifford D. Lukens, a member of one of the oldest Swedish Quaker families of Philadelphia. Their children are: James Willoughby, who was born November 4, 1902, and is now a student in the Friends Central school; Mabel Lukens, born May 10, 1906; and Clifford Lukens, born March 1, 1911.

Dr. Irwin gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but his more active research work is done in the line of his profession, and his original investigation and experience have brought out various points which have thrown light upon the nature of the disease to which he largely confines his attention and its treatment.

WILLIAM F. BELSTERLING, JR.

William F. Belsterling, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of December, 1869, a son of William F. and Ida B. (Sutterle) Belsterling. His great-grandfather, Jacob Belsterling, was tax collector in Philadelphia from 1780 until 1812, covering a period of thirty-two years to the time of his death. He was also the organizer of the first German Masonic lodge in the United States. The grandfather, John F. Belsterling, born in Philadelphia in 1811, served as mayor of Northern Liberties from 1840 until 1849. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Preston, was also a native of Philadelphia and died in this city at a very advanced age in 1890. William F. Belsterling, Sr., died March 8, 1911, at the age of seventy-five years.

William F. Belsterling, Jr., spent his youth in that section of Philadelphia which was formerly Northern Liberties and pursued his education in the public and high schools. His early business training was received with the firm of Keen & Coats, dealers in skins and furs, and in this line of trade Mr. Belsterling has continued to the present time, establishing an independent business in 1896. He makes a specialty of handling goat skins and furs and from the outset to the present time, covering a period of fifteen years, the enterprise has been attended with substantial and gratifying success resulting from the close application and earnest purpose of Mr. Belsterling, whose record is proof of the fact that, "The science of business is the science of service. He profits most who serves best."

In Philadelphia, in 1890, Mr. Belsterling was married to Miss Laura R. Lankhardt, a member of an old Philadelphia family, and unto them have been born a daughter and son, Mary H. and George M., aged respectively eleven and eight years. Mr. Belsterling is independent in his political views. In religious faith he is a Baptist and attends the First church of the city. He is well known in Masonic circles, holding membership with William C. Hamilton Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M.; Freeman Chapter, R. A. M.; Kadosh Commandery; and the Mystic Shrine. The concentration of his energies upon a single line of business and his unfaltering perseverance in that field have made him successful in his undertaking and gained for him recognition as a representative and reliable merchant.

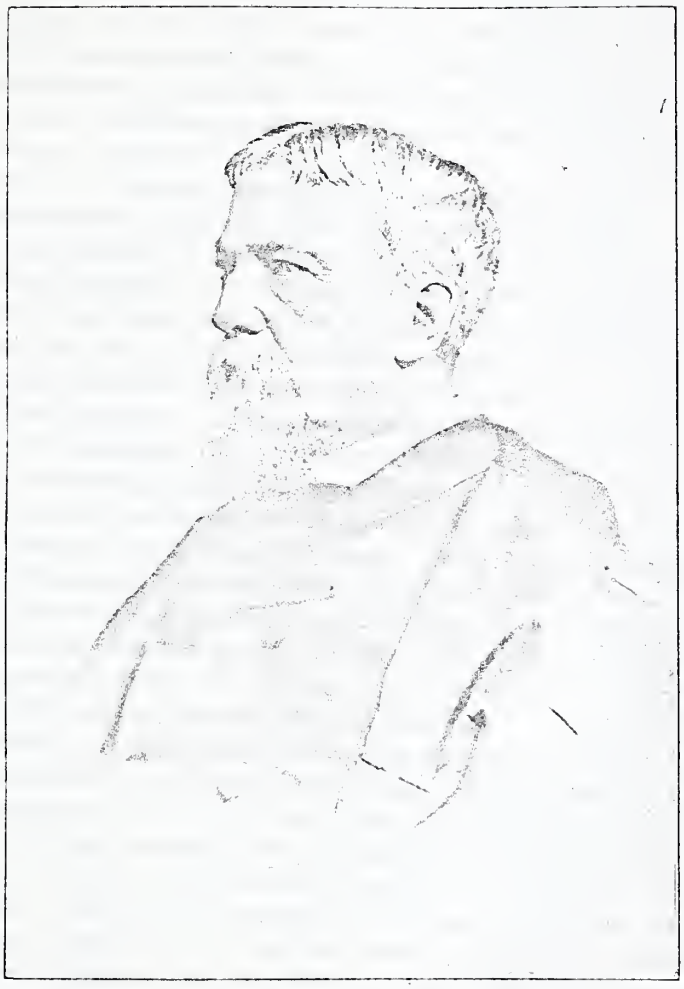
SILAS WEIR MITCHELL.

Born in Philadelphia February 15, 1829, he was the second son of John Kearsley Mitchell, a leading physician of Philadelphia, and for many years professor of medicine in Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Mitchell broke off his academic course at the University of Pennsylvania on account of ill health, and when nearing the end of his senior year. In 1850 he was graduated M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, and this degree was repeated honoris causa by the University of Bologna in 1888.

During the war of the Rebellion he acted as assistant surgeon to the hospitals about Philadelphia, being one of four brothers all in the service of the country. During a part of this time he served as sanitary inspector, but most of his duty lay in the hospitals for nervous diseases and wounds of nerves created especially for him. Thenceforward his contributions to medical literature were chiefly neurological and consist of several volumes and of over a hundred separate papers.

Since then he has held numberless positions, having been twice president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the executive board of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

It is interesting to know that his life is practically divided into two distinct pursuits. Whereas the summer finds him an active fisherman and when he is



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL

inclined the author of fiction or verse, the winter is given over absolutely to the practice of his profession.

Such is the outline but how incomplete the picture. There are none of the lights and shades which bring forth prominently the features nor serve to delineate character. Dr. Mitchell is great because nature endowed him bountifully and he has studiously and carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that were given him. A ripe scholar, the humblest feels at ease in his presence, so ready is his sympathy. In the Book News Monthly of October, 1907, Harrison S. Morris says: "He was born with the capacity to investigate, to follow clues, to penetrate ground untraversed by others. This indeed comes out in his aptitude for plots and dramatic situations. I have heard him say that the plot is the least of his literary troubles, yet above and beyond this divining curiosity lie the gifts that put it to work, and give it form and make it endure; the gifts of scientific imagination, of literary expression, of constructive fancy, of insight into human motive and of philosophic grasp of the world's meaning."

Dr. Mitchell had passed the half century mark when he became an active factor in the world of letters. He published his first novel at fifty-three. Up to this time his work had been that of the physician with neurology as his specialty and he had gone far beyond the average practitioner and in certain lines had become the recognized leader of even those whom fame had marked as its own in the field of neurology. These years were also a preparation for his labors in the field of literature. He came to understand men, their motives and their tendencies, and the knowledge thus gained was brought forth in his writings. His mind was ripe for rapid production, however, when he took his place with the men of letters. Said Talcott Williams: "His clinical experience has doubtless given us the accurate picture of the vampire nervous woman, Octopia, the name, as the Saturday Review said: 'An inspiration; of slow senile dementia in Iver Wynne; of the idee fixe in the heroine of Constance Trescot; of the horizon of the scoundrel's mind in Darnell; and half a score more. These people are not merely labeled bad by their acts; they are clinically evil. But the knowledge of the specialist, like mere accurate drawing in picture making, is of no use in the novel without the background that comes from the knowledge of the structure and working of society. In these things Dr. Mitchell is, so to speak, too accurate. The novels that come home like the pictures that move, have their technical blunders. There is a certain rush, momentum and movement that only comes when ginger is still hot in the mouth. For some reason not easily explained it is generally absent in the American novel, though there is enough of it in American life. The art of the story teller we have. In the quarter century in which Dr. Mitchell has been writing novels he has grown as craftsman until he issues this fall a detective story, fresh and in a new vein; and A Diplomatic Adventure moves like a well constructed play. Iver Wynne was the pivot of his change from the novel of apothegm to romance. Our Revolution, the change in it from English tradition to the American spirit, our social life, our mingling of democratic institutions and aristocratic instincts, have here their complete canvass. It is written with an amazing care. Care alone will not bring style but it spares the reader the slovenly sentence to which the faction of our tongue is prone even from hands whose fame screens criticism, and in these pages and

in others it has given that sense of the personal which is the very soul of style. The structure of this romance follows tradition. Novels did not begin yesterday. But I am sorry for the man who is not a better American after reading Iver Wynne. The root of the matter is not in him. Dr. Mitchell had the army surgeon's share of the Civil war, and In War Time and Roland Blake records his impressions. To one who first knew his Philadelphia stories as they were appearing, these two novels have a Dutch fidelity to the vanished city of thirty years ago, where beyond anywhere else in the America of the '70s there lingered local flavor and colonial charm. In the end, on these indigenous creations, Dr. Mitchell's final verdict will rest. His readers throng the more general pages of Francois and Constance Trescot. Here the trade is learned. Vivid character is present. Wide apart in their scenes there is the same sense of the crowded stage, the same felicitous accuracy—whether it be Revolutionary pain or the western court room—and in the latter a penetrating study from the physician's confessional of primitive passion to which women alone are equal in modern life. Passion takes leisure. Men nowadays have none. In all this, to the detachment of one who knows an author only in his books, I do not pretend. Contemporary criticism is none the worse for a close knowledge, since by no effort can it attain the estimate of posterity. When that comes and men face but the backs of books and not the face of a friend, I foresee much said of a range which extends from the pastels of Little Stories, some cut like cameos, to the storied novel, and includes two successful child's tales, the cyclic romance of a place and a period, the colloquy, and tales of adventure, of detection and of sheer picaresque personalia. The earlier novels will be remembered for local color, the mid for sayings and the later for romance, but out of them all will emerge as permanent national possessions Hugh Wynne and the vivid view of The Youth of Washington. Aside from single stories in magazines, only a portion of which have been republished, the titles of Dr. Mitchell's published fiction are: Hephzibah Guinness, Thee and You, and a Draft on the Bank of Spain, 1880; In War Time, 1882; Roland Blake, 1884; Prince Little Boy, 1887; Far in the Forest; 1888; Characteristics, 1892; Mr. Kris Kringle, 1893; When all the Woods are Green, 1894; A Madeira Party, 1895; Hugh Wynne, 1897; Adventures of Francois, 1898; Dr. North and his Friends, 1900; Autobiography of a Quack, 1900; Circumstances, 1901; Little Stories, 1903; A Comedy of Conscience, 1903; New Samaria and The Summer of St. Martin, 1904; The Youth of Washington, 1904; Constance Trescot, 1905; A Diplomatic Adventure, 1906; The Red City, 1909."

The poetic endowment of Dr. Mitchell, though less widely realized, is rare and of lasting quality. Writing in this connection, Harrison S. Morris said: "He has allowed his poems to be overshadowed by his other productions, by his fiction and by his science, but those who know his books of verse and who find joy in the appeal of poetry are at one voice in regarding the best of his poems as among the best we have had. Dr. Henry van Dyke recently said that the 'Ode on a Lycian Tomb is the finest elegiac poem by an American,' and these were nearly the exact words quoted from Professor Charles Eliot Norton at a much earlier period."

Richard Watson Gilder, in writing of Dr. Mitchell's poetry, said: "I am glad of the opportunity to put briefly on record here my very great delight in and admiration for a group of Dr. Mitchell's poems, the ripe and surprisingly rich garnerage of his later years. I would like to call in evidence, say half a dozen witnesses of the fact that we have in Dr. Mitchell a poet of great tenderness and elevation of feeling and rare distinction of style. These witnesses are the following poems: Guidarello Guidarelli, To a Magnolia Flower in the Garden of the Armenian Convent at Venice, Indian Summer, Ode on a Lycian Tomb, on A Boy's First Reading of King Henry V, and a War Song of the Tyrol. In the last two we have the poet in battailous mood. He is here the bard in whose mind lingers the memory of heroic days and who is familiar with moving armies. In the King Harry lyric there is splendid pageantry and a martial clangor. The lines have the effect of one of Saint Gaudens' equestrian monuments. They are proudly warlike and heroical. In Guidarello Guidarelli again the note is heroic, knightly—but, too, there is a wistfulness, a lyric sorrowfulness, deepening into tragedy—it is grief, but grief told in the ringing of rythmic bells. To a Magnolia Flower is a revery—fit for the flower and for the place. There is an imaginative suggestiveness in this lovely poem, which makes it as typical as it is human and moving, and it rises in its concluding stanzas into a deep and exquisite symbolism, most musically intoned. As Lincoln's deeper thought, his leitmotif, comes to a stirring climax in the wonderful Gettysburg address, so the 'leading motive' of Dr. Mitchell's later verse reaches its finest expression in his Ode on a Lycian Tomb. In this the tragedy of life and death is set to a very noble music. This exquisite poem Aldrich classed with the few great elegies in the English language, giving convincing proof of the genius of an author who has won laurels in other fields, but if poetry is what the world believes, none are so likely to shine brighter or longer last."

The world knows Dr. Mitchell as scientist, novelist and poet, as a lecturer and a critic, but in his home city, where every man is his friend and all honor him for what he has accomplished, Dr. Mitchell is known in still another light. He enjoys the fellowship of the clubs in which he holds membership and has been termed "the loyal and noble friend who always pays devotion with a thousandfold interest. * * * He has a humor distinctively his own. If you could hear him read one of his poems of occasion after some Franklin Inn dinner, you would agree that wit did not go out with the publication of poor Richard's Almanac. The puns and the jeu d'esprit of Dr. Mitchell are common mintage in Philadelphia and some of them go to the marrow of a subject more potently than a whole discourse. I have known one or two such to give a quizzical turn to a controversy, which made plain its specious origin and stilled it forever. Wit is a tough argument to thrash and this master of men knows well how to interpose it. Intuition and sympathy, joined to intellect, are the essentials of both the physician and the bard, and when these are united at a high level they may make a great doctor or a great poet, or a combination of the two in one."

The manly sympathy and the intuitive knowledge of the needs of others, which mark the doctor as well as the poet, also signalize Dr. Mitchell as a friend and as a lover and helper of mankind. To any one who has ever, professionally

or personally, felt the generous and instinctive friendship of that fine but quite disinterested spirit, who has partaken of his overflowing kindness and experienced the help of his abundant understanding, it is needless to try for words in which to describe the trait. It is an elusive trait and hardly bends to analysis or definition, but such things of the soul are often more real than the things of the flesh, and to those of Dr. Mitchell's circle and to his grateful patients, his memorable characteristic will always be that of sympathy which apprehends and helps.

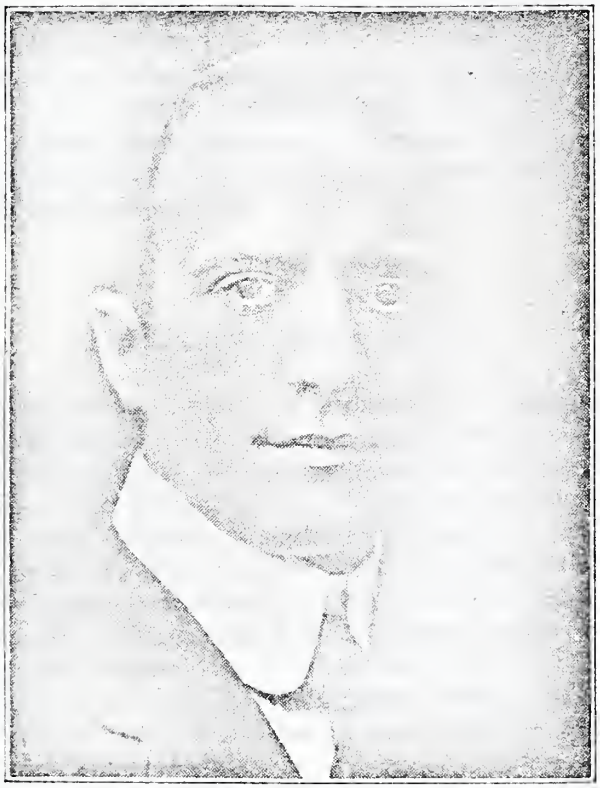
Dr. Mitchell at the age of eighty-two continues to some extent his professional work, engages in scientific research, spends hours at his desk in literary production and continually gives out of his rich stores of wisdom and experience to meet the world's needs and advance its progress.

I. IRWIN JACKSON.

I. Irwin Jackson, attorney at law, who in general practice has been very successful, was born in New York city, November 23, 1876. His father, Mendel Jackson, is a native of St. Petersburg, Russia, and since 1890 has resided in Philadelphia, where for some years he conducted business as a wholesale clothier but is now retired. He married Rebecca Herschberg, a native of Berlin, Germany, and they became parents of nine children, of whom I. Irwin Jackson is the eldest.

For one year I. Irwin Jackson was a pupil in the schools of New York and for about two years attended night school in Philadelphia but is practically a self-educated as well as a self-made man, his advantages being only such as have been acquired through his own ability. At the age of fourteen he went into his father's store as a clerk and later became designer. He was connected with the business until 1900, when a desire for a professional career led him to take up the study of law in the office of Thomas Diehl. Pursuing his reading as opportunity offered, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1906, and at once began practice in Philadelphia, opening an office in the Betz building. He is now located in the Real Estate Trust building and in the general practice of law has met with rapid and gratifying success. He was connected in the profession with John C. Grady, late director of docks, wharfs and ferries, and has won a large and distinctively representative clientage. The habits of thoroughness, ready adaptability and resourcefulness which he formed in his youth now stand him in good stead, enabling him not only to successfully conduct a large and growing law practice but also to act as officer of various corporations. He has represented several corporations in a legal capacity, is president of the Finance Building Association and solicitor for the Granite, General, Gilt-Edge and John Marshall Building & Loan Associations.

In January, 1906, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Lena Loew, of Philadelphia, and they have one daughter, Gladys, born in April, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Ethical Culture Society and he is prominent in several fraternal organizations, now serving as commander of Maneto Tent, Knights



I. IRWIN JACKSON

of the Maccabees; as master of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M.; and as counsel of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of Paconta Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.; Philadelphia Aerie, No. 42, Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Garfield Circle; the Brotherhood of the Union; and the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection. He is likewise a member of the Philadelphia Law Academy, the Philadelphia Law Association and is counsel for the Servian and Romanian Beneficial Association of Philadelphia.

In politics an earnest republican, Mr. Jackson is a member of the First, Twelfth and Twentieth Ward Republican Associations. He takes an active part in politics and is a popular campaign speaker, often making public addresses in behalf of the candidates of his party. He is a member of the business men's committee appointed by Mayor Reyburn to further the interests of the city, and was a member of the naval committee by appointment of the mayor during Founders week in 1908. He is classed with those men who are leaving their impress upon the public life, standing for progress, reform and improvement in all things relative to municipal welfare.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWER.

Ability adequate to the demands of a growing and important business and initiative spirit resulting in the formulation of good and practical plans for the management of the trade have brought William Henry Bower prominently before the public as a manufacturer of heavy chemicals, operating under the name of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company. Philadelphia numbers him with her native sons, his birth having occurred here on the 13th of June, 1864. His parents were Henry and Lucretia Kirk (Elliott) Bower. The mother was a daughter of Isaac and Elisa (Thomas) Elliott. Isaac Elliott was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1795, and was descended from John Elliott, of Manton, England, who came to Philadelphia in May, 1753. Elisa Thomas was a representative of the Thomas and Mather family, prominently connected with the history of Pennsylvania.

Henry Bower, father of William Henry Bower, was a son of William and Fannie (Bennett) Bower, who came to Philadelphia from Hamburg, Germany, about 1825. Henry Bower was born in Philadelphia in 1833 and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1854. He engaged for a time in the business of broker in chemicals and in 1856 began the manufacture of chemicals at Twenty-ninth street and Gray's Ferry Road, where the works which he established are at present located. Throughout his active business career he was prominently identified with every movement affecting the growth of the chemical industry in the United States. He was the first in this country to use potash salts as an ingredient of the fertilizers which he manufactures; also, he was among the first, if not the first, to recover, on a large scale, the ammonia from the "gas liquors" of the gas works. He received from the Franklin Institute in 1878 the Elliott Cresson medal as the first in this country to make pure inoderous glycerine. He received also medals for the excellence

of his manufactures at the exhibitions of Vienna in 1873; Franklin Institute in 1874; Philadelphia in 1876; Paris in 1878; and Chicago in 1893.

It was chiefly owing to his representations that the United States census bureau determined in the census of 1880 to have the statistics of the chemical industries reported as a separate branch of manufactures. Henry Bower was appointed the special agent of the bureau to collect these statistics for the census of 1880 and 1890 and the excellence of these reports bears eloquent testimony to the painstaking and thoroughness with which he devoted himself to the work entrusted to his hands. His intimate acquaintance with the chemical industry of the United States was widely recognized and the fact that his opinions and advice were frequently sought by the committees of the senate and house of representatives in the framing of tariff legislation bearing thereon, affords capital evidence of the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the subject and of the soundness of his judgment. He was for many years secretary and treasurer of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States and was prominent in its councils. Mr. Bower was elected a member of the Franklin Institute in 1858 and was a member of the board of managers from 1891 until the time of his death March 26, 1896.

By his marriage to Lucretia Kirk Elliott he became the father of four children, the eldest of whom is our subject, William H.; George R., who is the president of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company; Elise Elliott, the wife of Sydney Thayer, secretary and treasurer of the company; and Frank B., second vice president. Mr. Bower was widely known in social circles but was of retiring nature. He was identified as a member of the Philadelphia Club and the "Rabbit," a well known organization.

In the acquirement of his education William H. Bower attended the Lauderbach Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him the B. S. degree. He was graduated in 1886 after devoting his time largely to the mastery of a course in chemistry and kindred subjects. In 1887 he became connected with his father in business under the firm style of Henry Bower & Son but later the firm organization was converted into a corporation under the present style of Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company. William Henry Bower, of this review, made it his purpose to thoroughly perfect himself in every branch of the business in connection with the manufacture of the products of the house and was thus enabled to assume the management of the business. Under his administration the company has constantly enlarged its operations and today manufactures and controls a most extensive output. He is also a director of the Mutual Chemical Company of America.

Mr. Bower is a "regular" republican and has done expert work for the committees in congress during the last three revisions of the tariff. He has always taken an active interest in affairs of municipal government and the high ideals which he cherishes have found embodiment in practical effort for their adoption. He is well known in various social and club relations, belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania, and also to the Rittenhouse, University, Markham, Manufacturers, Union League, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Gun, University Barge and Riverton Yacht Clubs. He has also served as secretary, as chairman of the executive committee and as

president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States. He is fond of athletic sports and is a lover of books. He possesses a splendid collection of English romantic works and novels. He also has an interesting collection of books on worship and his library contains many rare works. It is well that so successful a man should also have found time for the finer things that many business men are prone to overlook, enriching his life by the works of art and literature and by travel.

WILLIAM L. McLEAN.

William L. McLean, publisher of the Evening Bulletin, the leading daily paper of Philadelphia, was born in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1852. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town and while yet a boy removed to Pittsburg. There at the age of twenty years he entered the office of the Pittsburg Leader, where he was first engaged on the compilation of a newspaper almanac. Subsequently he was appointed to a position on the reportorial staff and finally worked his way upward through the circulation and advertising departments, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. He resigned his position in connection with that paper, however, in 1878, and came to Philadelphia, after which he purchased an interest in the Press, with which he was connected as business manager and advertising manager until 1895.

Upon the settlement of the estate of the late Gibson Peacock, who had founded the Evening Bulletin in 1847, that paper was offered for sale, and Mr. McLean in connection with some of his associates purchased it, forming the Bulletin Company, of which Mr. McLean was chosen president. He later acquired sole ownership of the paper, which he has since published alone. At the time of his purchase the Bulletin was an eight page, six column paper and had a circulation of less than six thousand. Today it runs from sixteen to twenty-four pages with an average circulation of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand. This marvelous growth is direct evidence of the business ability and enterprising spirit of Mr. McLean, whose thorough practical experience in all the departments of newspaper publication have enabled him to build up one of the strongest dailies of the country, winning for the Bulletin a position of leadership in Philadelphia. The business having outgrown its quarters at No. 612 Chestnut street, Mr. McLean purchased the property at the northeast corner of City Hall Square in 1906 and erected the handsome new building which is now the home of the Bulletin. In the construction of this building he endeavored to make it worthy, architecturally, of its location and erected a ten story, white stone structure, of which the two upper and two lower floors are devoted to the newspaper offices and plant, and the intervening floors to modern offices. The pressroom contains ten large sextuple presses of the latest design, with a practical capacity of two hundred thousand twenty-four page papers per hour. There are also four large casting furnaces and galleries, from which to supply paper to the upper sections of the presses, together with every conceivable mod-

ern convenience that facilitates and promotes the work of a model newspaper office of the present day. One entire floor is devoted to the composing and make-up department and is arranged with a greatest possible care for facility and speed and equipped with all that is most modern in the way of machinery. The editorial and reportorial rooms are models of neatness and completeness, and adjoining is a large library and biographical reference department. The questions of light, air and sanitation were kept constantly in mind in the construction of this building and every department of the plant is all that years of experience and investigation, together with liberal, yet not useless expenditure on the part of the builder, could make it. Newspaper men from all sections of the country and from various points abroad have visited the Bulletin office, have found here much to interest them and have pronounced the building and its equipment one of the most perfect plants in the country.

The Bulletin is an independent daily newspaper with republican tendencies. It is recognized as eminently fair in the treatment of all public questions and its great success is due to the fact that it has had no interest to serve except those of its readers.

In 1889 Mr. McLean was married at Philadelphia to Miss Sarah B. Warden, a daughter of William G. Warden, of this city, and with their family of three sons and a daughter they reside in Germantown. Mr. McLean is a big, plain man, broad-minded, genial and gracious to all. He has devoted his attention entirely to his paper and has permitted himself no other financial interests to distract his energies from the successful conduct of this enterprise. He has, however, been a director of the Associated Press for the past fifteen years, identified with the Illinois corporation until its dissolution in 1900, when with five others, he organized and incorporated the present Associated Press under the laws of New York.

ST. ELISABETH'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal faith is strongly upheld in Philadelphia by St. Elisabeth's church. This church had its beginning in 1888 when the Rev. W. W. Webb, now bishop of Milwaukee, and the Rev. M. L. Cowl, both assistants of the Church of the Evangelists, expressed to the rector their desire to begin new work. After some negotiations it was decided that the new work should be undertaken in a district west of Broad street. A small house at 1925 Hicks street, then the utmost bounds of the built up part of the city, was rented. The first session of the Sunday school was held November 18, 1888, and the first service, Evensong, was held the same evening, fifty-three persons being in attendance. Diligent house to house visitation bore abundant fruit afterward, beyond all expectations. In February, 1889, a charter was secured and the church organized under the name of St. Elisabeth's. On February 13, 1889, they elected Rev. Dr. Percival as the first pastor. The growth of the new church necessitated increased accommodations and after a lot was secured at Sixteenth and Mifflin streets ground was broken for the present parish building October 7,

REV. FREDERICK D. WARD

1889. The cornerstone was laid just a year later. On November 20, 1889, Dr. Percival resigned the rectorship and Rev. Mr. Webb was chosen to the vacancy. A canonical relation of the clergy of St. Elisabeth's with the Evangelists was thus severed and St. Elisabeth's now stood out with a distinct and independent parochial life of its own. On February 16, 1890, the first service—a celebration of the holy communion—was held in the completed parish building, and the following day the building was formally dedicated. Rev. Mr. Webb resigned November 12, 1892, and on the 31st of October of that year the Rev. Maurice L. Cowl, who had been identified with the work and success of St. Elisabeth's from the beginning, was chosen the first rector. In the spring of 1894 he called the Rev. William L. Hayward to be his assistant. Mr. Cowl's rectorship continued four years. In the autumn of 1896 he and Mr. Hayward were joined by six other priests who began community life together at St. Elisabeth's, at which time he resigned the rectorship and the Rev. William McGarvey was elected to succeed him on October 29, 1896. In May, 1908, he and his staff of clergy resigned, and the Rev. C. W. Robinson, rector of the Church of the Evangelists, took charge of the parish until a rector should be called. The present rector, the Rev. Frederick D. Ward, was elected November 10, 1908, and took up his duties on Advent Sunday, November 29th. Meanwhile the work of the church had grown to such proportions that a church edifice was a necessity and on June 12, 1897, the cornerstone of the church and the clergy house were laid by the bishop. Seven months afterward the church was formally opened and blessed by the bishop, January 12, 1898.

The church is early Italian and is built of brick. The choir is raised eight steps above the level of the nave and gives the high altar beyond a most solemn dignity. The altar is eight feet long, of white marble, and stands before a reredos containing a copy of a "Resurrection" by Raphael. Going to the left from the steps of the choir is the Lady Chapel. It consists of three bays. The altar in this chapel is furnished with a lofty reredos made after the one in the Church of Santo Spirito at Florence. It is of wood richly and beautifully carved by hand and gilded with gold leaf. The pictures set in it are copies of two paintings, both by Fra Filippo Lippi. "The Annunciation" was copied by Miss Nevisson from the original in the Accademia at Florence. East of the Lady Chapel is St. Saviour's Chapel, in memory of the Rev. Stewart Stone. The altar here is of colored marbles and in the reredos is set a magnificent copy of Corregio's "Marriage of St. Catherine." In 1902 a very graceful campanile was erected at the northeast corner of the church. In this there is the Chapel of the Visitation, where hangs over a beautiful altar of variegated marbles an excellent reproduction of the "Visitation" by Albertinelli. This chapel and campanile are in memory of Thomas and Elizabeth Percival, the parents of the Rev. Dr. Percival. During the summer of 1908 the south aisle was completed, which greatly improved the appearance of the church. The altar of St. Joseph, a memorial to Elizabeth Frances Taft, was placed there.

The church has a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty. It is situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Mifflin streets. The church is of red brick and there is a clergy house of three stories. There are four hundred families in the parish and one hundred and forty-one children in the Sunday school, with one

hundred and thirty-four members in the guilds. The church is a very high ritualistic Episcopal church.

Rev. Frederick D. Ward, the present rector, was born in Hamilton, Bermuda, and was educated in the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. He was ordained to the deaconate May 31, 1892, and to the priesthood February 17, 1893, by Bishop McClaren of Chicago. He was stationed at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1892 while deacon, remaining there in St. Peter's church until 1896. He was afterward rector of St. Paul's, of Plymouth, Wisconsin, until 1897 and then went to Bermuda where he remained until 1899. In that year he became assistant at St. Clement's church, in Philadelphia, where he continued until November, 1908, when he was elected rector of the parish of St. Elisabeth's. This parish publishes St. Elisabeth's Parish Paper, a monthly pertaining to parish announcements and news. The parish has property valued at about sixty-eight thousand dollars and is in good shape financially. The work of the church is also well organized in its various departments and is being carried steadily and effectively forward by the present rector.

CRESSON.

Walter Cresson was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1815, and died at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, March 29, 1893. His parents, John Head and Rachel (Walter) Cresson, were members of the Society of Friends, and in the doctrines of that faith he was carefully educated and trained. About the year 1842, however, he joined the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was for many years an earnest and faithful worker.

On May 29, 1844, Mr. Cresson married Alice Hannum, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Fairlamb) Hannum, of near Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Hannum family were among the early settlers of Delaware (formerly Chester) county, and the old homestead where this marriage took place had been occupied by them for several generations.

The children of Walter and Alice H. Cresson were: John Head Cresson, who died in infancy; Anne Hannum Cresson; Alice Hannum Cresson, who married Edward Fox Pugh and had one son, Rev. Walter Cresson Pugh, Sarah Cresson; and Walter Cresson, who died in infancy.

The Cresson family of Philadelphia is descended from Pierre Cresson, a French Huguenot, born in 1609 or 1610. The ancient family seat, it is believed, was Mênil la Cresson (Cresson Manor), near Abbeville, Picardy. Pierre Cresson, fleeing from his native country at the time of the Reformation, took refuge in Holland, where he remained in exile about eighteen years—in Sluis, Delft, Leyden and Ryswick. During the early part of this period he acted as gardener to the Prince of Orange, thereby earning the soubriquet of Pierre le Gardinier, by which title he was in after life sometimes designated. He married Rachel Cloos or Claes, and they, in 1657, with their children, emigrated to America, settling first at New Amstel, on the Delaware river. But afterward going to

Harlem, he was there one of the first magistrates, 1660, and took an active part in affairs. He removed to Staten Island in 1678, where he probably died, our last record of him being on August 3, 1681. His widow survived him some years. They were members of the Dutch Reformed church. Of the children of Pierre and Rachel Cresson, Suzanne married, in 1658, at New York, Nicolas de la Plaine, from whom are descended the family of that name in this country. To the oldest son, Jacques Cresson, belongs the distinction of being ancestor of the Philadelphia branch of the family.

Jacques Cresson (Pierre) came to America with his parents. He, with his father, was among the early settlers of Harlem, both receiving allotments of land in the laying out of the settlement. On September 1, 1663, he married Marie Renard. (Her sister, Catalina Renard, being wife of Nicolas du Puis, they became ancestors of the Dupuys and Depews of New York and vicinity.) Jacques Cresson while living in Harlem was private in the company under his father's command, in 1663. He died in New York, August 1, 1684, whither he had previously removed with his family and where they were members of the Dutch Reformed church.

From the records of this church we learn that the widow of Jacques Cresson, shortly after his death, left New York for Curaçoa. On November 3, 1696, she purchased a house and land at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, fronting seventy-four and a quarter feet on Chestnut street and running back one hundred and seventy-eight feet on Fourth street. A portion of this property was held by the family for many years thereafter.

Her sons James and Solomon, were members of the Society of Friends in this city, and her own death is recorded in their books, 8mo. 10, 1710. The births of the children of James Cresson, son of Jacques and Marie are also found in the Friends' records of Philadelphia, but he probably removed to the West Indies. He may have gone to Curaçoa with his mother in 1685, returned to New York, and was of Philadelphia, 1692-99.

Rachel Cresson, youngest child of Jacques and Marie Cresson, born in New York in 1682, married first, in 1705, at First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Henry Sluyter, of Bohemia Manor. They were the progenitors of the late Dr. Edward Oram Shakespeare.

Solomon Cresson probably removed to Curaçoa in 1685, with his mother New York city, June 3, 1674; died in Philadelphia, 9mo. 10, 1746; married at Philadelphia Friends Meeting, 11mo. 14, 1702, Anna Watson.

Solomon Cresson probably removed to Curaçoa in 1685, with his mother and brother James. Of the next ten years there is only family tradition to depend on. The Journal of Jonathan Dickinson, however, first published in 1699, records these facts:

Jonathan Dickinson and Solomon Cresson were both on the barkentine Reformation, sailing from Port Royal, Jamaica, August 23, 1696, for Philadelphia. A rough and stormy voyage was experienced from the first, and finally, on September 22, the doomed vessel was wrecked off the Florida coast. The passengers and crew landing on a desolate shore were soon discovered by In-

dians, tribes hostile to the English. It was owing to Solomon Cresson's proficiency in the Spanish language that the party were enabled to pass themselves off as Spaniards and, after enduring great deprivation and hardships, reached St. Augustine, where they remained for a time to recuperate before proceeding to Charleston and from thence by water to Philadelphia.

Solomon Cresson acquired considerable property, which at his death he bequeathed to his children and grandchildren. The children of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson who married and left issue, were: James Cresson, who died in 1746, and married Sarah Emlen; Rebecca Cresson, who died in 1794, and married Isaac Lobdell; and John Cresson, who died in 1771, and married Rebecca Briant.

Of the children of James and Sarah (Emlen) Cresson, Caleb Cresson was prominent in the affairs of the Society of Friends, having important trusts and devoting much time to the Meeting's business. But two of his children lived to maturity: John Elliott Cresson and Caleb Cresson. They were both of the second marriage, that with Annabella Elliott. From the former of these John Elliott and his wife Mary (Warder) Cresson, was Elliott Cresson, an eminent philanthropist, and in compliment to whom the mountain resort, Cresson, in the Alleghanies has its name. From them, too, though in a later generation, is Ezra Townsend Cresson, now and for many years connected with the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Caleb Cresson, younger son of Caleb and Annabella (Elliott) Cresson, married Sarah Emlen. Of him it has been written, that he was one of the most eminent and highly respectable merchants of Philadelphia. Having amassed a large fortune he retired from business and devoted his time to objects of public utility and benevolence. Always of a philanthropic mind he became interested in forwarding projects for the benefit of his fellowmen. This characteristic has been strongly manifested in his descendants. The children of Caleb and Sarah (Emlen) Cresson were: Mary Emlen Cresson, married Joseph P. Smith; Emlen Cresson married Priscilla Prichett and they left a large bequest to the Academy of Fine Arts, as a memorial to their son William Emlen Cresson; Caleb Cresson married Hannah M. L. Gordon; William Penn Cresson, a well known philanthropist and prominent in interests of the Protestant church, married Susan Vaux and had the following children: George Vaux Cresson, who married Mary B. Cooke; Caleb Cresson, who married Isabella B. Gumbes; Mary Emlen Cresson, who married Caleb Cresson Wistar; and Elizabeth Vaux Cresson, who married Hillborn T. Jones (name changed by Act of Legislature to Cresson); Charles Caleb Cresson, M. D., is the next of the family; Annabella Elliott Cresson married Bartholomew Wyatt Wistar.

Joshua Cresson, the other son of James and Sarah (Emlen) Cresson who lived to maturity, married Mary Hopkins, sister to Sarah Hopkins, the first wife of his brother Caleb. These sisters were great-great-nieces of Elizabeth Estaugh, immortalized in Whittier's beautiful Quaker poem.

John Cresson (Solomon, Jacques, Pierre) married Rebecca Briant. Their oldest child, Jeremiah Cresson married first Hannah Crean and second Martha Rickey. His children, all by the first marriage, leaving issue, as follows: Re-

becca Cresson, who married William Prichett; Mary Cresson, who married Samuel Rickey; Hannah Cresson, who married Joseph Matlack; Richard Crean Cresson, who married Elizabeth Stroud; and Eleanor Cresson, who married Richard Massey.

James Cresson, second son of John and Rebecca (Briant) Cresson, married 3mo. 12, 1772, at Philadelphia Meeting, Sarah Hooton. For eighteen years he was a minister among Friends, and a journal which he wrote in 1763, while on a religious visit to Barbadoes, is still in possession of the family.

The children of James and Sarah (Hooton) Cresson who married and had issue, were:

Benjamin Cresson, married Deborah Phipps. Of their eleven children but two married and left descendants: Deborah P. Cresson, who married Joseph Kite, and Mary P. Cresson, who married Thomas Lloyd.

Rebecca Cresson, married Philip Garrett and had these children who married and had issue: Sarah Garrett, married Thomas McCollin; Thomas C. Garrett, married Frances Biddle. Their children who married and had issue were Rebecca C. Garrett, who married Jonathan E. Rhoads; Philip C. Garrett, who married Elizabeth W. Cope; and John B. Garrett, who married Hannah R. Haines. Elizabeth Cresson Garrett, married William Biddle. Their children who married and had issue were John W. Biddle, who married Mary S. Hewes; and Samuel Biddle, who married first, Katharine Harned; and second, ——— Harned. Margaret Garrett, married John E. Sheppard. Anne Garrett, married Clarkson Sheppard.

James Cresson, married first, Hannah Humphreys and second, Sarah Parrish. The children of James and Hannah (Humphreys) Cresson, who married and had issue were: Ann Humphreys Cresson, who married Benjamin Valentine; Tacy Cresson, who married Albert G. Bradford; James Cresson, who married Mary J. Leedom; and Martha Warner Cresson, who married first, Enoch P. Walker and second, Charles W. Roberts.

John Head Cresson, married Rachel Walter. Their children who married and had issue were: Elizabeth Hooton Cresson, who married William Savery; William Cresson, who married Ann R. Leedom; Walter Cresson, who married Alice Hannum; Mary Walter Cresson, who married John W. Dixon; and John Cresson, who married Alice J. Leedom.

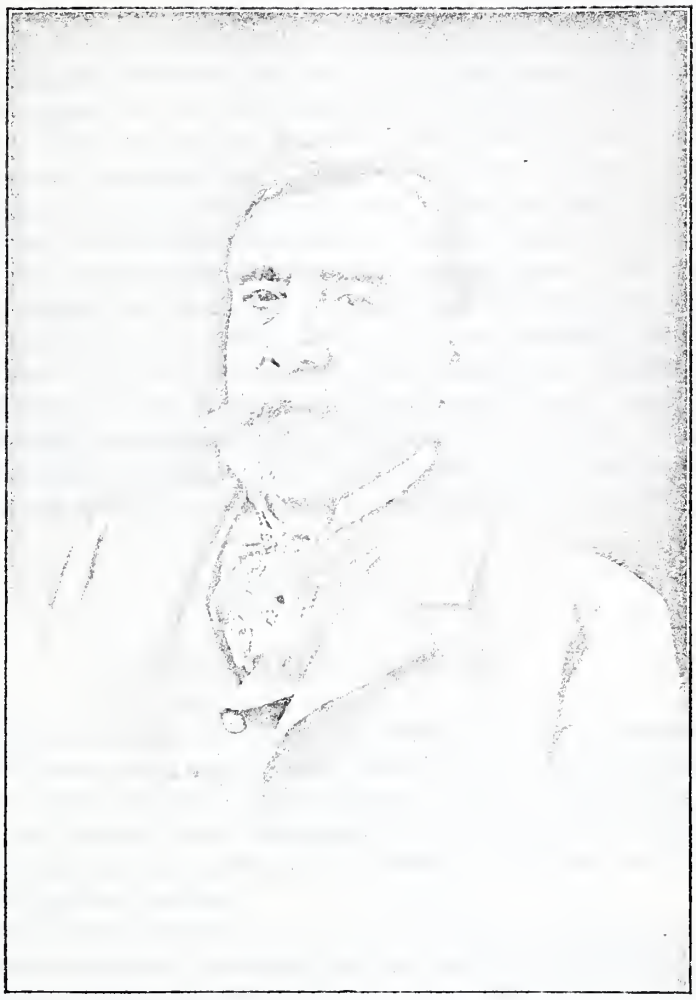
Joseph Cresson, married Mercy Chapman. Their children who married were: Sarah Cresson, married Frederick Fraley; John Chapman Cresson, married Letitia Massey. He was a member of the Franklin Institute in 1831, so continuing for over forty years and becoming its president in 1855. His usefulness in the institute was extensive and he ranked high among the scientists of the day. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1839, became a vice president in 1857, later becoming senior vice president and holding this office until his death. He was superintendent of the City Gas Works in 1836 and held the position with that of engineer for twenty-eight years. Many were the public offices held by and great the trust imposed in him. On him were conferred the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The child of John C. and Letitia (Massey) Cresson was

Charles Massey Cresson, a distinguished chemist. Jane Chapman Cresson, who became the second wife of Frederick Fraley, had the following children: Sarah C. Fraley, who married Joshua L. Hallowell; Elizabeth Fraley, who married Thomas D. Pearce; Mercy Fraley, who married Samuel H. Sterrett; and Joseph C. Fraley, who married Marie Bradford.

JAMES KITCHENMAN.

The life history of James Kitchenman is one to which his family and friends may point with pride, inasmuch as he never allowed obstacles and difficulties to bar his path when they could be overcome by honorable effort. He saw and recognized opportunities that others passed by unheeded and when unfaltering energy and unabating diligence were demanded in the accomplishment of any task he was found ready to meet the requirements. Thus gradually he worked his way upward, his path being marked by successful accomplishment at each point in his career until eventually he became one of the foremost manufacturers of Kensington.

He was born in Barnsley, England, November 19, 1825, and was a young lad when he accompanied his parents on the long voyage across the Atlantic to the new world. His financial resources in youth were very limited and necessitated his securing a position when a young lad that he might provide for his own support. He therefore sought and secured a position in a dye house and as he became familiar with the business determined to engage in the same line some day on his own account. At length his unfaltering industry and careful expenditure made this course possible and he established a dyeing business, which he conducted for a considerable period in a most successful manner. In fact his prosperity in that connection enabled him to engage in the manufacture of carpets with Samuel Horner and his brother at Amber and Letterly streets. After the dissolution of that partnership he turned his attention to the manufacture of ingrain carpets and woolen and worsted yarns, having a large plant at Huntingdon and Jasper streets. Subsequently he was joined in a partnership by George M. Neal in the manufacture of body Brussels and Axminster carpets, the enterprise being conducted under the firm style of Kitchenman & Neal. With the growth of the business he kept increasing his facilities, adding to his mill until he had one of the largest and finest manufacturing enterprises in Kensington. He also took up the manufacture of hosiery, which he carried on on a large scale at Amber and Letterly streets. The attractiveness of design and the excellence of quality in all of his manufactured products brought him substantial success, his sales annually increasing until he became recognized as one of the most prominent manufactureres of eastern Pennsylvania. About fifteen years prior to his demise he retired from active business, although he still retained his mill at Jasper and Huntingdon streets. He has come to be classed with those men whose intelligently directed industry and effort have numbered them with the capitalists of Philadelphia.



JAMES KITCHENMAN

Mr. Kitchenman was married in Philadelphia in the '50s to Miss Margaret Crawford, a daughter of William Crawford, an early resident of this city. They became the parents of five children but only two are now living, Anna, the first born, and Clara and Margaret, the two youngest of the family, having passed away. The others are Mary, now the wife of G. S. Coyne; and Miss Elizabeth Kitchenman, to whom we are indebted for the facts concerning her honored father.

Mr. Kitchenman was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at one time and he attended the Bethel Presbyterian church. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was a public-spirited citizen, as was manifested by his support of the various projects and movements instituted for the general good. Moveover, he was kindly and charitable and few men have realized more fully the responsibility of wealth. He never forgot in his later years the struggles of his boyhood and was ever willing and ready to aid and encourage young men who were starting out in life for themselves and bending every energy to the accomplishment of the tasks assigned them. He was ever approachable and kindly and his counsel proved of valuable assistance to many, while generous response to the needs of the indigent constituted one of his strong characteristics. His last years were spent in honorable retirement from business in an attractive home at No. 1024 West Lehigh avenue, where he remained until his death, which occurred on Christmas day of 1909. Thus was closed the last chapter in his life history, but it will be long before his memory fades from the minds and hearts of those with whom he came in contact.

WILLIAM ALLEN BROWN.

William Allen Brown, who since 1887 has been continuously connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company and since 1904 has been supervisor in Philadelphia, was born in Seekonk, Massachusetts, March 16, 1860, his parents being Allen J. and Sylvinia Snow (Simmons) Brown, the former a direct descendant of John Brown, who settled at Plymouth in 1657 and was lieutenant governor of the Plymouth colony.

William Allen Brown largely acquired his education in Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School and after putting aside his text-books became identified with the wholesale grocery business, but in 1887 turned his attention to insurance in New York in connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Six years later, in 1893, he came to Philadelphia. From the first he has made constant progress in the insurance field, proving his adaptability, capability and determination. Promotion has followed from time to time and from 1895 until 1900 he served as manager for the company at Pittsburg, while since 1904 he has been supervisor at Philadelphia. Twenty-four years' continuous connection with one company indicates both his fidelity and ability and there are few men more thoroughly informed concerning every department and detail of insurance business.

In June, 1887, in New York, occurred the marriage of William A. Brown and Gertrude Guiteau, a daughter of John Wilson Guiteau. They now have two children: Madeline and William Allen. Mr. Brown was a member of the First Baptist church of New York. When a resident of Pittsburg he held membership in the Duquesne Club and is now a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but, while thoroughly informed concerning its principles and desirous of its success, he does not seek nor wish for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests, in which he has made substantial and gratifying progress, bringing him to a prominent, creditable and profitable position.

REV. ROBERT GRAHAM.

The life work of the Rev. Robert Graham was of a most important character. He did not win success if such is to be measured by the monetary standard, but if "not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," then his life was crowned with a splendid prosperity. Recognizing the brotherhood of man and actuated by the spirit of true religion, he labored earnestly that the seeds of truth might bear rich fruit and thus the world is better for his having lived.

He was born in Philadelphia, August 1, 1841, and his life's span covered the years to the 30th of July, 1900. His parents were James H. and Sarah Jane (Scott) Graham, of Philadelphia. At the usual age he entered the public schools and after completing his preparatory course was enrolled as a student in the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. Three years served for him to complete the classical course and he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1869. He won high standing in scholarship and received the prize for the best Greek translation. In 1871 the faculty conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Following his graduation from the State University he matriculated in the theological seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church and there won the prize for scholarship in Hebrew.

Shortly after his graduation from the seminary Mr. Graham was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed church and accepted the pastorate of the society of that denomination at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in 1872. The following year he was called to the Presbyterian church at Christiana, Delaware, where he continued until 1877. He then assumed pastoral charge of the church at Lower Brandywine, where he remained for six years. On the expiration of that period a colony from Olivet church at Twenty-second and Mount Union streets in Philadelphia undertook to establish a new church at Twenty-fifth and Oxfords streets, which they named the Hebron Memorial church. The promoters of this enterprise chose Dr. Graham to lead them in making the difficult undertaking a success. He accepted the charge and labored unceasingly until today the Hebron Memorial is one of the most successful religious organizations in the city, proving a potent influence in the moral development of the

section in which it is located. Holding to the highest ideals, Dr. Graham organized the work along practical lines, looking to the substantial growth of the church and the spiritual welfare of its members. His words were eloquent with truth and his oratory convincing. He drew from the rich resources of a highly cultured mind that encompassed many lines of knowledge in addition to a thorough understanding of the principles and teachings of Christianity as imparted by the Presbyterian church. A few years before his death he was elected to the professorship of English literature in the Central high school for boys but declined the position, saying that he was too much devoted to the people of his church and the work that was there being done to take up any other line of activity. In 1897 his scholarly attainment won him recognition in the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Graham was married in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Welsh, a daughter of Abraham and Reuia (Shannon) Welsh, of that place. Mrs. Graham was a most capable helpmate to her husband, a lady of broad culture, education and wide reading, prominent in social, church and philanthropic circles in Philadelphia. Dr. Graham gave his political allegiance to the republican party nor did he consider it below the dignity of his calling to support the principles in which he believed. On the contrary he regarded it as the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his right of franchise and he kept well informed on the questions and issues of vital importance to state and nation. He was fond of his home and held friendship inviolable but above and beyond all was his devotion to the cause of Christianity which prompted him at times to sacrifice opportunities for personal preferment to the good of humanity and the upbuilding of the church.

CALVIN WELLS.

For a half century or more America has looked to Pennsylvania as the source of its steel and iron supply and as one of the pioneers in the development of the steel industry Calvin Wells wrote his name high on the list of those whose labors instituted business activities that have not yet reached their full fruition in the world's work. He was born in Byron, Genesee county, New York, December 26, 1827, the youngest son of Calvin and Betsey (Taggart) Wells. The father was a native of Greenfield, Massachusetts, where his ancestor, Hugh Wells, a son of a wealthy Englishman, a descendant of Robert de Welles, of Rogue Hall, Essex, England, settled in 1630. The family is of Norman origin.

Spending his youthful days in his father's home, Calvin Wells, Jr. during that period acquired a public-school education and in accordance with the custom of the time sought employment as soon as he was old enough to make his services of practical value. In 1842, when a youth of about fifteen, he became a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, P. S. Church, at Detroit, Michigan,

there remaining for two years. From 1844 until 1847 he engaged in clerking in a store at Batavia, New York, but not content with his education and realizing how valuable is intellectual training as a force in life, he went to Pittsburg, where he attended the Western University from 1847 until 1849. In the latter year he became bookkeeper in the wholesale dry-goods house of Benjamin Glyde and in 1850 became associated with Dr. Curtis G. Hussey, a connection that resulted a few years later in the organization of the crucible steel manufacturing firm of Hussey, Wells & Company. He thus became one of the pioneers of the manufacture of steel according to the crucible process and in that connection instituted and managed an enterprise which grew rapidly, constituting a source of wealth. In 1868 he extended his efforts into the field of steel manufacture, taking up the work of manufacturing railway elliptic car springs in association with Aaron French. Both of the concerns developed rapidly and though under different ownership are today prominent as representatives of the great steel industry of Pennsylvania. The resourcefulness of Mr. Wells led to his identification with still other interests and in 1869 he became president of the Illinois Zinc Company which soon developed one of the leading manufactories of spelter and sheet zinc in the United States. In 1876 he withdrew from the firm of Hussey, Wells & Company and in 1884 severed his connection with the car springs business. In 1876, however, he became president and treasurer of the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Company and continued as its directing head until his death. His labors thus covered a wide field and proved one of the most forceful elements in the development and direction of the steel industry in Pennsylvania which for many years has been one of the chief sources of revenue and profit to the state.

In 1877 Mr. Wells purchased, in connection with others, the Philadelphia Press, securing, however, a controlling interest which he subsequently increased. He conducted that paper as its president until shortly before his death, and was thus active in formulating public opinion as he had been in shaping the industrial and manufacturing development of the state. He stood at all times as the advocate of progress through republican activities and in 1884 was one of the republican electors from Pennsylvania. In the Pennsylvania senatorial contest of 1899, which terminated in a deadlock, he received on several days the complimentary vote for United States senator of the entire fifty insurgent republicans.

On the 5th of July, 1854, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Annie Glyde, who died March 13, 1859, leaving a daughter, Annie Glyde Wells. On the 13th of September, 1861, in Allegheny City, Mr. Wells wedded Mary Chaffey Glyde, who died May 31, 1904. They had two children: Mary Chaffey, the wife of Chauncy M. Griggs of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Benjamin Glyde Wells of Philadelphia. Annie and Mary Chaffey Glyde were daughters of Benjamin Glyde, at one time a glove manufacturer of Devonshire, England, and later a merchant of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Wells occurred in Pittsburg, August 2, 1909. The public press was unanimous in its opinion concerning his worth as a factor in the promotion of business enterprises and of commercial and industrial development in Pennsylvania and in molding public opinion through the publishing of the

paper which he controlled. Unlike many men of large business interests, he felt deep concern in questions of public policy and activity, regarding business not as the chief object of life, but only as one phase of existence. His broad and varied interests and activities gave him a wide outlook and comprehensive understanding of situations, which in their discussion through the press left an indelible impress upon public thought and action.

BENJAMIN GLYDE WELLS.

A native of Pittsburg, Benjamin Glyde Wells was born November 8, 1868, a son of Calvin and Mary (Glyde) Wells, of whom mention is made on a preceding page. His education was acquired in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and in Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1894. He then became associated with the Philadelphia Press as secretary and treasurer and shortly before the death of his father he became one of the owners of the paper and was chosen president of the company. Mr. Wells is also vice president of the Illinois Zinc Company of Peru, Illinois, and a director of the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Company of Pittsburg.

On the 1st of October, 1895, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was celebrated the marriage of Benjamin G. Wells and Miss Louise Dewey, of Stanford, Connecticut. They have four children: Mary Glyde, born July 21, 1897; Calvin, born October 1, 1898; Louis Badger, born July 18, 1903; and Elizabeth Dewey, born November 18, 1906. The family residence is at Bryn Mawr and they attend the Presbyterian church there. Mr. Wells holds membership with the Union League, the Merion Cricket Club, the Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia, the University Club of New York and also St. Anthony's Club of New York.

J. LESLIE DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. J. Leslie Davis, a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1872. His father, Luther A. Davis, also a native of Kentucky, was a son of William and Martha (Ricketts) Davis, the latter a direct descendant of a brother of James Wilson who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William Davis went to Kentucky at an early day from Virginia and was one of the pioneer farmers of the former state. Luther A. Davis also became a farmer and stock-raiser and won substantial success as a breeder of high grade saddle horses. During the Civil war he and his brothers were soldiers in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Cluke's regiment, under General Morgan's command. He was a Baptist in religious faith and a democrat in his political belief. He married Mary Donnohue, a native of Clark county, Kentucky. She was a grandniece of Daniel Boone

and the ancestry is traced back to Oliver Cromwell. Her father, John Donnohue, was a local historian of note and was also well known as a farmer and stock-raiser. Like her husband, Mrs. Davis belongs to the Baptist church.

Dr. Davis, the third in order of birth in a family of six children, attended the public schools of Kentucky and also Georgetown College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1898 and therein completed the prescribed course in 1901. He afterward became resident physician at the German Hospital and since leaving that institution has practiced his profession in the specialty as mentioned above. In this branch of medical science he has been very successful, his study and research bringing to him efficiency and skill and ranking him with the foremost representatives of this branch of the science. In addition to his private practice, he is laryngologist and otologist to St. Agnes Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and the Pennsylvania Sanitarium, and is demonstrator of head and neck anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. He belongs to the Phi Alpha Sigma medical fraternity.

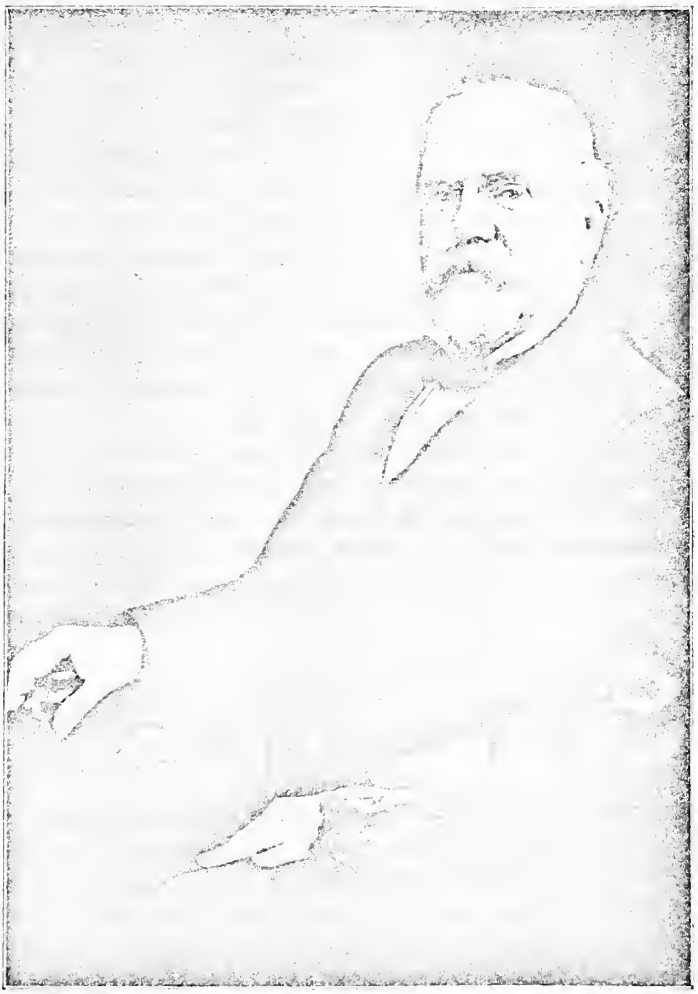
Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Medical Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Southern Club and the Merion Cricket Club.

SAMUEL DISSTON.

Without special advantages at the outset of his career, Samuel Disston rose to prominence in the industrial world and was equally widely known in financial circles. Merit and ability made him a member of the famous firm of Henry Disston & Sons Iron & Steel Works Company, and his success in that connection enabled him to extend his efforts into various other fields where important industrial and financial interests were managed. His life work was eminently successful and he did much to shape the business history of Philadelphia.

Mr. Disston was a native of Nottingham, England, born in 1839. His father, William Disston, also of Nottingham, came to the United States with his family when his son Samuel was a small boy. The latter acquired his education in the city schools, but the necessity of providing for his own support prompted him to start out in life when comparatively a young lad. He sought and obtained the situation of office boy with the Henry Disston Company and at the outset of his career seemed fully cognizant of the fact that industry, energy and integrity are the salient features in the attainment of advancement and success. Gradually he worked his way upward, his identification with that business covering a period of fifty-eight years. Long before the close of that period he was active in administrative direction and executive control of the business, and his judgment and energies constituted important factors in the growing success of the concern.

He also became a factor in other business lines. He was secretary, general manager and one of the directors of the firm of Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers; secretary, general manager and director of Henry Disston & Sons



SAMUEL DISSTON

File Company; secretary, general manager and director of the Henry Disston & Sons Iron & Steel Works Company; a director of the Eighth National Bank; a director of the Northern Trust Company; and a member of the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia. The firm with which Mr. Disston was so long connected is one of the most important industrial concerns of Philadelphia and the Disston saws and files constitute an important element in the export trade of the country, while the sales in America are very extensive.

On the 29th of April, 1874, Mr. Disston was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Cherry, of Philadelphia, a daughter of James Cherry, an early resident of this city. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Disston of whom four are yet living, Henry C., Jeannette, Samuel Horace and Edna.

In the membership of the Presbyterian church Mr. Disston was well known and he also held membership relations with the Union League and the Country Clubs. Throughout his life he was a student of men, of events and of literature. He thus became an unusually well informed man. His reading was particularly broad, bringing him into contact with the master minds of all ages, and he had in notable measure the power of assimilating and making his own that which he read. Life for him had a purpose. He felt that each man had a work to do in the world and recognized his obligation to his fellowmen. In every relation of life he measured up to the highest standard and was regarded by all who knew him as a dependable man upon all occasions and under all circumstances. The word failure had no part in his vocabulary, not so much because he wished the result but because he felt that certain things were to be done and he was the man upon whom devolved the responsibility of their accomplishment. Success always crowns the efforts of such an individual and Mr. Disston's record is no exception to the rule.

EDWARD HORNOR COATES.

In the public movements which are of philanthropic, educative, scientific and esthetic value, Philadelphia has always taken a leading part. With many of her citizens Edward Hornor Coates has cooperated to secure successful and lasting results. Thomas Coates, the first of his name in America, coming from Leicester, England, and following the founder of Pennsylvania, settled here in 1683. His daughters married into the Paschall, Shoemaker, Morris and Reynell families, and his son, Samuel, wedded Mary Langdale. John Reynell was, with Dr. Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin, a founder and for twenty-three years president of the Pennsylvania Hospital, while his nephew, Samuel Coates, second, later served that institution as treasurer and president for forty years. The latter acted for thirty-seven years as treasurer of The Library Company of Philadelphia and in 1800 was elected a director of the first Bank of the United States.

Born November 12, 1846, Edward Hornor Coates is a son of Joseph P. Hornor and Elisa (Henri) Coates. Educated at the Episcopal Academy and completing a classical course, he was graduated from Haverford College in

1864. Entering the house of Gardner Brewer & Company as a clerk, he became in 1868 a member of the firm of Claghorn, Herring & Company, and later of the firm of Edward H. Coates & Company, retiring from active business in 1888.

Interested in art and literature, he was in 1878 elected a director, and afterward treasurer and chairman of committee on instruction, and in 1890 was chosen president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, holding the office for sixteen years and resigning in 1906. In 1883 he was chairman of the Commission of the University of Pennsylvania for the Investigation of Animal Locomotion; and is interested in other lines of investigation and study. He was president of the Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association in 1890 and of the Transatlantic Society in 1900. He is a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane; vice president of the Insurance Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the first life insurance and trust company incorporated in the United States; a director of the Insurance Company of North America; and a manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He was one of the founders of the Rittenhouse Club (1875) and of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia (1886) and an incorporator of The American Academy in Rome (1905).

On January 7, 1879, Mr. Coates married Florence Earle, writer, musician and poet.

MORRIS WENGER.

To say of him whose name heads this review that he has risen from a comparatively humble position to rank with the leading merchants of Philadelphia would seem trite to those familiar with his history, yet it is but just to say in a volume that will descend to future generations that his record is such as any man might be proud to possess, for his recognition and utilization of opportunity have brought him to an enviable place in commercial circles, wherein he commands the confidence, good-will and respect of colleagues and contemporaries. He is now conducting an extensive and growing business as a ladies' tailor and furrier, the establishment having had its inception on the 1st of September, 1903, at 1629 Chestnut street.

Mr. Wenger was a young man of twenty-eight years when he began business here on his own account. He was born February 16, 1875, in Lachovitz, Russia, although the family came originally from Bavaria, Germany. His father, Nathan Wenger, was at the time of the son's birth one of the most successful fur merchants of northern Europe, buying skins direct from the trappers and selling to dealers all over the world. The business had been established by his grandfather, Morris Wenger, Sr., in Bavaria, Germany, so that Morris Wenger of this review is of the third generation to continue in the same line. His father's big warerooms had deep fascination for the boy and Nathan Wenger had hopes that his son, Morris, would carry on the business es-

MORRIS WENGER

tablished by his father to the third generation, but through an unfortunate speculative venture in railroad development Nathan Wenger, who was eager to aid friends in what he was led to believe a most important and promising enterprise, sustained heavy losses and eventually had to give up his fur business. This was a blow from which he never recovered and he died at the age of fifty-five years, leaving his widow and several children in straitened circumstances.

The educational advantages of Morris Wenger were somewhat limited owing to the necessity of providing early for his own support. Upon his father's death he apprenticed himself to a leading Parisian ladies' tailor and furrier and after several years of close application to the business became a master in those lines. The years in which he had played as a boy in his father's warehouse, asking innumerable questions about the furs and the animals from which they were taken and, in imagination, making sales to patrons, proved an excellent initial experience for the business in which he was destined to engage. He was unconsciously absorbing an intensely practical knowledge of pelts and skins, as well as of the methods of curing and dyeing furs of all kinds. During his apprenticeship to the tailor's trade his work showed marked superiority, especially in accentuating the perfections and concealing the defects in a woman's figure. Mr. Wenger was employed in various notable European establishments for a period of ten years, during which time his skill was frequently employed by the royalty. In the meantime he was drafted for military service and was on duty in connection with the Russian Fort Artillery.

Being displeased with conditions in the old world, he decided to come to the United States and sailed for New York in 1897. From the metropolis he made his way to Philadelphia, where he soon secured employment as a foreman in one of the leading ladies' tailoring establishments, and, after acquainting himself with the English language, became cutter and fitter in the same shop. Three or four years' service in that connection brought him an understanding of American business methods and with the capital he had managed to save from his earnings he began business on his own account at No. 1629 Chestnut street in the early fall of 1903. The excellence of his workmanship and his earnest efforts to please his patrons soon brought him a substantial patronage and the growth of his business necessitated removal to larger quarters, which were secured on Walnut street. About this time he decided to extend the scope of his business by adding a fur department and deal extensively in furs, having previously made fur garments of every description for many customers. He has kept a watchful eye on general fur market conditions for many years, making his purchases most carefully. He is an expert judge of skins and furs and goes each year to Europe to make purchases. He has won a most enviable reputation as a maker of tailored gowns and of fine fur garments and also as a dealer in furs. He has always been an exceptionally hard worker and the minutest details of both branches of his business receive painstaking individual attention. Originality in design and lines is a feature in the construction of gowns and wraps, and he has evolved many clever ideas, entirely new. The main idea of this rapidly growing business has been an earnest endeavor to give each woman the very richest modes, always considering the exclusive becomingness adaptable in each instance. His business continued to grow and as his Walnut street quarters

were inadequate he decided to erect a business house, which was done at No. 1229 Walnut street. Here he has a splendidly equipped establishment, every attention being paid to the comfort of patrons and employes as well as to the care of the stock. There is a large storage room for furs which their owners may wish to have protected from moths, fire or burglars, and the "House of Wenger" is today one of the leading establishments not only of Philadelphia but of the east.

The beautiful coat of arms long used as a dignified trademark has been a source of comment. It has been in possession of the Wenger family for many generations, having been granted about the year 1220 for notable bravery in war and diplomatic cleverness in peace and is of German origin. Many facts relating thereto have been dimmed by the passage of time though not a little relative to the coat of arms of the family history is on file in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Mr. Wenger belongs to Equity Lodge, No. 591, A. F. & A. M., and Keystone Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M. He is also a member of Joshua Lodge, Order B. B. and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Always interested in promoting trade and business conditions, he is a member of the Walnut Street Business Association and of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. He is a notable example of success achieved in spite of difficulties and obstacles, and his life history may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

FRANCIS TAYLOR CHAMBERS.

Francis T. Chambers, attorney at law, confining his practice to the federal courts, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1855, and is a son of Francis T. and Elizabeth Lea (Febiger) Chambers. His ancestors came from England to this country in 1644 and settled in Virginia. His grandfather was at one time governor of Iowa.

Francis T. Chambers received his primary education at West Chester Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. A Yale man, he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1875 and won his professional degree on the completion of the law course in the University of Pennsylvania. He also read law under the direction of William Henry Rawle and following his admission to the bar in 1877 was associated with the late George Harding for ten years, or until 1887, in the practice of patent law. He now practices in the federal courts throughout the country, making a specialty of patent law, in which field he has gained national distinction, being connected with many of the important litigated interests which have involved the ownership of patents and had to do with the disposal of large sums of money. Among the well known cases with which he has been associated those of Tilghman versus Proctor & Gamble, Carnegie Company versus the Cambria Steel Company, and the Paper Bag Machine Case are especially notable. His investigations, research and experience along these lines have been so broad and so thorough as to render him largely an authority upon the subject of patent litigation. A member of the legal fraternity

FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS

said of him that he possessed in a marked degree those qualifications that make a lawyer rise above the ordinary and that he has well won the name and fame which are his. His commercial interests extend to the Southwark Foundry & Machine Company, of which he is a director.

On the 20th of June, 1890, Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Nanette Schuyler Bolton of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Katherine Schuyler, Christine Febiger and Francis Taylor Chambers.

Mr. Chambers holds membership with the more important clubs and social organizations of Philadelphia, including the Rittenhouse, Penn, Racquet, Automobile, City and Philadelphia Country Clubs. He belongs also to the Episcopal church and gives his political allegiance to the progressive republican party. A gentleman of quiet dignity and courteous manner, his worth at once impresses itself upon those whom he meets. A man of quick discernment and a faculty for separation of the important features of any subject from its incidental and accidental circumstances, he has thus been able to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential not only in the field of law, but also in the solution of intricate and involved sociological and economic questions.

MAJOR MOSES VEALE.

In a history of those to whom life has meant more than just the struggle for the attainment of success, whose generous spirit and benevolent nature have sought expression in good deeds and cooperation in organized effort for the public good, Major Moses Veale deserves prominent mention. His title, too, was won by active, zealous and valiant service in the Civil war, and when hostilities were over his life was largely given to the benefit of his fellowmen.

The two families from which he is descended in the paternal and maternal lines, the Veales and the Sharpes, were of English origin. The Veales were well placed at Idyslegh, in North Devon, England, in Queen Elizabeth's time, the Rev. Walter Veale being rector there more than three hundred years ago. In the same century in the year 1639, the American progenitor of our subject came to the new world and settled in Massachusetts. One of the New England branch of the family was captain of a company of Green Mountain Boys at the battle of Bennington. Long before this the great-great-great-grandfather of Major Veale, a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, had purchased a large tract of land near Bridgeton, New Jersey. The house erected there two hundred years ago is still standing and is now owned by Henry Veale. Several members of the family from New Jersey were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Captain Moses Veale, the father of Major Veale, was made one of the first prisoners of war of the Rebellion and Major Veale's younger brother, Delancy Sharpe Veale, fell at the battle of Gettysburg. The emigrant ancestor of the Sharpe family lived at Salem, New Jersey, in 1675. He was appointed by the King of England judge of the district of Suffolk, New Jersey. One of his descendants was Delancy Sharpe, who belonged to the first American navy and was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

Major Moses Veale was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, November 9, 1832, and spent his boyhood in Philadelphia. After completing his education in the Quaker Seminary he engaged in teaching for three years, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar and also was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Pennsylvania on motion of David Paul Brown. In May, 1861, responding to the country's call for troops to aid in crushing out the rebellion in its incipiency, he received appointment to the rank of second lieutenant of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, then known as the Chormann Rangers. On the 8th of November following he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he first served at the front. In the spring of 1862 he was assistant provost marshal and served on the staff of General C. C. Augur at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, on which occasion he was twice wounded. At the same battle he was captured and placed in Libby Prison and with other Union officers was condemned to be shot. President Lincoln, however, forced the cancellation of that order and Major Veale was exchanged. He was commissioned captain on the 4th of April, 1863, and did distinguished service at Chancellorsville and during the Gettysburg campaign, serving on the staff of Governor General Geary, commanding the Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps. At the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 28th of October, 1863, he was constantly at the front and received the medal of honor for his bravery in that engagement. Upon consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps he became identified with the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps. He had previously been commissioned major May 4, 1864, and after joining the Twentieth Corps he took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Ringgold, Nickajack Trace, Snake Creek Gap, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. At Rocky Face Ridge he led the charge mounted and for his gallantry was mentioned in general orders of the division commander. At Pine Knob on the 14th of June, 1864, he was again severely wounded. Following his temporary absence he rejoined the Army of the Cumberland in time to participate in the siege and capture of Atlanta, the march through Georgia and the siege and capture of Savannah. He was brevetted colonel January 16, 1865. Passing north with Sherman he was in the action of Averysboro, also at Bentonville and Bennetts, North Carolina, and accompanied the victorious army to Washington, where he was honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Few soldiers receive more praise in war time than did Major Veale. General Geary asked Governor Curtin to appoint Mr. Veale colonel of the regiment and placed on file at Washington this brief but strong eulogium: "Veale was the bravest of the brave." General Hooker wrote: "I knew Major Veale well during the late war and I regarded his service on the staff of General Geary as being the most able and distinguished of all his officers, of whom were many of brilliant reputations." General Slocum named Major Veale to the president for the medal of honor and his comrades paid him the high honor of electing him commander of the Legion. He also served as junior vice commander of the Loyal Legion and was a member of Post No. 2, G. A. R.; president of the state society, of Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution; and vice president general of the same society.

Major Veale had an almost equally distinguished career in civil life. For a time he was in Montana, first as United States attorney and later as clerk of Indian affairs, being adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general, but he spent most of his life in Philadelphia. In February, 1876, he was nominated for the common council and in November, 1876, for the state senate. In 1882 he was appointed health officer and again in 1891 was called to that position, and president of the state quarantine board. It was he who originated the idea of conducting a scientific campaign against the spread of tuberculosis. In his seventy-third year he was treasurer of the league for work among colored people in the diocese of Pennsylvania; was treasurer of the Church Club, treasurer of the Boys Club; rector's warden of the parish of St. Philip's Episcopal church; member of the vestry of the Church of the Crucifixion; a trustee and manager for the House of Industry for Discharged Prisoners; a trustee of the Home for the Homeless; a trustee of St. Michael's and All Angels; a trustee of the Home for Colored Children (crippled); a member of the board of incorporators of the Hays Mechanics Home; a member of the Episcopal Board of Missions; a member of the board of managers of the Free and Open church of the Episcopal church of the United States, and that of the Society for Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania; a member of the Penn Club and also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Major Veale was united in marriage to Miss Emma MacDonald, a granddaughter of Donald MacDonald, one of the free Quakers of the Revolutionary war. Her mother was a great-great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to America as surgeon to William Penn. Major and Mrs. Veale have a son and daughter, William MacDonald, whose wife was Blanche Graham and Elizabeth Sharpe, the latter the wife of Herbert Morris.

Not from any sense of duty but from a deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen did Major Veale put forth continued effort to relieve sorrow or distress or promote conditions that would develop in others upright, honorable manhood and commendable purposes. Life was to him ripe with possibilities and he realized clearly that character is above all laws. He sought out those paths along which he believed the greatest good for the greatest number might be reached and was untiring in his efforts to promote the cause which he espoused for the benefit of others.

CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT.

Craige Lippincott, president of the J. B. Lippincott Company, one of the foremost publishing houses of the United States, and well known locally as an active factor in financial circles, was born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1846, a son of Joshua B. and Josephine (Craige) Lippincott. A pupil in his youthful days in the private school conducted by the Rev. James G. Lyons in Philadelphia, he later attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his classical course in 1866. He finished his education in Europe.

In 1866 he entered the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Company, one of the old established enterprises of this character not only of Philadelphia but of the country and maintaining throughout the years an honored and conspicuous position. Well organized in all of its departments, holding to the highest standards in the character of its service to the public, in the personnel of the house and the nature of its productions, the business has been continued with constantly growing success, embodying the progressive spirit of the age. In harmony therewith the business was reorganized and incorporated in 1885 under the style of the J. B. Lippincott Company and the following year Craige Lippincott succeeded his father to the presidency. Philadelphia points with pride to this as one of her most extensive and important productive industries but is prouder still of the high and unassailable reputation which the house has always borne. In the field of financial activity Craige Lippincott is also known as a representative of the directorate of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia and of the Pennsylvania Company for the Insuring of Lives and Granting of Annuities.

On the 13th of April, 1871, in Philadelphia, was celebrated the marriage of Craige Lippincott and Miss Sallie E. Bucknell, and their family numbers three children. Mr. Lippincott is identified with the most prominent clubs of Philadelphia, his association therewith also indicating the varied nature of his interests. He belongs to the Racquet, Bachelors Barge and Huntingdon Valley Country Clubs, wherein he finds opportunity for participation in athletics and outdoor life and sports; is a member of the Rittenhouse, the Union League and the Art Clubs. While thus prominently known in the select social circles of the city, he is honored and respected in a wider range by reason of the success he has attained in the legitimate fields of business, where advancement has its root in unassailable commercial integrity and continuous development.

Mr. Lippincott passed away since this sketch was written, his death occurring April 6, 1911.

RICHARD HICKMAN HARTE, M. D.

Dr. Richard H. Harte, whose earnest work in the field of medicine and unremitting labors as an educator in the science of medicine and surgery has won him honor and distinction and has classed him not only among the eminent surgeons of Philadelphia but of the country, was born near Rock Island, Illinois, October 23, 1855, and comes of a distinguished Irish family, who have long been actively identified with Trinity College, Dublin. His grandfather, the Rev. Richard Harte, of Gurtun, County Limerick, was a noted traveler and his granduncle, Henry H. Harte, F. T. D., was a distinguished mathematician.

His father was William H. Harte, in whose short life were crowded many thrilling incidents and romantic adventures, in which he was the brilliant and dominant figure. He showed an early fondness for the sea and was appointed a midshipman in the Royal navy, which post he later resigned, fearing that advancement would be slow, owing to the death of his friend, the then lord of the admir-

DR. RICHARD H. HARTE

alty. He availed himself of an unusual opportunity to come to America on a hunting trip with some friends, and while the guest of an Irish gentleman in the west he met his daughter, Mary A. Betty, whom he later married. They had one child, the subject of this sketch. His nautical knowledge and training stood him in good service, for he soon became interested in steam-boating on the Mississippi river and for some time owned and ran a well known boat. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he received a commission in the United States navy and soon saw a great deal of active service on the Mississippi, Tennessee and White rivers under Commodore Foote and Admiral Porter. His brilliant and active career was suddenly cut short by the explosion on the "Mound City" while in action, owing to a shell piercing the boiler and driving every person thus exposed to the fiery steam overboard, where they either drowned or were deliberately shot in attempting to reach the shore. This shot happened to be the most destructive single shot fired during the war, as it directly caused the death of one hundred and twenty-six officers and men.

Richard H. Harte's early education was acquired in the Rock Island schools and later under tutors, who prepared him for the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1878. He was elected resident physician in the University Hospital after a competitive examination and gained from hospital practice that broad practical experience which serves as an excellent foundation for advancement in the medical fraternity. He afterward spent some time abroad in European hospitals, and, returning to Philadelphia, was elected resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in this city, where he served the usual term of eighteen months. He then was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy and surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. He was also made surgeon to the University Hospital dispensary and, in further recognition of his ability, he was in 1883 made attending surgeon to the out-patient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital and served there until he was elected a member of the surgical staff in 1893. He was afterward made assistant to Dr. D. Hayes Agnew in his lectures on surgery before the medical department in the University of Pennsylvania and continued in his position under Professor John Ashhurst. He was demonstrator of osteology in the same school, having charge of the instruction in that branch until 1899. Subsequently he became adjunct professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 Dr. Harte was appointed attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and two years later to the Episcopal Hospital, where he served twelve years. Dr. Harte is now senior surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases and consulting surgeon to several other hospitals. His progress is thus indicated and he is honored by his fellow members of the profession as well as by the general public.

Dr. Harte is a fellow and treasurer of the College of Physicians, a fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was for several years recorder and editor of the Transactions of the American Surgical Association and is now its president. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Surgery; a member of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital and of the White Haven Sanatorium. He has written many interesting and valuable papers on various phases of surgery

for professional and scientific publications and is joint author of a book on Local Therapeutics, and his experience and researches have been so extensive that his opinions are largely accepted as authority.

Aside from professional matters, Dr. Harte has found time to take an active interest in civic affairs. During the reform movement in Philadelphia in 1907, he represented the eighth ward in select council with credit and respect to himself. He has been actively associated also with the important movement instigated for the purpose of procuring a portion of Mount Desert island in Maine as a public reservation, so that certain mountains and water sheds shall never be encroached upon for habitation, thus retaining the natural picturesqueness of the landscape forever.

Dr. Harte married Maria H. Ames, the daughter of the late Oakes A. Ames, of Massachusetts. They have three children, Richard, Katharine and Helen.

JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, M. D.

James Harwood Closson, a physician and surgeon of Germantown, was born November 27, 1861, a son of Captain James Harwood and Josephine (Banes) Closson. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to Thomas and Jane (Atkins) French, who were married at Whitton, Northamptonshire, England, June 13, 1660. They had nine children and with them came to the new world, landing at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 23d of July, 1680. The ancestry is also traced back to Abraham Opden Graeff, who came to America in 1683. On the 11th of June of that year he became part owner of five thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, purchased in Amsterdam, and on the 24th of October, 1683, with twelve others, settled in Germantown. In 1688 he signed a protest against slavery; in 1692 signed a protest of George Keith; was named town president by William Penn, June 12, 1688; was chosen a member of the provincial assembly in 1689, 1690 and 1692; in 1709 he removed to Perkiomen and was buried at Old Skippack Mennonite graveyard. His son, Jacob Opden Graeff, according to old records, was a petitioner, among other "people of Skippack and adjacent plantations," June 2, 1713. In 1727 he was a signer of a petition for a township. The will of Jacob Opden Graeff, of Perkiomen, county of Philadelphia, dated September 21, 1750, was proved October 1, 1750. Edward Opden Graeff, son of Jacob Opden Updegrave, married Sarah Mitchell, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mitchell, of Buckingham. Minutes of the Bucks county committee of safety show that in 1776 Edward Updegrave of Plumstead township was charged with using or uttering expressions disrespectful to congress but the associators exonerated and discharged him. He had four children, including Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Closson, Jr., of Plumstead, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was buried at Buckingham. John Closson, Jr., first appeared on the tax list of Plumstead as a single man in 1787. He died in 1815 and his wife died in 1837 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sydonia Emerick, in Solebury and was buried at Buckingham. It will thus be seen that from the earliest period in the colonization of this sec-

tion of the state the ancestors of Dr. Closson were mostly identified with events which marked its progress and upbuilding. His father, Captain Closson, born in Philadelphia, died at City Point, November 22, 1864. He enlisted for service as a member of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil war and served until wounded at Hatchers Run, his death resulting therefrom. His wife was born at Melansai, Cuba, and died in Philadelphia, July 31, 1862. They were married September 23, 1851, in the Logan Square Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. Mrs. Closson was a daughter of Joseph Banes and Hannah Foster. Her father was born in Burlington, New Jersey, and died at Santa Lucia, Cuba, in 1842. He was the owner of a large plantation there, devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar and tobacco. None of the ancestors of Dr. Closson came to the United States later than 1784, so that the family in every branch has been a distinctively American one through many generations.

Dr. Closson was educated in private and public schools. He also attended the Lafayette College of Easton, in which he did special work, and then entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1886. He served for one year in the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and in 1887 opened an office in Germantown, where he began practice in partnership with Dr. John Malin, the leading physician of that day. Dr. Malin died two years later and Dr. Closson took up his extensive practice. Since that day he has figured as one of the most eminent physicians of Germantown with a practice of large and constantly growing proportions. He has been honored by the profession with the presidency of the Philadelphia County Homeopathic Society, has been secretary of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society and president of the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has acted as visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital and has been a contributor to various periodicals, writing upon some modern phases of the work of the profession.

On the 22d of October, 1891, Dr. Closson was married in the Second Presbyterian church to Miss Mary E. Bell, a daughter of Samuel Wilson and Mary E. (Bancroft) Bell, the former the president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. H. P. Nason, now United States consul at Grunnoble, France. Dr. and Mrs. Closson have three children: Josephine Banes, who was born September 12, 1893, and is now attending Stephen's private school; James Harwood, 3d, who was born June 18, 1896, and is a student in the Germantown Academy; and Mary Bancroft, who was born December 29, 1898, and is attending the Stephen's school.

Dr. Closson is a member of the Society for Physical Research, the Zeta Psi fraternity, the alumni society of Lafayette College, the Union League of Philaphia, the Netherland Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of Delaware, the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Andrew and Philip, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Republican Club of New York City, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Pennsylvania German Society, the New England Society of Pennsyl-

vania, Swedish Colonial Society, and is president of the Krefeld Society, composed of the sons of the original settlers of Germantown. He is also well known in Masonry, belonging to Union Lodge No. 121, A. F. & A. M., and the chapter and commandery at Germantown. A descendant of an honorable ancestry his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith, and he stands as a splendid representation of a high type of manhood, citizenship and professional ability.

HORACE PETTIT.

Horace Pettit, for three years lecturer of patent law in the University of Pennsylvania and recognized as a forceful and growing member of the bar since his admission in 1883, was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1860. There is back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and he is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. The Journal of Commerce said of him: "Inheriting a birthright of moral, intellectual and enterprising qualities, supplemented by the foundation traits of firmness, thrift and industry, it is not surprising that he should occupy the position of eminence which he does in the promotion of all that stands for the good of society." In the early part of the eighteenth century the Pettit family was founded in the new world and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war his grandfather, John Pettit, usually called the "Big Colonel," took up his abode in Pennsylvania. The family was well represented in the war for independence for representatives of the name then living on Long Island espoused the cause of liberty and went to the front to protect American interests.

Horace Pettit, reared in Philadelphia, became a student in the private school conducted by Dr. Faries and later entered the Cheltenham Military Academy, one of the leading educational institutions of that day. Consideration of the broad field of business, using the term in its widest sense, led Mr. Pettit to determine upon the practice of law as a life work, which he believed would prove congenial and which he hoped would prove profitable. He began reading under the direction of his brother, Silas W. Pettit, at that time a member of the firm of Read & Pettit, and later he pursued a regular course in the University of Pennsylvania, becoming a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1883. Through the intervening period of twenty-eight years he has pursued his profession with growing success. A contemporary biographer said: "By the exercise of native ability and studious application he has acquired what may be regarded as an important and influential clientele. For a number of years he has devoted himself with untiring industry to the mastery of the complicated questions which tax the energies of the modern patent lawyer and he has frequently been retained as confidential counsel to many large corporate and financial interests. * * * A profound knowledge of the law in its various phases, astuteness in legal technicalities, mental quickness and unerring soundness of judgment have been prime factors in his able and successful career."

Mr. Pettit is the legal representative of the Victor Talking Machine Company, which he organized in 1901, and has served continuously as its general

HORACE PETTIT

counsel since that day. He has been most successful in sustaining its patents and in defending it against attacks of other concerns. His ability has placed him in a prominent position among the patent and corporation lawyers of Philadelphia and he is at all times a hard worker, knowing that careful preparation of his cases as well as comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence is one of the indispensable elements of success.

In 1897, in Philadelphia, Mr. Pettit was married to Miss Katharine Howell, a daughter of the late George R. and Mary (Robinson) Howell, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. One son has been born of this marriage, Horace Pettit, Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pettit are prominent in social circles and their own home is the center of many delightful social events.

Mr. Pettit holds membership with the Racquet Club, the Union League and University Clubs, the Lawyers Club, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the National Bar Association, but social and professional interests by no means indicate the breadth of his activities. He has labored earnestly and effectively along other lines and for the support and promotion of other projects. He is a member of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute and for many years has been deeply and helpfully interested in the work of the central branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has ever regarded life as something more than the opportunity for the attainment of success and the advancement of individual progress. He recognized the obligations and responsibilities of life and has ever been ready to extend a helping hand where aid is needed—not alone the aid that ministers to the material wants, but that aid which encourages and inspires to personal effort and the development of all that is best in the individual. He has been for many years an enthusiastic motorist.

FRANK ASBURY SHUTE.

Frank Asbury Shute, deceased, was the proprietor of the first steam laundry in Pennsylvania and was long numbered among the enterprising and successful residents of Philadelphia. His birth occurred at Mullica Hill, New Jersey, on the 10th of July, 1840, his parents being Joseph and Sarah Ann (Campbell) Shute, of that place. He acquired his early education in the schools of his home locality and subsequently attended the Annapolis Naval Academy. After leaving that institution he was engaged in the book publishing business for a time, while in 1864 he became the proprietor of the first steam laundry in Pennsylvania. His undertakings in this connection were attended with a gratifying measure of prosperity, for he was a man of excellent executive ability and sound judgment. He was likewise a director of the Jefferson Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1861 he joined the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and participated in several battles, ever proving a most loyal and valorous defender of the Union cause. He was wounded and was discharged from the convalescent hospital after having been connected with the army for two years.

On the 25th of November, 1868, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shute was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Maxwell, a daughter of Andrew R.

and Emily (Maull) Maxwell. Unto them were born the following children: Emelie S., now the wife of G. Wilbur Taylor, of Camden, New Jersey; Andrew M., who wedded Miss Minnie Cooper, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Frank A., who married Miss Flora Packard, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Mabel Estelle, who gave her hand in marriage to William W. Levering, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Shute gave his political allegiance to the republican party, while in religious faith he was a Methodist. He was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the commandery and the shrine. He was likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held a high office in the local lodge. His widow, who makes her home at No. 2015 Mount Vernon street in Philadelphia, enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance here.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, M. D.

Dr. George Washington Smith, whose death occurred December 14, 1910, was engaged for more than a third of a century in the general practice of medicine in Philadelphia and was a representative of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, his ancestors having settled in this city in 1682. Only recently had William Penn founded his little colony in the midst of the wilderness of the western world.

Dr. Smith was born in Haverford, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1843, a son of Hon. Bartine Smith, a prominent judge of Delaware county. While spending his youthful days in his parents' home Dr. Smith pursued his education in the public schools of Haverford, after which he took up the profession of teaching and manifested such ability in that field of labor that he was advanced to the principalship of the Swedesboro Academy. He also became principal of the Friends high school of Woodstown and the Oxford high school of New Jersey. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor and with the determination of becoming a member of the medical fraternity he came to Philadelphia in 1874 and matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1876. Immediately afterward he was appointed to a position in the dispensary and later was appointed on the medical staff of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, in which position he was the incumbent until his demise. Moreover, he had a large private practice and, unlike many members of the profession, did not specialize in a particular line but continued in general practice with ability that qualified him for the onerous and varied duties that devolved upon him in that connection. He kept in touch with the most advanced scientific investigation through his membership in the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia Medical Society and other organizations. He was at one time president of the Germantown Medical Society and at the time of his death was president of the Carl V. Vischer Medical and Surgical Society, also holding membership in the Voenninghausen Medical Club and the Oxford Medical Club.

In 1868 Dr. Smith wedded Miss Mary Fairlamb, a daughter of John Fairlamb, belonging to one of the most prominent families of Delaware county.

Pennsylvania, her ancestors having been members of the Pennsylvania colony in 1685. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Smith were born a daughter and two sons, Mrs. Agnes Zelley, Dr. Ernest B. Smith and Lynnley G. Smith, now a student in the Hahnemann Medical College. The older son is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of the class of 1900 and is now practicing medicine in this city. He married Miss Clementine Balfour and they have one daughter, Margaret Balfour Smith.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. While he studied broadly in professional lines, he was also well versed in literature, especially in poetry, and the reading and writing of poetry constituted for him a diversion from the onerous professional duties which devolved upon him. He was the composer of considerable poetic verse but indulged in this only for his personal pleasure. His scholarly attainments rendered him a favorite in cultured circles, while his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics gained him the unqualified regard of his fellow practitioners of the city.

JOSEPH FITHIAN TATEM.

Joseph Fithian Tatem, attorney at law, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, August 20, 1869, a son of Joseph B. and Mary E. (Ware) Tatem. Both the Tatem and Ware families have been identified with the history of southern New Jersey for more than two hundred years.

In the public schools of Haddonfield Joseph Fithian Tatem began his education, which was continued in the Rittenhouse Academy of Philadelphia and in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1889. His professional course was pursued in the Harvard Law School, which in 1894 conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He had been admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1893 and as a counselor in 1897.

In 1894 he was admitted to practice before the courts of Philadelphia and since that time has maintained an office in this city, being located in the Drexel building until 1897, when he removed to his present offices in the Stephen Girard building. He has also maintained an office in Camden, New Jersey, since 1893, and has always continued in the practice of mercantile and corporation law. As counselor and advocate he has been connected with many important professional cases, a large number of which have been decided before the courts, and his strong and forceful presentation of his case, combined with the correctness of his position has won for him many favorable verdicts. Aside from his profession he has been interested in various connections in real estate and in the development of a number of sections in southern New Jersey. Moreover, corporate interests have benefited by the soundness of his judgment and his active cooperation. He is one of the directors of Collingswood National Bank, the Marine National Bank of Wildwood, New Jersey, and the Ocean

City Title & Trust Company. He is also solicitor and counselor for these companies and other well known corporations and financial institutions in the southern part of New Jersey.

On the 10th of September, 1896, Mr. Tatem was married to Miss Minnie A. Moore, a daughter of Henry D. and Mary J. Moore, of Haddonfield, and they are the parents of five children: Joseph M., who was born in 1898; Mary T., in 1900; Antoinette W., in 1904; Sylvia J., in 1906; and Robert M., in 1909. The family reside at No. 35 Grove street, Haddonfield.

Mr. Tatem served as an ensign in the United States navy from May until November, 1898, and participated in the battle of Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July. He is a member of the University and Poor Richard Clubs of Philadelphia and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he has for many years been active, particularly in connection with the Presbyterian brotherhood, acting as president of the New Jersey state organization for some years. Choosing a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual ability, he made steady progress therein, and his success as a lawyer enabled him to extend his efforts into other fields, so that he is now a well known representative of real estate and financial interests.

GEORGE H. McNEELY.

George H. McNeely, engaged in the manufacture of glazed kid as a member of the firm of McNeely & Price, and well known in financial circles as the vice president of the Central Trust Company, was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1870. His parents were William T. and Catherine (Hummel) McNeely. The father was engaged in the manufacture of glazed kid under the firm name of McNeely & Company. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent and was established in Philadelphia in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

George H. McNeely was sent to the public schools and afterward became a student of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then turned his attention to business pursuits and was associated with the firm of which his father was a partner from the time of his graduation until 1895, during which period he gained extended knowledge of the business in its various phases and was well qualified to carry on an undertaking of his own when, sixteen years ago, he joined with N. G. Price in forming the firm of McNeely & Price, manufacturers of and dealers in glazed kid. Their business has grown along substantial lines and has reached gratifying proportions. Mr. McNeely has thus won recognition as a leading representative of trade interests in Philadelphia and, extending his efforts into other fields, he is now vice president and one of the directors of the Central Trust Company. All recognize the soundness of his business judgment as well as the spirit of enterprise that actuates him in the conduct of business affairs. He is now president of the Morocco Manufacturers Association.

Mr. McNeely was married in Philadelphia and has two children. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his fraternal relations are with

GEORGE H. McNEELY

Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member and director of the Manufacturers Club and vice president of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Union League, the Racquet, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club. He is very fond of athletics and outdoor sports, especially of golf, but he never allows such interests to interfere with the capable and efficient management of his different affairs. He knows the joy and pleasure that comes through the accomplished task in business circles and the correct solution of intricate problems, and with unremitting energy bends his efforts to the accomplishment of what he undertakes.

JOHN HERR MUSSER, M. D. LL. D.

John Herr Musser, professor of clinical medicine in the medical department of the University Pennsylvania, was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1856. He is a son of Benjamin and Naomi (Herr) Musser. His father and also his paternal grandfather, Martin Musser, and his paternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Musser, were physicians of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They were the descendants of Benjamin Musser, of Swiss origin, who, emigrating to America in 1714, bought land of William Penn. On the maternal side the grandfather, Bishop John Herr, of the Mennonite church, was also descended from a Swiss family.

John Herr Musser attended the grammar and high school of Strasburg and took his classical course at the Millersville State Normal School. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. Dr. Musser's career has been that which is usual in a professional career and may be divided into that of a practitioner of medicine, hospital physician, teacher of medicine, writer, participant in medical societies pertaining to the practice of medicine and teaching, and to the organization of the profession. After one year as interne in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) he was devoted to general practice for the first fifteen years. Internal medicine was then taken up as special work and consultation practice began. The latter and office practice has been the character of his work for the past fifteen years. Because of consultation work, many hospitals and institutions have made him consultant, notably the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia, the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Hospital, the Germantown Hospital, the Chestnut Hill Hospital, and various homes of a charitable character.

As hospital physician, Dr. Musser served as dispensary physician, pathologist and visiting physician consecutively to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, as registrar, chief of the medical dispensary and physician successively to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, holding at present in these institutions the last positions named. He was twenty years physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning to become consultant to that institution. In the hospital work his studies were chiefly along lines of morbid anatomy and

diagnosis. As teacher, Dr. Musser began as quiz master, later demonstrator of clinical medicine, associate professor and then professor of clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The professorship of clinical medicine was the highest honor Dr. Musser aspired to, as it was his aim to be a clinician and that alone in his career. He is director of the department of medical research of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Musser was elected corresponding member of the Sixth International Anti-Tuberculosis Association in September, 1907. An honorary fellowship of the Institute of Hygiene, London, England, was conferred upon him in July, 1908. He was appointed first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps by President Roosevelt in September, 1908, and was elected president of the American School of Hygiene Association in June, 1909. The same year he was elected honorary member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians. In April, 1910, he was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Musser served as president of the Pathological Society from 1893 to 1897, and as president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1899, while in 1904 he was honored with the presidency of the American Medical Association. Dr. Musser was president of the Philadelphia Medical Club; is president of the National Medical Library Association; is a member of the board of trustees of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia and of the Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis, representing the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in that board. He is also a member of the board of managers of the University Settlement House. Among the various other societies and associations with which Dr. Musser is identified may be named the following: National Geographic Society; honorary member of the South Carolina Medical Association; Virginia State Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; honorary member of the Academy of Medicine, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Association of American Physicians; American Climatalogical Society; and Philadelphia Neurological Society.

In addition to contributions to current literature and scientific organizations, Dr. Musser is the author of a Medical Diagnosis (6th edition in preparation) and of articles in Hare's System of Therapeutics, and of the article on pneumonia in Osler's System of Medicine; editor of the volume on Diseases of the Lungs, Nothnagel's Encyclopedia; editor with Dr. A. O. J. Kelley of a System of Therapeutics.

Dr. Musser started social service work in the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and is the president of the organization. He likewise started tuberculosis classes in the Presbyterian Hospital and has been active for a number of years in the settlement work of the University of Pennsylvania. In recognition of his many contributions toward science and literature, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He is a member of the following clubs: Rittenhouse, Union League, charter member of Franklin Inn, charter member of Philobiblon Club, Country Club and Century Club of New York city.

On September 16, 1880, Dr. Musser was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Gardner Harper and to them have been born four children: John Herr, Jr.; May Harper, the wife of Professor Richard Mills Pearce; Naomi, who married Ralph Evans, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia; and Agnes G. The family residence is at 2047 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY R. SHOCH.

The name of Henry R. Shoch has long been a familiar one in building and real-estate circles in Philadelphia, nor is it without substantial significance in public affairs for Mr. Shoch has been for a number of years to a greater or less degree an influential factor in the life of the city. He was born in Upper Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1844, and his father, Joseph R. Shoch, a man of high character, was one of the best known residents of this part of the state. The family name indicates the German origin, although the ancestors of our subject have long been American citizens, his grandfather and his great-grandfather having both been born at Frankford, Pennsylvania. Each bore the name of Henry R. Shoch, a name that has stood for several generations as a synonym for progressive citizenship and business reliability in Pennsylvania. Henry R. Shoch, the grandfather, married a Miss Roberts, a member of a Welsh Quaker family. In the maternal line the subject of this review is descended from a family represented in the military history of the country, his maternal grandfather having shouldered the musket when but seventeen years of age. His daughter, Mary Thornton, was born near Huddersfield, England, and when eight years of age crossed the Atlantic with her parents to the new world. Her mother bore the maiden name of Dyson and was also a representative of an old English family.

The youthful days of Henry R. Shoch of this review were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools of Upper Merion. His home training, too, was such as developed in him self-reliance, enterprise and integrity—qualities which have been numbered among his salient features throughout the entire period of his manhood. When but eighteen years of age he left home and came to Philadelphia, where he learned the carpenter's trade, applying himself with such thoroughness that he soon became an expert workman. For ten years he devoted himself entirely to carpentering in the employ of others but when twenty-seven years of age he embarked in the building business on his own account. He soon demonstrated his skill not only as a builder but as a supervisor of the labors of others and his contracts became more numerous and important. He remained in the building business from 1871 until 1891, and in that time constructed some of the most beautiful residences of the city. He has continuously studied constructive points of architecture and his buildings combine at once substantial features with comfort and beauty. He has operated also in real estate, becoming the owner of desirable property, and his holdings class him now with the men of affluence in Philadelphia. Becoming interested in property a few years ago he is at present one of the largest deal-

ers in and promoters of building lots in the eastern part of the state. He is one of the directors of the Tenth National Bank of Philadelphia and takes active and helpful part in its management. He is also one of the directors of the Commonwealth Title & Trust Company and secretary and treasurer of the Automobile Sales Corporation of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shoch has not only gained for himself a creditable position in business circles but has also left his impress upon the political history of the city, in which connection he has been made the recipient of many honors, his fellow townsmen warmly appreciating his worth, ability, patriotism and public spirit. In 1884 he was chosen to represent the twenty-ninth ward in the select council and remained a member of that body for three terms, exercising his official prerogative in support of various measures for the general good. He was elected and served one term as city treasurer and was chosen first member of the select council from the new forty-seventh ward. Outside of office he is equally loyal to the best interests of the city and his labors are of a practical character which produce substantial results not only for the present but also in recognition of the needs and demands of the future.

On the 18th of December, 1870, Mr. Shoch was married to Miss Sarah E. Myers, a daughter of Tobias and Paolita Myers, well known German residents of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Shoch now have two daughters and a son, Nettie Aurelia, Bessie Claire and James R. Mr. Shoch is a man of strongly domestic habits and is seen at his best at his own fireside, where he is a devoted husband and father and a genial host who delights in the entertainment of his many friends.

In social circles and club life he is highly popular and is an active member of several leading social organizations of the city, including the Union League Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to William C. Hamilton Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, R. A. M.; and Kadosh Commandery, K. T. His life history is an illustration of the fact that merit and ability will come to the front anywhere and although he started out in a humble apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, he is today a prosperous resident of Philadelphia, recognized as a man of considerable weight and influence in municipal affairs.

JOHN BEDFORD SHOBER, M. D.

John Bedford Shober, physician and surgeon, who, actuated by high ideals to his profession, has come to be recognized as one of the most able practitioners of Philadelphia, his native city, was born August 28, 1859, a son of Samuel Lieberkuhn and Ann Bond (Cochran) Shober, the latter a daughter of William G. Cochran, of Philadelphia. The father was a successful merchant and the son was provided liberal educational privileges, attending St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, in preparation for a university course, which he pursued at Princeton College, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1882. His professional training was obtained in the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed a course in 1885.

DR. JOHN B. SHOBER

The same year Dr. Shober was appointed resident physician in the Children's Hospital and served as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1886 and 1887. In the latter year he took up post-graduate medical courses in some of the most famous centers of learning of the old world, devoting his time between 1887 and 1889 to the study of pathology, bacteriology and surgery under such famous teachers as Virchow, Koch, Bergman and Czerney in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Heidelburg. He has attained much more than local distinction through his surgical work and is also widely known in connection with hospital practice. He is ex-resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Children's Hospital; is gynecologist to the Gynscean Hospital, the Howard Hospital and the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach; and for a number of years was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. His researches have been carried far and wide into the realms of scientific investigation, bearing upon the practice of gynecology and surgery. Much of his work has been along original lines and has brought to light truths of the utmost value. It has won for him the favorable attention of the leaders of the profession and he is now accorded rank among those who stand foremost among the physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Surgery of Philadelphia and the American Roentgen Ray Society. He was surgeon of the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry from 1892 until 1895, and examining surgeon for pensions of the second board of Philadelphia under President Cleveland's administration.

Dr. Shober's surgical activities have been largely in the field of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He was the first surgeon in Philadelphia to deliberately remove the appendix in the interval between attacks. This operation was performed November 11, 1889, shortly after his return from abroad. Two similar operations had been previously performed by Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago. He has always been an ardent advocate of early operation in appendicitis. When the X-rays were discovered Dr. Shober immediately began investigations to determine the value of this agent in those inoperable cases of cancer so frequently met with in the practice of gynecology and he was one of the first surgeons to establish their use and limitations. This work naturally led him to study the therapeutic value of radium and in 1903 he began a series of investigations covering a wide field. He has published several valuable papers on the subject and is recognized as one of the leading authorities in this country on radiumtherapy.

On the 25th of February, 1895, in St. Stephen's church, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Shober and Miss Margaret S. Harlan, a daughter of the late Dr. George Curvier Harlan, one of the leading oculists of the United States and surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Shober have two children: Margaret, born November 11, 1898; and Anthony Morris, March 4, 1903.

The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church and Dr. Shober belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Philadelphia Club, the Princeton Club of Philadelphia and New York, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the University Barge Club and the Orpheus Club—associations which indicate much of the na-

ture of his interests, his recreation and his principles. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has the dignity, the patience and the optimism of an ideal follower of his calling. There is in his work nothing of the uncertainty of the inexperienced practitioner. The extent, variety and importance of his practice, his comprehensive reading and his thorough research have brought him knowledge and ability that gives to all of his professional service that air of certainty and understanding which at once inspires confidence and respect. The high regard entertained for him by his professional brethren indicates also his superior skill as well as his close conformity to the highest standard of professional ethics.

GEORGE McCURDY.

George McCurdy, to whom has been accorded the honor of more frequent election to the presidency of the common council than to any other man in the history of the city, has for fifteen years continuously been elected a member of the council and since January, 1900, has filled the responsible position which he now occupies, with the exception of the year April, 1906, to April, 1907, when he was not a candidate for the presidency but was a member of the council. In this connection his record has proved a credit and honor to an untarnished family name.

He was born May 29, 1862, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, a son of Thomas and Anna A. (Lawshe) McCurdy. The father, who devoted much of his life to banking, was of Scotch descent, and the mother was of Huguenot lineage. Her ancestors were the earliest settlers in the West Branch valley of the Susquehanna and along Pine creek some distance above Williamsport. They settled there in 1772 when the country was a wilderness and inhabited by the Indians and were in many Indian fights.

"Early in the summer of 1776, the leading "fair play" men and settlers along the river above and below Pine creek had received intelligence from Philadelphia that congress had it in contemplation to declare the colonies independent, absolving them from all allegiance to Great Britain. This was good news to the little settlement up the West Branch. That was considered out of the jurisdiction of all civil law and they set about making preparations to indorse the movement and ratify it in a formal manner. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, 1776, they assembled on the plains above Pine creek in considerable numbers. The subject of independence was proposed and freely discussed in several patriotic speeches, and as their patriotism warmed up it was finally decided to ratify the proposition under discussion in congress by a formal declaration of independence, and a set of resolutions were drawn up and passed absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain and henceforth declaring themselves free and independent. What was remarkable about this declaration was that it took place about the same time that the declaration was signed in Philadelphia, which was indeed a coincidence, that two such important events should take place about the same time hundreds of miles apart, without

any communication. When the old bell proclaimed in thunder tones to the citizens of Philadelphia that the colonies were declared independent the shout of liberty went up from the banks of Pine creek and resounded along the base of Bald Eagle mountain." Among the settlers that participated in this glorious festival were Captain Alexander Hamilton and John Jackson, both great-great-grandfathers of George McCurdy on the maternal side. Captain Hamilton was captain of the Fourth Battalion Northumberland County Militia and was killed by the Indians in September, 1781.

As a student of the Jersey Shore Academy, George McCurdy supplemented his early educational training and later attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1884, receiving from that school the A. B. and A. M. degrees. He won first prize in oratory in his junior year, this being one of the highest honors accorded in college. He then took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of George W. Biddle, his preceptor being a member of the law firm of Biddle & Ward. In 1888 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and has also been admitted to practice before the Lycoming county bar at Williamsport, his home county. He has gained recognition as an able lawyer and one who displays a zealous and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients. His careful analyzation and preparation of a case qualifies him to present his contention in the clearest and strongest light possible, but while his legal work has made him known to an extensive and growing clientele and to his colleagues and contemporaries before the bar, it has been his public service that has made him most widely known as representative citizen of Philadelphia. He was elected to the common council from the tenth ward in February, 1896, for a term of two years, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election since that time. He was chosen president of the common council for the unexpired term of Wencel Hartman in January, 1900, and was reelected for the full term in the following April. He has been chosen each succeeding year since that time and as presiding officer, with the exception of the year from April, 1906, to April, 1907, when he was not a candidate. His rulings have been strictly fair and impartial and the weight of his influence has been cast on the side of progress, improvement and the development of the city. His incumbency in this position, extending over a period greater than that of any other incumbent, is a well merited honor, for in matters of citizenship he has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has ever stood for that which means permanent progress and the embodiment of high ideals in practical form. He stands as an advocate of republican principles. Aside from his connection with the bar and his service as president of the common council he is officially connected with Girard College, the Wills Hospital, the public libraries and the Commercial Museum. He is also a commissioner of Fairmount Park and a member of the Board of City Trusts, and thus his activities have covered a wide and varied field and many interests and public projects have benefited by his efforts.

On the 11th of November, 1904, in Lumberton, New Jersey, Mr. McCurdy was married to Miss Margaret McKinney, a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Tomlinson) McKinney, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. McCurdy is a prominent and well known representative of Masonry and in 1896 served as

master of Williamson Lodge No. 369, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge, has been trustee of the Stephen Girard bequest and a member of the Masonic Library and Museum committee, while at the present writing he is chairman of the Temple committee. Something of the breadth of his interests is moreover indicated by the fact that he holds membership with the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the William R. Leeds Republican Association, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Sons of the Revolution. Not only as a lawyer is Mr. McCurdy well known but as one of the masters of parliamentary law. One of his former associates said of him: "George McCurdy, besides being the youngest president of the council, is the ablest parliamentarian who ever handled the gavel—the best president we ever had."

BISHOP OZI W. WHITAKER.

Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker, who passed away on the 9th of February, 1900, was the head of the Protestant Episcopal church of Pennsylvania, a man whose blameless life emphasized at all times his teachings. He added to splendid executive ability most comprehensive knowledge of the high purposes of the church and that spiritual earnestness which made him unceasing in good works.

He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 10, 1830, and following his graduation from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1856, he devoted several years to teaching in the high school there. He afterward entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated in 1863. On the 7th of August of the same year he was ordained to the ministry and his first pastorate was St. John's church at Gold Hill, Nevada, where he remained for two years. He then became a rector of St. Paul's church at Englewood, New York, but in 1867 was recalled to Nevada as rector of St. Paul's in Virginia City. His work there was so successful and his reputation grew so rapidly throughout that section that he was chosen missionary bishop of Nevada at the general convention in New York in 1869, and through the succeeding seventeen years was a leading and influential figure in the religious and social life of the Rocky mountain region. Only the sense of urgent duty led him to accept the call which brought him again to the east. In the west he was very popular among the miners and workingmen generally and had many unique experiences in the wild country where at times there was too little respect for law or order of any kind. He preached more than once with the forbidding looking weapons of prospectors and ranchmen stacked in the vestibule, ready for any emergency within or without. He was always the fearless defender of righteousness, justice and peace and earnestly sought to promote the moral, material and spiritual welfare of the people among whom his lot had been cast, and so much interested was he in them and their affairs he journeyed thither the next year after coming to Philadelphia to make an episcopal tour of his old diocese, receiving and extending affectionate greeting on every hand.

BISHOP O. W. WHITAKER

Bishop Whitaker's work in the Pennsylvania diocese began November 1, 1886, his first confirmation services being at St. Andrew's church. During the ensuing six months he assumed almost the entire work of the episcopate. Bishop Stevens said of him that "he was chosen for the work because of his great fidelity and zeal in another and trying field, his sound learning, discretion, proved wisdom and godly life, which commended him so highly to the knowledge and confidence of the whole church." He at once won the cordial esteem of the clergy and laity and his methods of administration were such that he never lost sight of the slightest detail. During the first sixteen years of his residence here his personal and official interest in all departments of church activity knew no respite. He was a leader in every respect, a wise counselor and sincere friend, of whom many a troubled rector and many a perplexed church officer sought sound advice, and never in vain. He always maintained the kindest relations with every one and skillfully avoided or surmounted difficulties which a less capable administrator would have found seriously obstructing his pathway. His personal work in public during this same period was enormous, including about two hundred and thirty sermons or addresses every year. Each year he attended about four hundred meetings. During his episcopate the Protestant Episcopal church had a notable growth in the diocese of Pennsylvania. A large number of the clergy came into the diocese, about one hundred and fifty men were ordained to the ministry, many new places of worship were established, some of these being large and costly churches, the aggregate amount expended in this way reaching the sum of one million, eight hundred thousand dollars. In addition a great number of parish buildings were erected, others improved and enlarged, educational and charitable institutions fostered as never before and sixty-five thousand persons were confirmed, all of these, with the exception of about fifteen thousand, by Bishop Whitaker himself. The confirmation grew from two thousand, one hundred and eighty-six in 1886 to over three thousand yearly. During Bishop Whitaker's administration immense sums of money were frequently given for missions and for educational and charitable work. Bishop Whitaker never tired of urging the people to contribute of their means for the spread of the gospel. His annual addresses abounded in touching and earnest appeals for the helpless and those without church homes.

Bishop Whitaker always had a most able and sympathetic helpmate and assistant in his wife, Mrs. Julia Chester Whitaker, and her death in June, 1908, was perhaps the greatest blow that ever came to him. Her sound judgment, her splendid womanly qualities and her deep and sincere Christianity ever upheld his hands in the great work to which he devoted his life, and following her demise he paid a touching tribute to her Christian virtues at the diocesan convention.

Bishop Whitaker's attitude on any momentous question was never an equivocal one. His judgments were never readily formed, but after careful consideration he did not hesitate to change his opinion and his course if he deemed it wise. For some time he was an advocate of high license as a most effective means of checking intemperance, but in June, 1908, he came out in favor of local option, saying: "I stand for local option because it grants to the majority of voters the right to exercise the power which under a republican form of

government undeniably belongs to them. It seems to me that the majority in every ward of a first-class city should be allowed to say whether liquor licenses should be issued. As the Brooks law seems to have failed in its purpose, I believe all thoughtful citizens will stand with me for local option." He approved the amended church canon, known as the "open pulpit" canon, and though he was what is known as a "low" churchman, he was never rigorous in what he thought were non-essentials and gave hearty cooperation and sympathy to "high" churchmen, nor was he opposed to the extreme wing commonly referred to as ritualists. He displayed care and wisdom in the management of the diocesan affairs committed to him and was more than commonly successful. His preaching was not characterized by what is usually termed eloquence, but he was a most forceful, earnest speaker, who had the gift of expressing his thoughts in simple language and with peculiar lucidity.

Bishop Whitaker was a public-spirited man and in the interests of law and order served as one of the commission to reconcile the management of the Union Traction Company and its striking car men in 1895. He was most democratic in spirit and while always upholding the dignity of his churchly office the simplicity of his personal life was such at times as to excite comment. While giving the closest attention to every branch of church work Bishop Whitaker was always outspoken and vigorous in upholding the cause of patriotism, good government and social reform. He repeatedly gave expression to inspiring sentiments along these lines which encouraged those who were battling against evil forces in city, state and nation. Upon one occasion he earnestly declared against the danger involved in the idea prevalent among a certain class of public men, that the ten commandments did not apply to the administration of public affairs. He proclaimed it to be the special duty of churchmen to carry into every walk of life the principles of righteousness with absolute fidelity to their Christian obligations. He profoundly believed that the church should take a larger view of its opportunities and responsibilities and to this end constantly urged the practical demonstration of the true spirit of Christianity.

REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND TUSTIN, PH. D.

Among the eminent men of Pennsylvania whose life records form an integral part of the history of the state, the Rev. Francis Wayland Tustin was numbered. He stood as a splendid type of the intellectual and moral progress of the race and his life was devoted to the uplifting of his fellowmen along those lines. Who can measure the extent of his influence, and yet his work touched for good the lives of hundreds who came under his instruction as he stimulated his pupils for a greater intellectual effort or spoke from the pulpit words of truth and wisdom that sank deep into their hearts. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man.

Rev. Tustin was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1834, his parents being John and Mary (Phillips) Tustin, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the latter a representative of the Phillips family that figured prominently in connection with the Revolutionary war. The father was actively engaged in business for many years but in his later days lived retired.

The early education of Francis W. Tustin was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia and in 1850 he entered the academy at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1856 with the highest honors in his class. He then entered upon a work to which he devoted his life. In 1857 he was made a tutor in the college, being the first alumnus of the university to be appointed to a position on the faculty. In 1860 Dr. Loomis became president, at which time Rev. Tustin was appointed to the chair of natural sciences. He held that position for fourteen years and, as Dr. Loomis expressed it, "made the department of natural sciences in the university." He was recognized as a splendid classical scholar and frequently assisted Professor Bliss in the conduct of his Greek and Latin classes. In 1874 Rev. Tustin's eyesight became affected from chemical fumes in the laboratory and he was obliged therefore to give up the chair of natural sciences. About that time Professor Bliss accepted the chair of biblical interpretation in the Crozer Theological Seminary and the trustees, wishing to retain Professor Tustin's services, elected him to the chair of Greek language and literature, which position he worthily filled. During the absence of President Loomis in Europe, Professor Tustin acted as president and presided at the commencement exercises of 1879. His administration won the praise and gratitude of all connected with the university and in 1879 his fellow members of the faculty conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His labors were not only a stimulus to intellectual activity but sought as well the moral development of those who came under his guidance, for he realized as few do that mental progress and Christian instruction should go hand in hand when the youth is at his formative period and the foundation of his character is being laid.

In 1866 Rev. Tustin, by a council called by the First Baptist church of Lewisburg, was ordained to the ministry and his life was thereafter given to the upbuilding of the Baptist cause and of the university in Lewisburg. In addition to his other labors, for more than twenty years he managed the finances of the Baptist church and was largely instrumental in erecting the beautiful edifice dedicated to Baptist worship. Many other positions were offered him during this period, which he constantly declined, preferring to concentrate his time, energies and ability to the upbuilding of the two causes. His service to the Baptists of Pennsylvania was of a most effective character, his labors at all times being resultant and far reaching. He was a man of the most liberal culture and the refinement of his nature caused him to reject everything opposed to good taste.

In August, 1859, Professor Tustin was united in marriage to Miss Nuria M. Probasco, a daughter of John and Mary H. (Bacon) Probasco, of New Jersey, the former a large landowner and successful farmer living near Greenwich, New Jersey. His great-great-grandfather, Christopher Probasco, came from Holland in 1662 to escape religious persecution and located on Manhattan Is-

land. He was one of the first judges and men of authority in New York. Unto Professor and Mrs. Tustin there were born two children: Hon. E. L. Tustin, senator from the West Philadelphia district, a prominent attorney and a member of the Society of Colonial Sons; and Margaret, the wife of J. Harrison O'Hara, of this city.

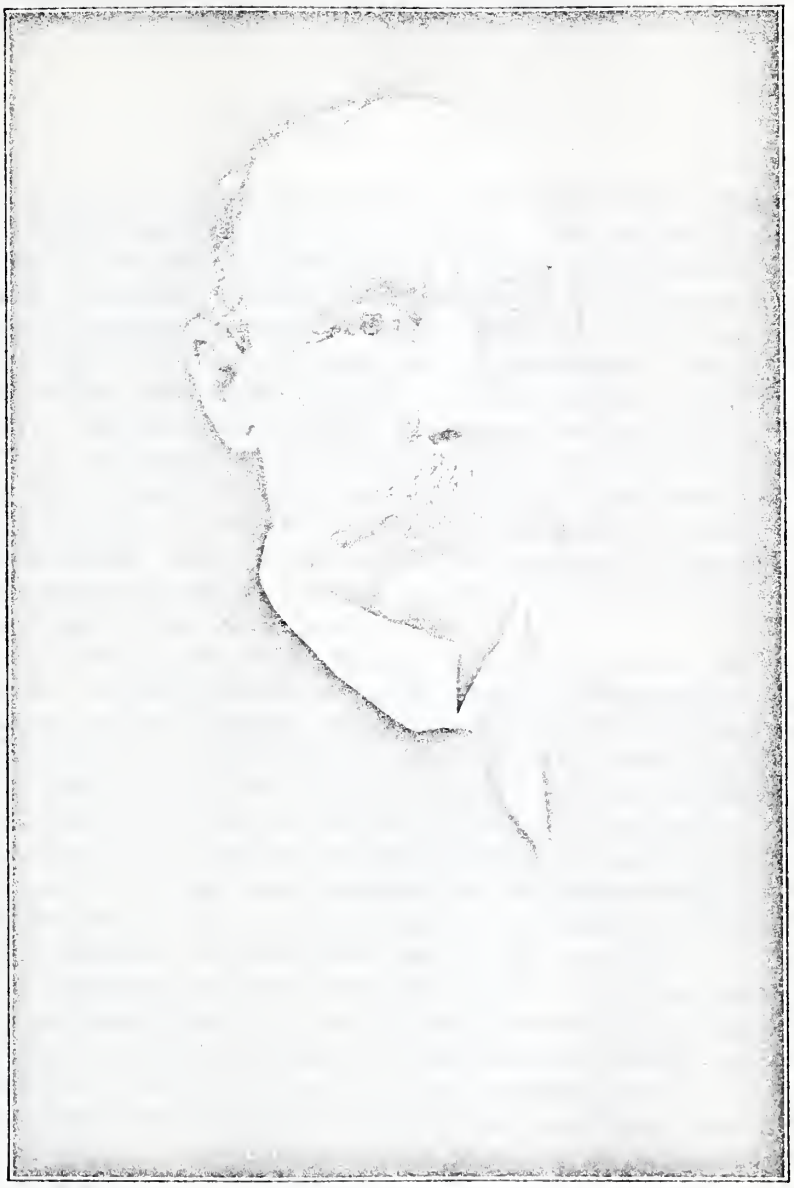
In his political views Professor Tustin was a republican, deeming that the principles of that party embodied the best elements of good government. He served as town director in Lewisburg, and, unlike many men given to marked intellectual activity or to commercial interests, he did not feel that he had nought to do with citizenship but on the contrary recognized his obligations in that direction and met them fully. His high standing at the university is indicated in the fact that Tustin Gymnasium was so named in his honor at the time of its erection. He was the possessor of a very fine library and gave the Greek department to Bucknell University. He was fond of Greek art and was a lover of music and all those forces which make for the uplifting of mankind had for him strong appeal. The beauty and simplicity of his daily life constituted an even balance to his splendid mental powers, which made him so prominent a factor in the intellectual and moral advancement of his native state.

FRANK HINES WIGTON.

Frank Hines Wigton, identified in his business interests with the mining of bituminous coal and bearing a creditable reputation in business circles by reason of his resourcefulness, his enterprise and reliability, was born at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1857, a son of Richard Benson and Eleanor (Hamill) Wigton. His father was born in Chester county, this state, in 1818, and in early life was engaged in the manufacture of iron in central Pennsylvania. He was one of the pioneers in the mining of bituminous coal in the central portion of the state, becoming interested in that industry in 1861, which he continued to carry on until his death in 1895. The maternal ancestors of our subject removed from Maryland to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where they took up land and built the first blast furnace in the United States west of the Susquehanna river. This furnace was located at Rockhill, Pennsylvania, where in 1855 the father of our subject was operating a similar plant on almost the identical spot.

Frank H. Wigton attended Lauderbach's Academy in Philadelphia, after which he entered Princeton University, completing the classical course by graduation in 1877, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. He has since given his attention largely to bituminous coal mining, managing and controlling important and extensive interests in this direction so that his business is a source of gratifying income.

On the 31st of October, 1888, in Germantown, Mr. Wigton was married to Miss Mary Louise Wilson, a daughter of Robert Wilson, and to them have been born two sons, Robert Wilson and Edward Newton Wigton. The parents attend and hold membership in the Trinity Lutheran church of Germantown, and Mr.



FRANK H. WIGTON

Wigton gives expression to the social side of his nature in his membership in the Union League, the Merion Cricket Club, the Undine Barge Club and the Princeton Club. He is a republican of pronounced views yet not an active participant in political work. His name is no less a synonym for activity and enterprise in business than for progressiveness and loyalty in citizenship.

JOHN J. COYLE.

John J. Coyle, president of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which connection he is developing one of the strongest insurance organizations of the country, established in a safe and substantial basis according to methods that neither seek nor require disguise, is widely known for his executive and administrative ability. These qualities have won him recognition as one of the representative business men of Philadelphia. He was born in Schuykill county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1863, and is a son of Philip and Julia Coyle. His grandfather, Philip Coyle, Sr. was a native of the north of Ireland and on coming to America in 1830 settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining under contract up to the time of his demise in 1860. His son and namesake was also born in Ireland and became a resident of Schuylkill county at the time of the emigration of the family. He afterward became his father's successor in business and was identified with mining operations until his demise in 1874.

John J. Coyle was only eleven years of age at the time of his father's death. He attended the public schools until 1879, after which he engaged in teaching in Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county, for three years. He afterward spent a similar period as a teacher in the schools in Foster township and then returned to Mahanoy, where he embarked in the fire and life insurance business with real estate also as one of the departments of his enterprise. There he continued until 1897, his business enjoying substantial growth during that period. While connected with real estate operations he was appointed magistrate in 1890 and held the office for five years. In 1891 he was appointed a delegate to the proposed constitution of Pennsylvania and in 1892 was elected as representative to the state legislature from Schuylkill county. The fidelity and capability which he manifested during his service in the house brought him higher political honors, when in 1894 he was elected senator from the thirtieth senatorial district comprising Schuylkill county. He was recognized as one of the efficient political leaders of the district and his efforts were an effective force in furthering the interests of his constituents and in promoting the welfare of the community at large.

Mr. Coyle continued a resident of Schuylkill county until 1897, when he disposed of his business there and removed to Philadelphia. The following year he established a real-estate office but sold out in 1899 and organized the American Catholic Union Insurance Organization, in the conduct of which he has met with great success, exceeding even his expectations. He was once more called to public office, when in 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him as special

agent in charge of salmon fisheries of Alaska. In the discharge of the duties of that position he spent the months of June and July of that year in Alaska up to 1904, when he resigned. In 1906 he bought all the stock of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, began the reorganization of the business and is placing it upon a solid basis, making it one of the strongest of the best insurance companies of the country. He is also the president of the Catholic Union Life Insurance Association and is chairman of the executive board of the New Jersey Rapid Transit Company. He is also connected with many other corporations and has been very successful in his business ventures. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future and has notable power in formulating and executing well defined plans which eventually lead to success.

In December, 1885, Mr. Coyle was married in Mahanoy to Miss Mary Groody, a daughter of the magistrate of that city. They have two children: Margaret M., who takes great interest in painting; and Julia Mary, who is a lover of music. Both daughters are at home with their parents at No. 1819 North Thirty-second street. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, and in his political views Mr. Coyle is a republican. He has come to be recognized as a strong and purposeful man, ready in resource and determined in action, so that the plans which he defines are carried forward to successful completion and at the same time he enjoys the confidence and wins the admiration of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM LOUIS RODMAN, M. D.

Dr. William Louis Rodman, a physician and surgeon of eminent ability, occupies a foremost position in the ranks of the medical profession in Philadelphia. His birth occurred in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 7th of September, 1858, his parents being John and Harriet Virginia (Russell) Rodman. The earliest ancestor of the family of whom there is record was John Rodman, an English Quaker, who on being exiled from England settled in Barbados, where he became a wealthy planter. His sons came to New England during the sixteenth century, one settling at New Haven and the other at New Bedford. The great-grandfather of Dr. Rodman, who was a Hugh Rodman, left Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to take up his abode among the pioneer settlers of Henry county, Kentucky. He became quite an extensive landowner and followed farming as a life work. His son, John Rodman, served as a colonel in the war of 1812 and was captured at the battle of Raisin River. The latter likewise served in the Kentucky legislature as a state senator. John Rodman, the father of our subject, was a prominent figure in the political life of Kentucky and also at the bar, where he was known as a great jury lawyer. From 1867 until 1873 he served as attorney general for the state of Kentucky. His demise occurred in 1886.

William Louis Rodman acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and subsequently pursued a four years' course in the Kentucky

Military Institute, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1876. He then read medicine under the direction of Dr. James Rodman, his uncle, and Dr. W. B. Rodman, his cousin, both of Frankfort, Kentucky, and in 1877 entered Jefferson College, winning the degree of M. D. two years later. After spending one year as interne in the Jefferson Hospital he entered the medical corps of the United States army and passed nearly five years on the frontier. In 1885 he located for practice in Louisville, Kentucky, there following his profession for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period, in 1898, he came to Philadelphia, which city has since remained the scene of his professional labors, his attention being entirely devoted to surgical work. In 1886 he became demonstrator of surgery in the University of Louisville and was chief of the surgical clinic of Professor David W. Yandell in the same institution until 1893. In that year he was elected professor of surgery and of clinical surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, there remaining until 1898, when he was called to Philadelphia to take a similar position in the Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1890 he was made professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the surgical section of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Philadelphia in 1897 and presided the next year at the Denver meeting. In 1900 he delivered the oration in surgery at the meeting of the association and in the same year was elected one of its trustees. In 1902 he was elected president of the Association of American Medical Colleges and presided at the New Orleans meeting in 1903. In his presidential address he advocated a higher standard in the way of preliminary education for all matriculates in all colleges of this association. His recommendations were adopted and rules were made to the effect that, beginning July 1, 1905, every matriculate must furnish a diploma testifying to a four years' high school course or submit to an examination in lieu thereof in all branches taught in such a course. Dr. Rodman is a member of the American Surgical Association and is one of the fifty Americans holding membership in the International Association of surgeons. He also belongs to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was associate editor of the International Text-book of Surgery, and also contributed chapters to Keen's Surgery and to the American Board of Surgery. He is likewise the author of various articles on the subject of surgery. In 1904 he was invited to read a paper before the British Medical Association on Cancer of the Breast at its Oxford meeting, and in 1908 he published a treatise on diseases of the mammary gland. For the past two years he has been president of the Philadelphia circle of the Chi Phi fraternity. In January, 1911, he was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Club, without opposition. This association consists of nearly one thousand members of the medical profession of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. In June, 1904, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He stands as a representative of the most modern advancement in the science of medicine and surgery and his investigations have been carried forward as well along original lines.

On the 31st of October, 1882, Dr. Rodman was united in marriage to Miss Bettie C. Stewart, a daughter of Dr. John Q. A. Stewart, who was a prominent physician of Frankfort, Kentucky. Unto them have been born three children, namely: John Stewart, Harriet Virginia and Mary Yandell. Dr. Rodman is accorded wide recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of Philadelphia and his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics have justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public.

HERBERT BROWN PAINTER.

Herbert Brown Painter, a representative of the Philadelphia bar, was born in this city, June 4, 1869, a son of Brigadier General William Painter, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Painter, was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Brown, Mr. Brown being a prominent wholesale merchant of Philadelphia. General Painter's death occurred in 1884, his wife surviving until 1897.

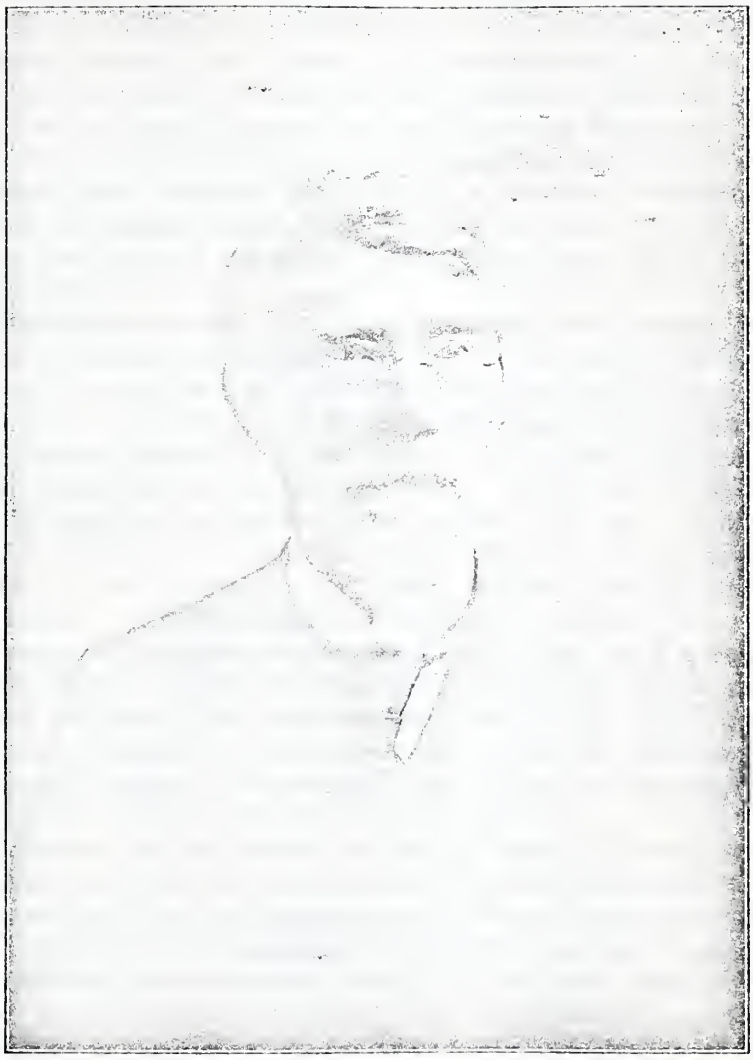
Herbert Brown Painter, an only child, was educated in the Penn Charter school and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, in the class of 1891, receiving the degree of civil engineer. While atttending Rensselaer he was active in athletics, playing on the football team for four years. For the succeeding four years he practiced the profession of civil engineer. During this period he took up the study of law at the Indiana Law School and graduated in 1895, having been admitted to practice, however, in 1894 at Indianapolis. He then attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated therefrom in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania the same year. He has since continued in general practice and has attained a prominent position as a member of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Painter was married April 30, 1904, to Miss Adele L. Piper, a daughter of William H. Piper, a prominent coal operator of Philadelphia. Mr. Painter is a member of the University Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Loyal Legion and the Theta Psi fraternity and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

HERCULES ATKIN.

From errand boy to proprietor of one of the largest carpet houses of Philadelphia is the business history of Hercules Atkin. The analyzation of his life record indicates that his advanced steps were carefully directed by intelligent purpose and laudable ambition and resulted from indefatigable energy and close application. The record is one well worthy of emulation.

A native of Ireland, Hercules Atkin was born in Rossard, County Wicklow, July 31, 1838, a son of William and Jane (Jones) Atkin. The family records show that the ancestry can be traced back to John Atkin, who was born in 1618 and became a resident of Ireland. In 1616 the Atkin family were located at



HERCULES ATKIN

Billbrook, in the parish of old Cleade, near Morehead, Somersetshire, England, where representatives of the name occupied a position of wealth and prominence for many generations. Many were warriors and served under the early English sovereigns. Others gained distinction as lawyers and clergymen, and still others left their impress in various ways upon the history and civilization of the country. Land in Ireland was given to some of the ancestors of Hercules Atkin for valiant deeds performed during the different wars of Great Britain, and all inherited large means. One of the number, John Atkin, who resided in County Wexford, Ireland, secreted a list of names of those doomed to die in 1798 because of their loyalty to the king, and no less than fourteen Atkins were on the list, but because of the order of execution being hidden none so lost their lives. William Atkin was a gentleman farmer of Ireland and for a short time engaged in business pursuits there. He later disposed of all his land and commercial interests and came to America, settling in Philadelphia in 1847. His wife also came from the landed gentry, the Jones family being owners of one of the finest estates in Ireland.

Hercules Atkin was only eight years of age at the time of the voyage across the Atlantic, and, following the establishment of the family home in Philadelphia, he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. At that time he secured a position as errand boy with the firm of Shumaker & Huff, who were engaged in the carpet business on Second street. His fidelity, diligence and earnest purpose enabled him to work his way steadily upward from one position to another, until eventually he became junior partner in the firm. After the death of the senior partner the business was reorganized under the firm name of DeBois & Atkin. A few years later Mr. DeBois withdrew and the business became the property of Mr. Atkin under his name, which was carried on successfully and continuously until his demise. At the time of his death he was the oldest carpet merchant in business in Philadelphia and had one of the leading establishments in that line. The trade had been built up on a solid foundation, the business management of the house never seeking nor requiring disguise, and by careful study of the wants of the public and by progressive business methods an extensive patronage had been secured.

Mr. Atkin, however, did not confine his attention solely to business affairs. He never neglected the higher and holier duties of life. On the contrary he was a consistent, active and faithful member of the Methodist church, originally holding membership in the old Union church on Fourth street, called the Academy in 1848. He was ordained deacon in 1873, and in March, 1900, was ordained an elder and minister of the church. He took a most deep, profound and helpful interest in the various lines of church work to which he devoted much time, and he was a member and secretary of the Philadelphia Local Preachers Association. He was also instrumental in organizing the congregation and building the Methodist church at Tioga, Pennsylvania, where he resided for about two years.

On the 17th of January, 1873, Mr. Atkin was married to Miss Emma Bodine, a daughter of John F. and Martha (Swope) Bodine. Her father was a member of the state senate and also served as judge of Gloucester county, New Jersey. For many years he conducted an extensive and profitable business in

glass manufacturing and was one of the leading and influential men of his district, not only contributing to material progress, but also upholding the political and legal status of the commonwealth. He served in both the house of representatives and the senate of the New Jersey legislature and left the impress of his individuality upon a number of important laws. His father, Joel Bodine, was the pioneer glass manufacturer of New Jersey. John Bodine, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Atkin, served for seven years during the Revolutionary war and held the rank of captain. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Atkin were born two sons and two daughters. John F. B., who married a Miss Raymond, of New Jersey, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and is now a successful young attorney of Philadelphia. Grace is at home. Corinna is the wife of Ernest Stebben of New York city. Hercules B. is a mechanical engineer of Philadelphia.

In politics Mr. Atkin was a republican with firm faith in the party principles. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, was of a most social disposition, was fond of reading and possessed a remarkably retentive memory. Outside of business, his leisure hours were spent in those things which bring broader mental culture and constitute sources of genuine pleasure and recreation. He passed away June 22, 1906,—a citizen of worth who had ever been loyal to the highest municipal interests, a business man of unimpeachable integrity, a friend of unquestioned fidelity, and a devoted and loving husband and father.

GEORGE L. WEED.

In the life of George L. Weed was found that expression of broad humanitarianism which seeks its embodiment in helpful work destined to produce important and lasting results. He was a man of scholarly attainments and broad literary culture, who studied life from many standpoints and never failed to recognize nor meet his obligations to his fellowmen. A native of Cincinnati, he was a son of Rev. George L. Weed, the former a minister of the gospel in that city. His youthful days were spent in his parents' home, where he was reared amid an atmosphere of culture and refinement. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Marietta College of Ohio, and he was later appointed missionary among the Indians in Oklahoma, where he remained in active labor for some time. He afterward went to Wisconsin, where he had charge of the state deaf and dumb institute for a number of years, and in 1875 came to Philadelphia, where he was also connected with the deaf and dumb institute for several years. As its superintendent he did a most important and valuable work, for which he was highly commended not only by the trustees of the school but also by those who recognized the humanitarian principles and the practical methods of his work. He carefully systematized the business and the methods of instruction in the institution and introduced many new plans whereby the unfortunate class under his care was greatly benefited. He not only paid careful attention to all that promoted the physical well-being of the inmates

of the institution but looked after their intellectual and moral progress and many of the students showed marked advance during his connection with the institute.

Mr. Weed was a man of great ability and used his powers for the benefit of others. After his retirement from the deaf and dumb institute he devoted his attention to literary work and his writings, of much merit, were widely read. They showed thorough research of the subject of which he treated and were a clear exposition of his views thereon. Mr. Weed was also a corporate member of the board of foreign missions and was very active in that body, doing everything in his power to further that branch of Christian work. He was a most helpful and earnest member of the Central Congregational church and cooperated in various departments of the church work whereby its influence was extended and its strength augmented.

In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Weed was married to Miss Sarah R. Russell, a representative of prominent New England families. They became the parents of three children, Charles, Nellie and Grace, but all have passed away. In 1892 Mr. Weed removed with his family to a pleasant home in Mount Airy, and there resided until his demise on the 25th of September, 1904. His life was one of great usefulness and benefit to his fellowmen and was crowned with the honor and respect of all who knew him. He held to high ideals and sought their accomplishment by practical methods, whether laboring among the Indians of the southwest, among the unfortunate people to whom hearing and speech had been denied, or among those who, possessing all faculties, yet need the assistance and encouragement of their fellowmen.

CHARLES W. WHITEHOUSE.

Charles W. Whitehouse has since August, 1909, acted as general manager of the Adams Brothers Company of Philadelphia, wholesale dealers in meats. His birth occurred in Augusta, Maine, on the 5th of December, 1877, his parents being Charles W. and Annie W. Whitehouse. He attended the grammar and high schools until a youth of eighteen, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Boston, Massachusetts, there securing a position in the office of the Boston Rubber Company. Later he became a salesman for the concern, serving in that capacity for eight years. On the expiration of that period he became a bookkeeper in the packing house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, by whom he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in 1901. In 1903 he was transferred to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he first acted as a bookkeeper and was later made a salesman. In April, 1904, he entered the service of the Adams Brothers Company as a salesman and in August, 1909, was appointed general manager of the Philadelphia branch. The continued growth and success of the enterprise is attributable in no small degree to his excellent executive ability, sound judgment and keen discrimination. His business record is indeed worthy of both emulation and commendation, for he has worked his way steadily upward from a humble and obscure position to one of large responsibility and importance.

On the 28th of July, 1899, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Whitehouse was united in marriage to a Miss Smith, who now presides with gracious hospitality over their attractive home at No. 10 South Fifty-second streeet. In his political views Mr. Whitehouse is a republican, believing that the principles of that party are most conducive to good government.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

Admitted to the bar in the closing days of 1873, Mr. Sayres is now specializing in his practice in real-estate, conveyancing and mercantile law and in that branch of jurisprudence relating to the orphans' court. He was born in Philadelphia, July 30, 1850. His ancestral record is one of close connection with the colonial history of the country. His great-grandfathers, Captain Matthias Sayres and Samuel Humes, were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Dr. Caleb Smith Sayres, a well known physician of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, served as a surgeon of the Eighth Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia. He likewise filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years when the office was one of dignity and importance. Edward Smith Sayres, the father of Edward Stalker Sayres and well known for an extended period as a leading merchant of Philadelphia, was connected with government service as honorary consul to Brazil, vice consul to Sweden and Norway, vice consul to Denmark and vice consul to Portugal and at the time of his death was dean of the consular corps of Philadelphia. He married Jane Humes, a daughter of John Humes, a merchant of Philadelphia and register of wills in this city from 1830 until 1836.

Edward Stalker Sayres in pursuit of his education attended successively the Friends private school of Philadelphia, a private classical academy conducted by Eliphalet Roberts and the Friends Central high school at the corner of Fifteenth and Race streets. Predisposed to the profession of law from an early age, he began reading under the direction of John Hill Martin and, passing the required examination, he was admitted to the bar on the 27th of December, 1873, also to the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the court of claims of Washington. His practice is confined to the orphans' court, to real-estate conveyancing and mercantile law.

Mr. Sayres is an honorary member of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, of which at one time he was recorder, belongs to the Law Association of Philadelphia and is a member of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In more strictly social lines he is known as one of the founders and the secretary of the Merion Cricket Club, which was organized in 1865. He is a member of the Rittenhouse Club, Radnor Hunt and Bryn Mawr Polo Clubs.

In the field of business organization where militant force is needed to establish and place upon a successful and substantial basis financial interests of breadth and importance, Mr. Sayres is frequently seen at his desk. He was interested in the formation of the Land Title & Trust Company and for a brief period was its secretary. He is a director and counsel for the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was vice president of the Merchants Trust Company and is now a director of the Merchants Union Trust Company and a

EDWARD S. SAYRES

life member and one of the council of the Mercantile Beneficial Association. He is also a director of the American Gas Company. His interests are most varied and cosmopolitan in character. He was one of the founders and is recording secretary of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, member of the Geographical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C. He is likewise secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and has several times been a delegate to the national conventions. He is likewise treasurer of the Society of War of 1812 and has himself an interesting military chapter in his life history, having served in Company D, First Regiment of Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which he joined in 1874. He was on active duty at the time of the coal riots in 1875 and the labor riots in 1877, being with his command in the round house at Pittsburg. He was first lieutenant commanding his company in 1879 and 1880 and is now a member of the Old Guard of Company D and a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a member and was for some years treasurer general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and for some time a member of the council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sayres has been married twice. In 1881 he wedded a daughter of the late S. Weir Lewis. She died October 9, 1882, and in 1888 Mr. Sayres married a daughter of the late F. Mortimer Lewis, a sister of the late Professor Henry Carvill Lewis. By his first marriage he has one daughter, Linda Lewis, who is now the wife of Morris Shallcross Phillips, a son of John Bakewell Phillips, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Pasadena, California.

The manifold interests already mentioned do not exclude Mr. Sayres' active participation in the support of other vital interests which go to make up human existence. He is well known for his active and effective work in philanthropic circles, serving as vice president of the board of trustees of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and its associate institution for soldiers' and sailors' orphans and likewise vice president of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He was one of the original members of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania and for many years active as its treasurer and a member of the executive board. He is a vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal church, at Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the executive head of the Curtis Publishing Company and the founder and promoter of the largest magazine publication in the world, finds a fitting monument to his splendid life work in the recently erected Curtis building on Independence and Washington squares, which constitutes a fitting feature of that historic district showing to what heights the enterprise of the American citizen may reach in a republic which had its birth in the venerated

old Independence Hall across the square. Although the family is of English lineage, the ancestral history is distinctively American in its lineal and collateral branches through ten generations. A contemporary biographer has said: "The name of Curtis, having in it the meaning of civil, gentle, courteous, was brought into England with the Norman Conquest. The earliest families recorded in England settled in the counties of Kent and Sussex; Stephen Curtis lived in Appledore, Kent, in 1450, and several of his descendants were mayors of Tenterdon. The four brothers who came together to Boston were Richard, Thomas, John and William, all of whom have many descendants except John, who had no family. The name is found in old records spelled Curteis, Curties, Curtice, Curtiss and Curtis, as well as many other ways.

"(I) William Curtis probably belonged to the Curtis family of Kent, England. He came from Nasing, England, in the ship 'Lion,' in 1632, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He had been preceded in the previous year by his eldest son and was accompanied by his brothers, Richard, John and Thomas. The latter went to York, Maine, and the other two settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. William Curtis was born in England in 1590 and brought with him four children and his wife, Sarah, a sister of Rev. John Eliot, the 'Indian Apostle.' He died December 8, 1672, aged eighty-two years, and his widow in March, 1673, aged seventy-three. Children: William, Thomas, Mary, John, Philip and Isaac.

"(II) William (2), eldest son of William (1) and Sarah (Eliot) Curtis, was born about 1611, in England, and came to Massachusetts in the first voyage of the ship 'Lion,' in 1631. In 1632 he bore arms in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. His farm was on North river, next south of the Wanton farm, and he was a member of the Second church. His children were: Joseph, born 1664; Benjamin; William, January, 1669; John, February, 1670; Miriam, April, 1673; Mehitable, December, 1675; Stephen, September, 1677; Sarah, August, 1679; Samuel, June, 1681.

"(III) Benjamin, second son of William Curtis, was born in January, 1667, at Scituate, Massachusetts, where he built the Curtis mills, on Third Herring brook. He married Mary Sylvester, in 1689; children: Mary, born August 22, 1691; Benjamin; Ebenezer, August 1, 1694; Lydia, February 27, 1696; Sarah, December 20, 1697; Ruth, January 14, 1700; Susanna, March 23, 1702; Deborah, August, 1704; William, July, 1706; David, June 26, 1708; and Peleg, September, 1710.

"(IV) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Mary (Sylvester) Curtis, was born December 14, 1692, at Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was selectman in 1727-28, and removed to Hanover, where he died February 21, 1756. He married, December 13, 1716, Hannah Palmer; children: Benjamin, baptized April 27, 1718, died young; Thomas; Luke, baptized March 11, 1722; Hannah, baptized March 1, 1724; Caleb, May 8, 1726; Nathaniel, born March 31, 1728; Benjamin, October 4, 1730; Rachel, October 4, 1730; Mary, July 15, 1732; and Relief, October, 1738.

"(V) Thomas, second son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Palmer) Curtis, was born in 1720, being baptized September 4 that year, at Scituate, Massachusetts, and removed early to Hanover, where his children were recorded. He

married (first) August 20, 1741, Sarah Utter, who died December 28, 1753, and (second) February 26, 1756, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Faith Rose, born September 13, 1732. By his first marriage he had four children and by his second four, as follows: Hannah, born 1742, died 1749; Deborah, born 1744, married Levi Corthell; Sarah, born 1746; Thomas; Lydia, born and died 1754; Faith, born 1757; Ruth, 1759; Hannah, 1762.

"(VI) Thomas (2), eldest son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Utter) Curtis, was baptized June 10, 1749-50, at Hanover, Massachusetts, and, like his father, became a shipmaster. He married, June 6, 1770, Abigail Studley, of Hanover, and among their children was Reuben, born at Freeport or Yarmouth, Maine.

"(VII) Reuben, son of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Studley) Curtis, was born in 1788, and became a Baptist clergyman; he was ordained at Gray, Maine, and became an evangelist, laboring in many different towns of Maine. He married, December 1, 1808, Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Foster) Safford, born May 22, 1791, who after his death married Mr. True, of North Yarmouth. Reuben Curtis had children as follows: Reuben, Cyrus L., Elizabeth, Florentine, Mary, Deborah, Abbie, Maria and others.

"(VIII) Cyrus Libby, son of Reuben and Abigail (Safford) Curtis, was born January 7, 1822, and resided for some time in Portland, Maine; he was a decorator by occupation, and in his political views was republican. He was well known in musical circles, having a gift in this direction. He married July 3, 1844, Salome Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Salome (Coombs) Cummings, born 1819, died 1897, and their children were: Cyrus H. K., Florence G., born in August, 1855, died in 1888."

Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis, the only son of Cyrus Libby and Salome Ann (Cummings) Curtis, was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1850, and pursued his education in the graded and high schools of that city, but in 1866, when a youth of sixteen, took his place in the business world as one of the wage earners. For four years previous he had contributed to his own support by selling papers and for three years had been publishing a boys' paper called "Young America." The disastrous fire which swept over Portland in 1866 destroyed his embryo printing plant and, thinking to find a broader field in Boston, he became a resident of that city, where, in 1869, he was editor of two papers. His entire life has been devoted to the field of journalism, and he stands today as the executive head of the largest establishment of the kind in America. He has been identified with publication interests in Philadelphia since 1876 and in 1883 brought forth the first issue of the Ladies Home Journal, which has become the greatest and most popular periodical of its kind in the world. At that time Mr. Curtis was publishing the Tribune-Farmer, a weekly, and wishing to furnish interesting material for women readers he started the Ladies Home Journal as a department of the other paper. It had a circulation of twenty-five thousand the first year and the paper bore little resemblance in size or finish to the production of the present. That its material was attractive is indicated in the fact that the circulation was doubled in six months and at the end of three years there were four hundred thousand subscribers. He then sold the Tribune-Farmer and the history of the development of the Ladies Home Journal since that time is a familiar one to the reading public. In all

things Mr. Curtis has been the leader, but he has not attempted to work out details or to organize or to direct in details. He has outlined policies and then chosen men to execute them. He has the rare faculty which enables him to unfold an idea to his staff and has the more rare faculty of being able to choose for his chiefs men whose business ability well qualifies them for the execution of the work which is entrusted to them in embryonic form. He never hinders an assistant in his development but allows them to work out methods and policies, the result of which is seen today in the stupendous success of the undertaking. The paper has been constantly increased in size, improved in its literary tone, in its artistic merit until today it is regarded as the standard which others follow. The popularity of the journal is indicated in the fact that every fifteenth woman in the United States is a subscriber thereto and if the leaves of a single edition of the journal were placed side by side they would reach more than one and a fifth times around the world. It is not within the province of this article to describe the equipment of the home of the journal, suffice it to say that it is the exemplification of the modern, the practical and the useful. In 1897 the Saturday Evening Post, founded in 1728 under the name of The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette, was issued by Samuel Keimer, the first employer of Franklin in Philadelphia. The latter became owner of the paper in the following October and erased all of the title except Pennsylvania Gazette. In 1897, when it became the property of the Curtis Publishing Company, it had a circulation of thirty-five hundred. It has now passed the million mark. Said a present day writer: "These papers are unique. They have no imitators; they do nothing that anyone cannot do, but it is that which cannot be imitated and therefore does not need to be copyrighted or patented. They touch the motives of life."

Every man is judged by his work, and the work of Mr. Curtis has largely been the building up of these two publications. When the work became too great for the direction of a single individual he surrounded himself with men in whom the spirit of progress and the dynamic force were strong. The advertising department alone is a mammoth business in itself. The rates of the journal are perhaps higher than those of almost any other publication, but patrons think it worth while as the constantly increasing volume of advertising indicates. The policy of the company has been to exclude from the columns of its magazines all advertising of questionable character and the broad guaranty which is given the readers has done much to elevate the standard of advertising and encourage legitimate enterprises. Quite the same care is given to the preparation of the advertisers' copy as is shown in the make-up of the editorial pages. Skilled artists from all parts of the world are sought and given charge of that part of the business; the ablest writers of the present day are its contributors and much has been done to encourage merit among the younger generation in the literary field. Over all Mr. Curtis has supervision. His long experience has trained him to use each moment to the best advantage and now, in the period of a well earned and well merited success, he knows how to use his leisure that life may give of its best. There is another phase of his publication business which is of intense interest as evidencing his humanitarian point of view in relation to all employes. The splendid new building of the Curtis

Publishing Company gives distinct heed to those lessons which experience and modern science have taught concerning sanitation, light, nourishing food, adequate clothing, proper exercise and sufficient recreation to keep the physical and the mental nature at the normal. All these things were studied and considered in connection with the erection of the Curtis building and the welfare of the company may, like the magazines, be accepted as standard and constitute an example for others.

As his wealth has increased Mr. Curtis has extended his financial interests and in addition to large investments he is a director in the Merchants National Bank of Philadelphia and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

On the 10th of March, 1875, in Boston, Mr. Curtis married Louise, daughter of Humphrey C. and Mary (Barbor) Knapp, who was born in Boston, October 24, 1851. Their daughter and only child, Mary Louise, was married in October, 1896, to Edward W. Bok and has two children: Curtis, born in 1897; and Cary, born in 1904.

Mr. Curtis attends the Episcopal church and is a member of several clubs, including the Union League, Manufacturers, City, Franklin Inn, Poor Richard, Automobile and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of Philadelphia; Columbia Yacht and Aldine of New York; Eastern Yacht Club; the Portland Yacht Club; the Megomticook Country and Yacht Clubs of Camden, Maine; and Huntingdon Valley Country Club of Philadelphia. A republican in his political views, he takes no active part in politics and has held no public office. He stands today as a representative of the most admired type of business men, resourceful, loyal, honorable, progressive.

HENRY GORGAS MICHENER.

Banker and commission merchant, the extent and importance of his operations placing him in the rank of those who are controlling the commercial and financial development of Philadelphia, his native city, Henry Gorgas Michener was born August 1, 1852, a son of John Hanson and Sarah Keyser (Gorgas) Michener. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, a liberal literary course qualifying him for the practical duties of a business career. His enterprise and activity have carried him into relations of importance with the business interests of the city. Judiciously placing his investments and wisely directing his energies, he has never regarded any position as final but rather the starting point for larger achievement. By reason of these strongly marked characteristics he has come to the presidency of the Bank of North America, of which he is also a director, and he holds similar official connection with the National Optical Company. His name is also of the directorate of the American Surety Company, the Land Title & Trust Company, and the Delaware Insurance Company, so that he has voice in the management of enterprises ranking among the foremost financial concerns of the city. Moreover, he is a member of the firm of J. H. Michener & Company, provision merchants, the business having been or-

ganized and conducted for a long period by his father. This house deals extensively in provisions at No. 956 Front street. He is a man of strong determination, enabling him to accomplish what he undertakes, with a keen discernment that enables him to recognize his opportunities and with an energy that finds its stimulus in positions of difficulty. Reaching out to large undertakings and affairs of magnitude, he has proven his worth in every trial and Philadelphia has profited by his activity.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE.

At the zenith of a career of singular honor and usefulness, John Heman Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, philanthropist and one of the most influential members of the Presbyterian church, died in his summer home in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, on the morning of May 3, 1910. The funeral services were held on the afternoon of May 5 in Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church, which was crowded to overflowing, many coming from other cities and from a distance. Interment was in West Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

The eulogy at the church by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey was so appropriate and true that it is quoted here in part as follows: "John Converse was not diligent in business to bring wealth and its perilous luxuries into a selfish life, nor to give himself the vulgar hoard of riches, nor to feed his pride, nor to flatter his ambition, nor to fill his worldly life with gratification. No. He strove to triumph in the building of a great commercial plant, he qualified himself as a successful financier, he filled with fidelity all the positions to which the appreciation of his fellowmen appointed him, he rose up early and retired late that he might consecrate all his time, all his ability, his whole self and substance, to the bettering of his fellowmen and to the triumph of the kingdom of his Master—Jesus Christ.

"This great company, gathered to express appreciation and affection is small compared with the multitude that will rise up and call him blessed. They will come from dark homes that he lighted with generous deeds of which only those who were cheered by the light had any knowledge. They will come from foreign lands in which his generous hand sowed seed of comfort and hope. The multitude will include countless men and women and children who found their way into the everlasting kingdom through the efforts that his loyalty and love made possible."

During the last ten years of his life Mr. Converse experienced very much trouble, which undoubtedly shortened his life. Two of his children were long and seriously ill from nervous prostration, which caused him great anxiety. In going through a dark passage in the shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, thinking that he was about to step on a level instead of the steep stairs before him which he did not see in the dark, he fell and broke his arm. In January, 1906, his wife died and in September of the same year came the failure of The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, through the criminality of its president, in whom Mr. Converse as a director had had implicit confidence. The blow came to him and others in the directorate like a bolt from a clear sky. When the actual state

JOHN H. CONVERSE

of affairs was revealed he was stunned. He was among the first to rally, however, and it was his spirit that helped to save the day and put the institution on its feet. The losses were about five million dollars. Largely through Mr. Converse's efforts the directors made up the losses and rehabilitated the institution, Mr. Converse contributing nearly a million dollars. But not the least disappointment experienced by him during his later years was his discovery that he was afflicted with Bright's disease, which he learned upon making application for a life insurance policy. The prospect that in consequence of this infirmity he might not live long enough to carry out his philanthropic projects caused him deep concern and from that disease resulted the angina pectoris from which he died.

He became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in 1902 by right of descent from Deacon Edward Converse (..... 1663) Captain Stephen Prentis (1666-1758) and some eighteen other prominent colonial ancestors. In 1905, 1906, and 1907 he was lieutenant governor and in 1908 governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Vermont.

He was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 2, 1840, the son of Rev. John Kendrick Converse, who was pastor of the White Street Congregational church in Burlington and afterwards principal of the Burlington Female Seminary. John H. Converse's mother, Mrs. Sarah (Allen) Converse, was the daughter of Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton, member of congress from Vermont 1832-1840.

John H. Converse married, in Bay Ridge, Long Island, July 9, 1873, Elizabeth Perkins Thompson, who was born in Utica, New York, December 16, 1838, and was the daughter of Professor James and Mary Johnson (Bishop) Thompson. Mrs. Converse died in Philadelphia January 19, 1906. Three children were born to them, namely: Mary Eleanor Converse, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College; John Williams Converse, who graduated at Princeton University and is one of the directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; and Helen Prentis Converse, who married Warren Parsons Thorpe June 8, 1905. Mr. Converse was also survived by three sisters and one brother, namely: the Misses Julia A. and Helen C. Converse, of Burlington; Mrs. George F. Simpson, of North Adams, Massachusetts; and Charles Allen Converse, the historian of the Society of Colonial Wars. There was also an adopted daughter, Alice Page Converse, who was a cousin of Mrs. Converse.

Even while a boy, John H. Converse revealed remarkable qualities for even his amusements were of a practical and useful nature. Railroads interested him even thus early. One of his first toys was a miniature locomotive constructed of wood by himself and run on wooden rails in the back yard. About the same time he printed a small newspaper. He sought the companionship of locomotive engineers and trainmen, spent his leisure hours about the railroad; learned to telegraph in his early teens; when fourteen years old took charge of the telegraph office at Essex Junction for a month during the regular operator's vacation; and he was the first telegraph operator in Vermont to read by sound.

He fitted for college at the Burlington Union high school and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, receiving the degree of A. B. He ranked high in scholarship and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Lambda Iota fraternity. During his college course he became proficient in stenography, at that time a rarity. He largely paid the expenses of

his college course by vacation work as telegraph operator at Troy, New York, Burlington and elsewhere, as station agent at Waterbury, Vermont, for three legislative sessions as official reporter of the Vermont legislature and in sophomore winter vacation as teacher of a public school in Winooski.

After graduation he was for three years connected with the Burlington Daily and Weekly Times published by George and Lucius Bigelow. Mr. Converse's position was that of business manager, but such was his versatility that he was constantly making himself useful in every branch of the work—reporting, taking night press reports from the war by telegraph, setting type, running the press or writing editorials. During that time he became a member of the College Street Congregational church and was secretary of the Young Men's Lecture Association. He was also a member of the Ethan Allen fire engine company.

At that time Dr. Edward H. Williams of the prominent Williams family of Woodstock, Vermont, was superintendent in Chicago of the Galena division of the Chicago & North Western Railway. One day while in the law office there of his brother Norman, he incidentally remarked that he was in despair because he could not find such a clerk as he needed in his office—one who was bright, clever, educated, responsible and resourceful. A law student there who had recently graduated from the University of Vermont remarked that he knew just that kind of a young man, namely: "John Converse." So, Mr. Converse removed to Chicago in 1864 and was in the service of the Chicago & North Western Railway under Dr. Williams until the latter was made general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when Mr. Converse went with him to Altoona, Pennsylvania, to take charge of his office there. Among his associates upon or in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad system at that time were a number of men who afterward became prominent, including Andrew Carnegie, George Westinghouse, and A. J. Cassatt, president Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In 1870 Dr. Williams left the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and removed to Philadelphia, where he became one of the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He secured for Mr. Converse a desirable position in that establishment and in 1873 Mr. Converse became a member of the firm. When the firm was changed to a corporation in 1909 Mr. Converse became the president of the company and was its president at the time of his death. He was entrusted with the general business and financial management of the huge plant, as apart from the mechanical departments. How well he mastered these duties is evidenced by the wonderful growth of the plant. In 1866 the output of the works established by Matthias W. Baldwin was one hundred and eighteen locomotives a year. This capacity grew to the production of more than two thousand, six hundred locomotives a year of a vastly improved and enlarged design.

In addition to the successful management of the business affairs of this great manufacturing establishment, Mr. Converse for many years held directorships and took an active part in the management of numerous financial and other institutions, to all of which he gave his active and constant attention, bringing to all his undertakings a well trained mind and a wonderful aptitude in the conduct of financial affairs. Among these institutions were the Philadelphia National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, The Real Estate Trust Company, the Philadelphia

Trust Safe Deposit & Insurance Company, The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the Pennsylvania Warehousing & Safe Deposit Company, the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railway Company, and the Winifrede Railroad & Coal Company. Since 1899 he was a member of the board of directors of City Trusts and as such was one of the trustees of Girard College.

Though a stanch republican he never sought or held office or took a conspicuous part except on such occasions as the gas lease agitation in Philadelphia in 1905, when he lent his name and influence to a public protest. He was a prime mover in the insurgency movement in 1901 against the alleged bribery and corruption in the state legislature. During the free silver agitation he was president of the Sound Money League and in 1893 he was chairman of the McKinley & Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee.

Mr. Converse was a lover of music and an amateur violinist. He and his family constituted a small amateur orchestra. In 1883-85 he was vice president of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association and since 1901 a director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

He was also a connoisseur of art. In his country residence was a gallery which included oil paintings of Corot, Daubigny, Duprez, Dupre, Meissonier, Rousseau, Richards and other artists of similar rank. For many years he was one of the directors and vice president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, one of the advisory committee of the Art Association of the Union League, member of the Art Club, president of the Parkway Association and president of the Fairmount Park Art Association. In most of these societies are reminders of him in the shape of valuable paintings which he presented. The exercises over which he presided at the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Grant monument in Fairmount Park in 1899 were the occasion of a distinguished assemblage, which included President McKinley and cabinet, foreign ambassadors, Mrs. Grant and Miss Sartoris. Vermont was represented on that occasion by General Theodore S. Peck.

Mr. Converse was a member of many clubs and societies, chief among which were the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. For several years he was president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania and in 1896-1898 president of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia.

He had a deep and constant affection for his native state and his alma mater. His annual visits to Burlington and his attendance at the commencements of the University of Vermont were among his chief delights and most valued associations. He was a trustee of the university since 1885 and was a constant and liberal benefactor of that institution. Besides two residences for professors which he presented to the college, he built and donated to the university in 1895 the large handsome dormitory known as "Converse Hall." In 1899 he founded and endowed the department of economics and commerce in the university. For sev-

eral years he was president of the Alumni Association and vice president of the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1898 he gave the oration before the Associate Alumni and in 1904 he presented one of the centennial addresses. In 1897 the board of control recognized his eminent ability by conferring on him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Converse was also a trustee of several other educational institutions, including Princeton Theological Seminary, Moody Institute, Pennsylvania Museum & School of Industrial Art and a vice president of the department of archæology of the University of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the board of education, Philadelphia.

During all the years of his life since youth he was ardent and devoted in works of philanthropy and religion. For fifty years he continuously taught a class in Sunday school. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and president of the board of trustees of Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. He was a member of the citizens permanent relief committee of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Christian League of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Playgrounds Association, president of the Presbyterian Social Union, one of the vice presidents of the American Sunday School Union, a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and during the war with Spain he was president of the National Relief Commission, organized in Philadelphia in aid of the soldiers and sailors called into service by the exigencies of war.

At the time of his death it was said that among Presbyterians he was long regarded as a prince of laymen, not only for his liberality in financing church enterprises but also for the personal service he gave the church and its institutions. He gave the church his best, not only of his fortune but also of his talents. For many years he was one of the trustees and the secretary of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, and for that institution he built and donated the large central building known as the administration building. In connection with the missionary work of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church he built and donated a hospital at Miraj, India, and it is due largely to his efforts that the Bryn Mawr and Calvary Presbyterian churches have for years supported missionaries in Japan, Korea, Alaska, the far western states and elsewhere. Among his many other large donations were a dormitory for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and a dormitory marked "Converse Hall" for the Presbyterian College and Theological Seminary at Coyoacan, Mexico. His contributions to church and philanthropic work during the last ten years of his life amounted to a very large part of his income and for a number of years he largely supported evangelistic work.

In 1901 Mr. Converse was vice moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of the general assembly, and chairman of the general assembly's evangelistic committee and also of the world's evangelistic committee. During the last years of his life the Presbyterian tent and open air work in Philadelphia received much of his attention and, chiefly through his efforts, it was very successful, so successful that the movement spread to other cities. This led to the three hundred thousand dollars endowment by Mr. Converse for the furtherance of a world-wide evangelical movement under the ministration of Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

The universal love and esteem in which Mr. Converse was held and the value of his life work is perhaps best expressed in an editorial in the Philadelphia Ledger at the time of his death, as follows:

JOHN H. CONVERSE.

It is seldom the men who make the most stir, the self-assertive or the combative men, who gain the first place in the universal regard of their fellow citizens. In any community like ours there is nearly always some one man to whom we gradually learn to look for counsel and example, whether in peaceful times or in times of stress, and whose character and forceful energy and whose unselfish public spirit win for him, without his seeking it, a silent recognition as the "first citizen." Such was the recognition accorded in late years to John H. Converse. Though he had somewhat passed the summit of his activity, there is no one who will not feel today that the city has lost immeasurably by his death.

It was something that he had come to be the head of the greatest industrial establishment in Philadelphia, one of the greatest in the world, which has carried the fame of the city and of its industries everywhere, and in itself represents the best and highest traditions of this industrial community. But it was not as a representative manufacturer or employer that Mr. Converse was generally known; it was rather in the broad range of his interest in whatever made for the progress of Philadelphia, for social, educational and esthetic advancement, for philanthropic endeavor, for commercial and civic integrity, for the generous unbuilding of the city. He was always on the side of the builders, never of those who would tear down. He gave more freely of his time and energy to the public service than to his own great business, but always with a self-abnegation, a modest deference and quiet helpfulness that, while never shirking any responsibility, seemed to leave all the credit of achievement to some one else.

Only those who have been associated with Mr. Converse in one or another manifestation of his varied usefulness can know the full beauty of a character that was superficially simple almost to austerity. Strong in his religious convictions, he made no public exhibition of them, save as his helpfulness found expression in its fruits. Unstinted in his generosity, his own right hand scarcely knew what his left hand did. He gave his aid in countless efforts of public betterment with the same invincible modesty with which he directed vast enterprises. Yet in spite of himself the community learned to recognize and to honor him, and to honor itself in the recognition of a type of citizenship so worthy to be held in reverent memory.

JAMES K. HURFF.

The produce commission business has grown to large proportions in the great cities and has attracted many capable men who are among the leading citizens and exercise an important influence in public and private affairs. Among the produce men of Philadelphia who deserve special mention is James K. Hurff, who for twenty-five years has devoted his talents and energies to a branch in which he has gained a goodly measure of success. He is a native of

Camden county, New Jersey, born February 11, 1854, and is a son of W. Burris and Elizabeth (Goldie) Hurff, both of whom were born in Camden county. The father engaged in farming all his life and died at the age of eighty-three, the mother being called away at the age of about seventy-seven years.

James K. Hurff received his early education in a private school of Camden county and after laying his books aside assisted his father upon the home farm, continuing there until about thirty-one years of age. Being attracted to mercantile pursuits, he came to Philadelphia and engaged in the produce business. His first location was at the corner of Second and Brown streets, where he continued until 1906, when he removed to No. 138 Dock street, his present place of business. He is one of the well established and reliable dealers of the city —a thoroughly trustworthy man whose word is accepted as inviolate wherever he is known.

In 1880 Mr. Hurff was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, a daughter of W. E. and Elizabeth C. Taylor, of Burlington county, New Jersey. He is not identified with any religious denomination, but his wife is an active worker in causes of benevolence and charity and is one of the valued assistants in the affairs of Calvary Methodist church. In politics he gives his support, as did his father, to the democratic party. He is a man of large experience in business, genial and pleasing in address, and he possesses the faculty of making and retaining friends, of whom he has many. He has no cause to regret establishing his home in Philadelphia.

GEORGE W. B. HICKS.

When Mayor Reyburn created in his own office the new bureau of contracts and statistics in line with his policy of bringing to the solution of municipal problems principles approved in modern business practice he chose as the head of this new department George W. B. Hicks, who came to it well prepared by training and experience, as he had formerly served as the statistician. This office was the only one of its character in any municipality at that time. Mr. Hicks was especially qualified on all municipal questions, having been closely allied with city legislation for more than fifteen years. His present position is a unique one but very important, as Philadelphia is now facing its most important crisis since the days of Penn and the days of the Revolutionary war. The responsibility of carrying into execution the comprehensive plan rests almost entirely on his shoulders and much credit will be due him for the final consummation of the plans of the city beautiful.

The son of a soldier and successful and resourceful contractor, Mr. Hicks was given as a supplement to home training an education in the public schools, a college preparatory school and a polytechnic institute; a knowledge of law and legal practice, a practical experience in the real-estate business and in the direction of a public service corporation and finally a term in the legislature, which enacted legislation of import to city and commonwealth.

GEORGE W. B. HICKS

It was on these resources which Mr. Hicks drew to meet the manifold duties which fell upon him in preparing for and carrying to successful result the great Founders Week celebration, of whose various committees he was secretary, and again the development of the comprehensive plan for Philadelphia, designed by the mayor to lay deep and secure the foundations upon which a greater Philadelphia may be reared in decades to come.

Mr. Hicks was born September 10, 1864, at the Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis, Indiana, the son of Captain Robert Campbell Hicks and of Sarah A. Hicks. The family history on his mother's side is intertwined with that of the nation and in the annals of the revolution his great-grandmother is mentioned for the service she did in carrying salt to the patriots encamped at Valley Forge. His father, of Scotch-Irish parentage, served during the Civil war, was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, and was compelled to retire to the Veteran Reserve Corps. It was while Captain Hicks was stationed at Burnside Barracks that George W. B. Hicks was born. Captain Hicks was a pall bearer of the bier of Lincoln at the funeral in Indianapolis in 1865. Mrs. Hicks gave her crape veil to be tied to the camp flag until the regimental mourning emblem was furnished by the government.

At the age of two George W. B. Hicks was brought to Philadelphia by his parents; was educated in the public schools, the Brown Preparatory School and the Philadelphia Polytechnic College. The young man read law and afterward engaged in the real-estate business. In 1895 and 1896 he was sent to Harrisburg as a representative of the seventeenth district and during the session was particularly active in legislation affecting the public schools. The interest then first manifested has never grown less. After a service in the legislature his experience won him the position of superintendent of the pneumatic tube service, which installed conduits through which mails were transported by air pressure. During most of his term of service with the company Mr. Hicks was stationed at Washington and was instrumental in securing important legislation on the pneumatic transmission of mails.

When Mayor Reyburn assumed office Mr. Hicks was chosen first as statistician and subsequently as chief of the bureau of contracts and statistics. When his honor conceived a Founders Week celebration to mark the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city and also as a further step toward unifying all the interests of a great city to the end that there might be comprehensive development as outlined in the first annual message, Mr. Hicks was charged with many duties. He became secretary of the several committees which brought the celebration to success. And when finally his honor laid down more definitely the basis for a comprehensive plan and appointed on committees representatives of the business and professional life of a great city, Mr. Hicks was appointed a member of the various committees charged with the duty of perfecting the details and later elected secretary of each committee.

On the 1st of June, 1891, Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss M. Emma Smith, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Smith, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They have one son, G. Warren, who was born in 1892. He is a graduate of the Manual Training high school and is now preparing to enter the

Pennsylvania State University in the electrical engineering department. Mr. Hicks has long been active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Manufacturers Club and other organizations—business, social and benevolent.

JOHN R. GILLETTE, M. D.

The school of homeopathy finds a worthy representative in Philadelphia in Dr. John R. Gillette, who for nineteen years past has practiced in this city, meeting with a success which is almost invariably the reward of conscientious and wisely directed application. He is a native of Washington, D. C., born March 24, 1867, a son of John and Elizabeth Jane Gillette. One of the earliest ancestors of the family of which there is authentic record was Daniel Judd, of Danbury, Connecticut. His daughter, Althea Judd, married David Gillette, January 22, 1810, and they had five children, one of whom was also named David. He married Eunice Fairchild and they had five children, of whom Captain John Gillette, the father of our subject, was the youngest.

Captain John Gillette was born in Connecticut, February 22, 1826, and after graduating at Yale University engaged in teaching. In his early manhood he became connected with the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railway and was with this company at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Union cause and was commissioned captain, but owing to his railroad experience was assigned to special duty by the government in the transportation of troops and made use of his knowledge to the advantage of the northern army during the Rebellion. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to the employ of the railway company. His death occurred on the 12th of August, 1874, at Columbus, Ohio, while on business for the company in that city. His demise, at the age of forty-eight, was deeply regretted by his widow and a circle of friends and acquaintances, as he would undoubtedly have achieved an enviable reputation as a railway officer had his life been spared. The mother of our subject was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 16, 1834. She received her education in the private school of Harriet Beecher Stowe and was married to Mr. Gillette at Baltimore, April 20, 1856.

After acquiring his preliminary education John R. Gillette entered Hahnemann Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892. He served as resident physician of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he began general practice but returned to Philadelphia in 1893 and has ever since continuously made his home in this city. He is a constant student and a close and accurate observer and keeps well abreast of the times as to the advances in his profession, being one of the well established and highly respected practitioners of the city. He was for ten years a district physician of Philadelphia and has taken an active interest in professional organizations, being a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

On the 27th of October, 1892, Dr. Gillette was united in marriage to Miss Reba A. Barkley, a daughter of George S. Barkley, of Philadelphia. On the maternal side she is a lineal descendant of John Hart, the New Jersey signer of the Declaration of Independence. One daughter has blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. Gillette, Dorothy Irene, who is now seventeen years of age.

Dr. Gillette is a stanch believer in the authority of the Bible and holds membership in the Fourth Baptist church, being a liberal supporter of that organization. As an intelligent and patriotic citizen he is deeply interested in public affairs and in 1906 was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature and served with great acceptance to his constituents. He has been urgently solicited to accept nomination on two later occasions, but professional duties did not permit him to reenter politics. He is a member of the Independent Citizens' Club and for two years has been a member of the thirty-second ward sectional school board. As a physician he ranks high among his professional brethren and his patrons include many of the well known families of the city. His continuous advancement has been highly gratifying to his friends and they prophesy for him many years of increasing prosperity and usefulness.

JOSEPH LEVERING JONES.

Joseph Levering Jones, a practitioner at the Philadelphia bar has been, since 1875, in active general practice. He was born July 26, 1851, and is a son of John Sidney and Catharine Elizabeth (Riter) Jones. His early education was acquired near Boston. Upon his return to Philadelphia he was connected with mercantile pursuits for a time and in 1871 registered as a student at law in the office of Barger & Gross. He entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1875. In 1877 he became associated with Hampton L. Carson and Horace Castle as editors of the Legal Gazette. Two years later he formed a law partnership with William A. Redding, now of the New York bar, and Mr. Carson. Subsequently his partners included Alfred I. Phillips, Dimner Beeber, Hon. Joseph F. Lamorelle, now a judge of the orphans' court, John Douglass Brown, Jr., Esq., and William MacLean, Jr., Esq., the firm for many years being known as Jones, Carson & Beeber. It was dissolved by Mr. Beeber's promotion to the bench, and Mr. Carson's withdrawal to individual practice.

His studies have been especially directed to commercial law, the law of partnerships, of building associations, of trade-marks and of corporations. He is interested officially in a number of corporations, some quasi public and some benevolent. He edited Binney's reports, with notes, was editor of Finlason's edition of Reeve's History of the English Law, published by Murphy in 1879. He has delivered many addresses upon legal and other subjects.

On October 26, 1887, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Elizabeth Mercer MacLean. They have seven children. His domestic life has not interfered with considerable interest in movements and measures for the public good. He is a trustee of the Chestnut Hill Academy, the Ridgefield Academy, the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society and other institutions. He is quite a student of political and sociological problems. He is a member of the University Club, the Penn Club, the Rittenhouse Club and Union League, of which he was a director and secretary for several years.

No better estimate of a man's character can be given than by one who has long been his close and intimate associate and has seen him tested by the duties and delights which each day brings. He said: "He is modest and gentle, but of great physical and moral courage. There is no limit to his natural capacity as a lawyer; he makes a profound impression on all with whom he comes in contact and gives abundantly of his ready stores of wisdom. He can quote old English authors with aptitude. He is a man of very unusual qualities, combining an affectionate imaginative nature with the jurist's and financier's clear logical mind. He is a friend as true as steel and a charming companion."

GEORGE JACOB ROESCH.

It is fast becoming an acknowledged fact that the strongest and most forceful men today are those whose business affairs find a balance in recreation or interests which give a different trend to thought and activity. While George J. Roesch as president of the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company has made for himself an enviable position in connection with the conduct of a colossal enterprise, he is equally well known as an enthusiastic motorist and one whose interests reach out in a familiar understanding of important municipal and political questions of the day yet with no desire for political preferment. He was born at Philadelphia, May 16, 1864, a son of Charles and Marie (Kleefeld) Roesch. The family is of German origin and has been represented in Philadelphia for sixty years or more, throughout which period the name has been connected with the meat industry of the city.

In the public schools George J. Roesch pursued his education until he entered Pierce's Business College where a commercial training fitted him for the duties that have since devolved upon him. In 1887, when twenty-six years of age, he became connected with the packing industry, and the development of his interests and his ready ability to solve intricate business problems have brought him to the position of president of the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company, which has its offices at the West Philadelphia Stock Yards. Its trade has reached colossal proportions and no representative of business circles in Philadelphia is held in higher esteem by his contemporaries and colleagues than George J. Roesch. He is also president of the Philadelphia Animal Product Company and the Consolidated Agricultural Chemical Company. These companies were organized about 1906 and Mr. Roesch was prominent in their development in the east. Moreover, he is connected with several banking institutions. He is also vice president and a director of the Abraham Lincoln Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a director of the F. A. Poth Brewing Company, a director of the Ridge Avenue Bank and also of the Bank of Commerce.

GEORGE J. ROESCH

On the 30th of November, 1902, Mr. Roesch was married to Miss Mathilde H. Poth, a daughter of F. A. Poth, president of the Poth Brewing Company. Their children are Claire H. and Helene M. Mr. Roesch is a high tariff republican and his efforts have been effective in support of party principles, yet he can in no sense be called a politician. He has labored also for municipal progress, and his energy is a resultant factor for the public good. He belongs to Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Manufacturers, Columbia, Philadelphia and Yacht Clubs. He is a patron of art, music and the drama and is particularly fond of the opera, having the characteristic German love of music. He greatly enjoys outdoor sports and many of his most pleasant hours are spent in the automobile as he speeds over the country, finding in this exhilarating pastime the pleasure that counterbalances the effect of strenuous business cares.

DAVID WALLERSTEIN.

David Wallerstein, a corporation lawyer confining his practice particularly to that department of law relative to street railways, was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1863, and is a son of Edward and Caroline (Simons) Wallerstein, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of Philadelphia. Coming to America in 1859, the father settled in this city and here reared his family of five children, of whom David Wallerstein is the eldest. Pursuing his education in the public schools the son completed a course in the Central high school with the class of June, 1879. He then studied law in the office of the Hon. Richard Vaux and Michael Arnold and afterward attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1883 when twenty years of age. Admission to the bar cannot be secured until a man has attained his majority and, therefore, it was 1884 before David Wallerstein was admitted to practice.

In 1886 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued in active practice until 1892. In the summer of 1893 he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since engaged in the practice of law. Of late years his attention has been largely confined to corporation practice, particularly with reference to street railways. He has taken part as counsel in litigation of much interest to the public, the first case of the kind being the Commonwealth versus DeCamp, in which he succeeded in having a councilman who was interested in city contracts removed from his seat in the councils for that reason. Among other cases of the kind with which Mr. Wallerstein has been connected was one which involved the question of the right of the governor of the state of Pennsylvania to veto a proposed constitutional amendment, the trial resulting in the verdict that the governor had no such authority. Many of the cases on which Mr. Wallerstein has been retained as counsel or advocate have been of widespread interest, affecting the public welfare in considerable measure. His preparation of cases is very thorough and his retentive memory as he cites fact, precedent and principle has often excited the admiration of his contemporaries.

Mr. Wallerstein has long been interested in municipal politics and for many years has been a member of the board of managers of the Municipal League. He was also chairman of the Municipal League campaign committee in the year 1898, was associate counsel for the mayor of Philadelphia in the summer of 1905 and became assistant district attorney in December, 1905, remaining as the incumbent in the office until January 1, 1907.

On the 11th of September, 1889, Mr. Wallerstein was married to Miss Helen Coons of the city of Philadelphia and unto them have been born five children, all of whom are now living. He belongs to the University Club and the Philadelphia Cricket Club and is appreciative of the social amenities of life. His reading and research have covered a wide range, including those topics which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital import.

JESSE T. VOGDES.

Jesse T. Vogdes, chief engineer to the commissioners of Fairmount Park, which position he has filled for thirteen years, was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1858, a son of Jesse T. and Emma (Helmbold) Vogdes. The father, also a native of this city, was a builder and for many years a well known figure in the public life of Philadelphia. He was the first member of the select council from West Philadelphia after the consolidation in 1854 and for many years was closely, actively and helpfully identified with municipal affairs. He died in 1893, while his widow passed away in 1903. The Vogdes family is one of the oldest of Philadelphia, the first representative of the name in this country having come here previous to William Penn.

Jesse T. Vogdes acquired his education in the public schools and under private tutors. Wishing to make civil engineering his life work, he pursued a course of study to that end and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1878. He made continuous progress as experience developed his ability, and in 1878 he entered the survey department of the city service, there remaining until April, 1883, when he became a member of the engineering corps of the Fairmount Park commission. In this department he was continually promoted as he gave proof of his ability and fidelity until he was made head of the department, having been appointed chief engineer and superintendent of Fairmount Park on the 11th of February, 1898, so that he has now held the office for thirteen years. The development and beautifying of Fairmount Park, the largest municipal park in the world, is largely the result of his skill, care and high ideals in this line. He takes just and commendable pride in making this one of the most beautiful parks of the world and the work done is carried on along the most scientific lines.

On the 13th of November, 1884, Mr. Vogdes was married to Miss Emma C. Thomas, a daughter of Thomas and Emma Thomas, of Philadelphia. They have five children: Joseph Johnson, Dorothy T., Russell Thayer, Mary E. and Jesse T., Jr. The family residence is in West Fairmount Park.

Something of the nature of his interests and activities is indicated in the fact that Mr. Vogdes is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American So-

JESSE T. VOGDES

ciety of Political and Social Science, the Union League, and the Masonic fraternity. In both public and private life he is uniformly respected and his personal worth and merit have gained for him the responsible position which he now occupies as a representative of municipal service.

CHARLES YOUNG AUDENRIED.

The Audenried family, originating in Swabia, came to Pennsylvania toward the end of the eighteenth century from the canton of Basel in Switzerland, where it had long been domiciled. William Audenried, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, after having been engaged extensively in flour milling and lumbering in Schuylkill county, for which district he had for a number of years held a seat in the general assembly, first as representative and subsequently as senator, settled on a plantation in Cumberland county, opposite Harrisburg, where he died in 1850. On his death his family moved to Philadelphia, where his brother, Lewis Audenried, then resided. There his son, John T. Audenried, engaged successfully in the business of mining and shipping anthracite coal and became well known as a man of affairs and a public-spirited citizen.

Charles Young Audenried was the eldest child of John T. Audenried and his wife Emma, the daughter of Charles Young, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and was born in that city, December 9, 1863. After a preparatory course at Rugby Academy, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. In 1883 he graduated from its department of arts and, three years later, from its law school. Having read law in the office of John G. Johnson, Esq., he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in July, 1886. On his graduation from the department of arts of his university he was awarded the H. LaBarre Jayne prize for his Latin essay, "De Plebe Romana." While his only literary work beyond this has been the annotation of the American editions of Lewin on Trusts and Lindley on Partnership, he has always maintained an interest in literary matters and is a director in the Athenæum of Philadelphia. In 1892 he was elected one of the vice provosts of the Law Academy of Philadelphia and in that position served for five years.

The death of his father in 1884 cast upon him at an early age the responsibility of caring for large family interests and gave him an experience in active business affairs such as seldom falls to the lot of a young lawyer. He became secretary and treasurer of the Macungie Iron Company, treasurer of the Gas Company of West Chester, president of the Frankford & Bristol Turnpike Company, director of the Upper Delaware River Transportation Company, director of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company, and director of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties.

His career in the service of the public began in the common council of his native city, where from 1891 to 1894 he sat as representative of the eighth ward. He represented the same ward in select council from 1894 to December 9, 1896, when he resigned in order to accept from Governor Hastings an appointment

to fill the vacancy on the bench of court of common pleas No. 4 of Philadelphia county caused by the resignation of Hon. M. Russell Thayer. In 1897 he was elected to serve in that position for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1898, and in 1907 was reelected for a further term of ten years. Since his appointment to the bench Judge Audenried has been concerned in the disposition of many cases of the greatest importance, some of them involving serious questions of municipal law or the application of constitutional principles. Among them may be mentioned Commonwealth versus Hill; Pennsylvania Railroad Company versus Philadelphia; Bullitt versus Philadelphia et al.; Croasdill versus City; and Commonwealth Title and Trust Company versus Seltzer.

In 1898 Judge Audenried was married to Mary, daughter of Warren H. Corning, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1910, six years after her death, he married again, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Benton, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Radnor Hunt; the Philadelphia Country Club; the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia; the Law Association of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His residence is Lancaster House, at the intersection of Lancaster and Drexel Roads in the suburb of Philadelphia known as Overbrook.

WALTER HATFIELD.

Walter Hatfield was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1852. He was a son of Dr. Nathan Lewis Hatfield, who for nearly sixty years was a distinguished practitioner of medicine in Philadelphia, having been graduated in 1826 and in 1875 president of the alumni of Jefferson Medical College.

The subject of this sketch has a patriotic ancestry. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were respectively officers in the war of 1812 and in the Revolution. The family plantations in New York and New Jersey appear among the lists of taxable estates as early as 1670. In 1682 one of his ancestors, Colonel Henry Pawling, who came to this country with Governor Nichols in the service of the English crown, was given a grant of several thousand acres of crown land in Ulster county near Esopus in the state of New York, for meritorious military service rendered in the colonial wars and in amicable settlements with the Indians. Subsequently John and Henry Pawling, his descendants, were justices of the peace with Isaac Norris, Samuel Mifflin, Thomas Willing and others, in Philadelphia county, from December 3, 1733, the date of one of the commissions, until 1761, when the list of gentlemen recommended for justices to the governor on February 28 of that year contained the name of Henry Pawling. Another branch of the family operated the old forge called the Valley Forge, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, made famous as the headquarters of General Washington during the Revolution. John Hatfield, an ancestor, in 1734 had a plantation in Hatfield township, Montgomery county, which took its name from the family.

Walter Hatfield was from boyhood industrious and persevering. He was prepared for college at the Classical School of Henry D. Gregory on Market

WALTER HATFIELD

above Eleventh street, Philadelphia, as were his elder brothers Nathan and Douglass, and which his younger brother Henry Reed also attended. At school he applied himself to his studies and won many prizes for proficiency. At the age of sixteen he passed his examination for the full classical course at the University of Pennsylvania and was matriculated in the department of arts in the class of 1872. Among his classmates were Richard C. Dale, J. Rodman Paul, Edward Hopkinson, Henry C. Olmsted, Samuel H. Thomas and Hood Gilpin. All of these became prominent members of the Philadelphia bar. Throughout his life he kept up his affiliation with his classmates and his alma mater and was a regular attendant at the class reunions.

On leaving college his father took him to California, over the newly constructed Union Pacific Railroad, to attend a convention of the American Medical Association. On his return he visited the Valley Forge above referred to and also an old forge on the Brandywine, which had been operated in early times by his family. This put him in the notion of the career in which he was afterward most successful. He entered an establishment known as the Delaware Rolling Mills, located on the Delaware river in the district of Kensington, which had been started only the year previous. He gave to this industry ability and enthusiasm rarely found in a boy just from college. He labored intelligently with method and with success. He adopted improvements in the management of the office work and made himself master of the art of producing the best grades of refined iron.

As a financier as well as a practical iron master, he gave to this his life work, his entire time and attention. At times he volunteered to assume the position of manager of the rolling mills. He had studied the practical elements required for the production of high grades of metal such as for bolts and nuts and the stay bolts of locomotives and so perfected the quality that the reputation of the iron was unexcelled. He experimented and improved in the methods of manufacture, reducing the cost and improving the quality. It was in the mill and among the high-class workmen that he showed to great advantage the finer lines in his character. His tact, his kindness, his courtesy, made him beloved from the head roller to the laborer. In times of labor troubles, he was so popular with the workmen that there was never a strike among them from the time that he became the head of the establishment. At all times he listened to their committees and adjusted their demands with broad-handed justice and liberality. When in the fulness of time he was called upon to assume the responsibility as head of the establishment, which occurred during the panic of 1893, a time of severe business depression, he not only proved a bulwark against failure but achieved such an unparalleled success in spite of untoward circumstances and conditions that he was recognized throughout the city of Philadelphia as one of the ablest and most highly respected iron masters in the country. All this he accomplished in his early manhood and he lived to enjoy for the rest of his life the pleasure of having realized his early ambition to be at the head of a prosperous iron industry.

Throughout his life he was uniformly considerate of the feelings of others. In his relations with his associates, whether business or social, he maintained

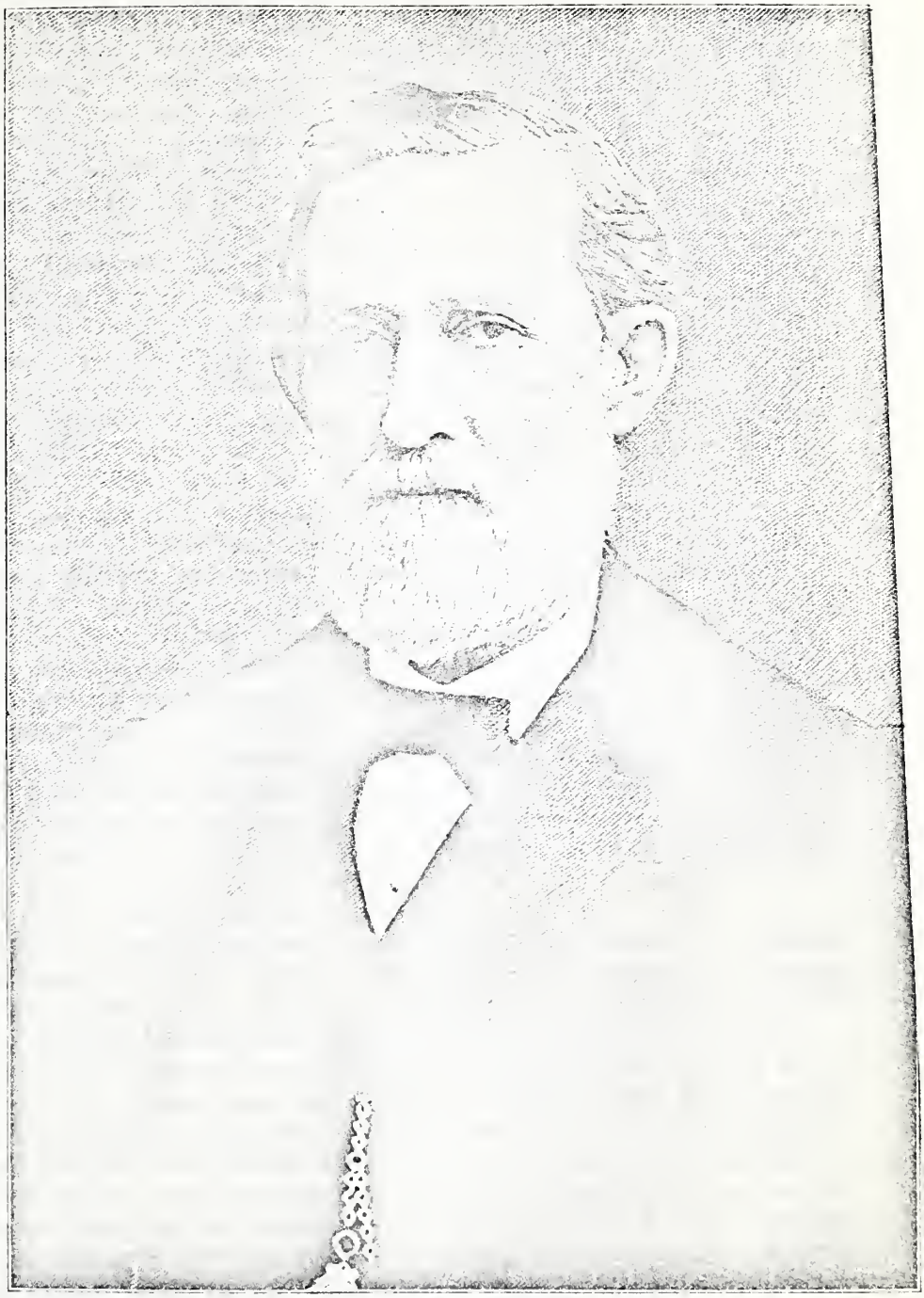
a dignity of bearing and kindness of heart which made him very attractive. He was fond of travel and gratified this taste during his latter years by frequent trips abroad. He was also an intelligent collector of works of art and brought home curios and jewelry from Russia and some fine specimens of oriental art from India, China and Japan. He was the soul of generosity and took great pleasure, not only in buying, but in distributing gifts. He made his home in private apartments at the Hotel Stenton, Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, where he lived for many years, unmarried, and where he died on May 18, 1908, deeply mourned by all who knew him and many whom he had befriended.

JAMES MOORE SWANK.

James Moore Swank, vice president and general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, in which connection his services have been of immeasurable value to the iron and steel industries of the country, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1832, his parents being George W. and Nancy (Moore) Swank, both of whom were members of old Pennsylvania families that have been represented in this state for six generations. Both were natives of Westmoreland county. In 1838 the family removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where James M. Swank began his education in the public schools. He was afterward a student at Eldersridge Academy and in the freshman class of Jefferson College, Washington and Jefferson College in 1900 conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D. In 1909 Temple University of Philadelphia conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

From the outset of his business career Mr. Swank has manifested executive ability that has kept him constantly in positions of responsibility. In 1852, when only twenty years old, he edited for a few months a local whig newspaper, and the following year he founded the Johnstown Tribune, of which he remained editor and publisher, save for brief intervals, until December, 1869, when he sold the paper and became clerk of the important committee on manufactures of the house of representatives at Washington. His editorial work had brought him into close connection with many of the vital questions of the day, and throughout his entire life he has been a close student of these questions. His broad knowledge, therefore, well qualified him for his new duties at Washington. In September, 1871, he was appointed chief clerk of the department of agriculture, remaining in that position for exactly sixteen months.

Mr. Swank's identification with the American Iron and Steel Association, with its office in Philadelphia, dates from December, 1872, when he was made its secretary, and in the intervening period of more than thirty-eight years he has concentrated his time and energies upon the duties that have devolved upon him first as secretary and afterward as general manager of the association, the success of which organization is in large measure due to his efforts. He still remains its vice president and general manager, to which offices he was elected in 1885, and it would be difficult to name any one who is in closer touch with



JAMES M. SWANK

information relative to the historical, statistical and economic phases of the iron and steel industries of this country.

The American Iron Association was formally organized in Philadelphia, March 6, 1855, with Hon. George N. Eckert as its president. The constitution stated: "The general objects of this association shall be to procure, regularly, the statistics of the iron trade both at home and abroad; to provide for the mutual interchange of information and experience, both scientific and practical; to collect and preserve all works relating to iron and steel; and, generally, to take all proper measures for advancing the interests of the iron trade in all its branches." In November, 1864, the association was reorganized under its present name. In 1873 the first edition of the Directory to the Iron and Steel Works of the United States was published by the association under the direction of Mr. Swank. This directory has since appeared regularly, at first biennially but more recently every four years. This directory fully describes and freely advertises all the iron and steel works of the United States. The annual statistical report of the association appears, as its name indicates, every year and gives complete returns for the whole country of the production, imports, exports, prices, etc., of iron and steel, iron ore, coal and coke, etc., during the year preceding its appearance; also statistical information concerning the iron and steel industries of foreign countries. The Bulletin of the association, for many years a weekly publication, now appears monthly or semi-monthly, as occasion may require, and is sent regularly to every manufacturer of iron and steel in the country, and usually to every senator and representative in congress. In addition to valuable statistical features its columns are devoted (1) to a condensed review of the iron and steel markets, (2) to the most important trade news, (3) to the preservation of historical facts of value relating to the iron trade, and (4) to the discussion of revenue and other questions of public policy as they arise. All this work is under the direct supervision and control of Mr. Swank as general manager for the association. He has been the moving spirit in these and other channels of influence the value of which work to the iron and steel interests of the country can not be overestimated. He has written and compiled about one hundred protective tariff tracts.

In 1878 Mr. Swank published in book form an "Introduction to a History of Iron Making and Coal Mining in Pennsylvania." In 1880 General Francis A. Walker selected him to collect the statistics of the production of iron and steel for the tenth census, and the following year he accompanied his final census report with a historical sketch of the manufacture of iron and steel in all countries and in all ages, and particularly in the United States, giving special attention to the work of colonial and other pioneers in the manufacture of iron and steel. He afterward enlarged the historical part of his report and published it in book form in 1884, occupying four hundred and twenty-eight pages, under the title of "History of the Manufacture of Iron in all Ages," of which a second edition, occupying five hundred and fifty-four pages, appeared in 1892. In December, 1897, under the title of "Notes and Comments on Industrial, Economic, Political and Historical Subjects," Mr. Swank published a volume of two hundred and twenty-eight pages for the members of the American Iron and Steel Association as a souvenir of his completion of twenty-five years as the executive

head of the association. In 1908 he published "Progressive Pennsylvania," a work of three hundred and sixty pages, devoted chiefly to the presentation of a record of the remarkable industrial development of the Keystone state down to that year. In 1910 he published a volume of one hundred and thirty-eight pages, "Cambria County Pioneers," devoted to the early history of that county and particularly of Johnstown. With the publication of this last work Mr. Swank's literary labors may be regarded as having ended. His writings also include a history of the Department of Agriculture, which he prepared when serving as its chief clerk.

Mr. Swank is not only considered an authority upon all subjects bearing upon the development of our iron and steel industries but is also regarded as one of the ablest advocates of a protective tariff and as the champion of policies and measures bearing upon American industrial interests, his position as their exponent being the result of the most comprehensive study and investigation. He possesses a remarkably retentive memory and can cite at will any information regarding our tariff and revenue policies or point to the source from which it may be obtained.

Mr. Swank is descended on his mother's side from Judge John Moore, of Westmoreland county, who was one of the delegates from that county to the Constitutional Convention of 1776, which met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, and framed the first constitution of the new commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the committee which was appointed by the convention to frame a Declaration of Rights and a Constitution for the new state. Benjamin Franklin was president of the convention. Judge Moore was born in Lancaster county in 1738 and about 1758 removed to the present county of Westmoreland. In 1783 he was appointed president judge of the courts of that county, a position which he held until 1790. He afterward represented the district of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties in the state senate, dying in 1811.

WILLIAM STEWART WALLACE.

William Stewart Wallace, who since 1883 has been engaged in the practice of law, was born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1862, a son of John Bower and Maria Louisa (Le Page) Wallace. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors being among those who in the last half of the seventeenth century settled in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, whence, after a more or less temporary sojourn and respite from religious persecutions they came to America a generation or more later. Like many other families of Scotch-Irish origin, the Wallaces settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Robert and John Wallace were residents of Tinicum township in 1739 and were probably the ancestors of those of the name appearing in that township and later in Warwick and Warrington.

James Wallace, the great-great-grandfather of William S. Wallace, it appears, was a son of John Wallace and was probably born about the year 1725.

About a quarter of a century later he first appears as a resident of Warwick township, Bucks county, and soon figured as one of the prominent men of that community. Records show that he was frequently called upon as an auditor to settle decedent estates, to serve on commissions to lay out roads, and in other public capacities, in 1768 he became coroner of Bucks county, filling the position for five successive years, and in 1767 that he was a trustee of the Neshaminy Presbyterian church. He watched with interest the progress of events that led to the Revolutionary war, felt the injustice of the British policy and cooperated with the colonists in the efforts to maintain their rights. On the 9th of July, 1774, he was made a deputy at a meeting of the inhabitants of his county at Newtown, to act as its representative at the meeting of provincial deputies held at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on the 15th of that month. His name heads the list of Warwick Associators organized August 21, 1775, and he was one of the most active members of the Committee of Safety from its organization. He also served on the sub-committee of correspondence and on many other important committees. He was again appointed to represent the county in provincial convention May 8, 1775, and again in June, 1776, in the provincial conference at Carpenter's Hall that resulted in calling a convention that drafted the first constitution of Pennsylvania as a commonwealth. He was a member of the committee to report regulations governing the election of delegates to this constitutional convention and was one of the judges of that election in Bucks. Committee service, however, did not comprise the extent of his activities in behalf of his country nor indicate the scope of his ability. The same year, 1776, he was appointed to purchase arms for use of the militiamen and was also appointed to proceed to Philadelphia in order to ascertain the process of making saltpeter and then to explain the method to the inhabitants of the county and to receive and pay for it when manufactured. In this connection he is spoken of in a letter from Judge Henry Wynkoop to the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia as a "gentleman of property, strictly honest and firm attachment to our cause." Under the new state constitution he was commissioned one of the judges of the civil and criminal courts of Bucks county, March 31, 1777. His career of usefulness was suddenly cut short in the fall of that year. About 1754 he married Isabel Miller, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Graham) Miller, of Warrington, and the granddaughter of William Miller, Sr., one of the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers of Warwick. The latter was the donor of the original churchyard and burying ground and one of the first elders of the Neshaminy Presbyterian church of Warwick. He and his wife lived until 1758 and 1757 respectively and were laid to rest in the original churchyard. Their children intermarried with the Longs, Earles, Currys and Grahams.

The children and grandchildren of James and Isabel Wallace intermarried with the Carrs, Polks, Longs, Harts, Fords, Shewells, James and other Bucks county families of those days. A more detailed account may be found in Davis' Second Revised History of Bucks County.

One of the direct ancestors of William S. Wallace was Hugh Long, a great-great-grandfather, who was the first lieutenant in Captain William Hart's company of the Bucks County Battalion of the Flying Camp. He is said to have

succumbed to camp fever contracted in the service. Some of the Miller connections were officers in the provincial service in an expedition against the Indians, and Robert Wallace, the great-grandfather of William S. Wallace, was an officer in the whiskey insurrection expedition, which occurred in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and was also an officer of the war of 1812.

In the maternal line William S. Wallace is descended from French Huguenot stock from the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Sark, the immediate forbears being Peter and Mary (Baker) Le Page, who came to this country in the early part of the nineteenth century.

William S. Wallace spent his youthful days in Philadelphia and acquired his education here. Making a choice of the practice of law as a life work, he began reading in the office and under the direction of Hon. James W. M. Newlin and since his admission to the Philadelphia bar, in April, 1883, has engaged continuously in practice. His work in later years being chiefly devoted to corporations and more especially those representing coal, water, water power and electric interests.

Mr. Wallace was married June 6, 1888, to Miss Mollie Comfort Brand, a daughter of Jacob S. and Mary (Flack) Brand, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Recreation comes to him largely along intellectual lines and his interests are indicated somewhat in his membership relations. He is a member of the Law Academy, of which he was secretary in 1886. He belongs also to the Sons of the Revolution and the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania and during its existence was a member of the National Scotch-Irish Society. He belongs also to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bucks County Historical Society and the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. He is also a member of the session of the Summit Presbyterian church of Germantown.

FAYETTE RUMSEY PLUMB.

Fayette Rumsey Plumb, a man of splendid executive ability, whose carefully formulated plans led to success, resulting in the development of a tool manufacturing business of colossal proportions, left in his life work an example that is, indeed, worthy of emulation. The advantages which he had at the outset of his career were those of a liberal education and the traits inherited from a worthy ancestry, but even with these it is individual merit and close personal application that win success and the record of Fayette R. Plumb proves no exception to the rule.

His grandfather, Ralph Plumb, a pioneer settler of Erie county, New York, was prominently connected with mercantile interests of Buffalo during the war of 1812. His father, Colonel Joseph H. Plumb, was one of the most distinguished and wealthy citizens of western New York, and it was in Gowanda, Erie county, on the 2d of May, 1848, that Fayette Rumsey Plumb was born. At the usual age he entered the schools of his native town and later matriculated in Fredonia Academy of Chautauqua county, New York. A year later

FAYETTE R. PLUMB

he became a student in the Model School of Trenton, New Jersey, where he spent two years prior to entering Williston Seminary of East Hampton, Massachusetts. Following his graduation from that institution with the class of 1867 he entered the employ of the hardware firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Walton, predecessors of the Supplee Hardware Company. Two years' association with that firm gave him a knowledge of the business that led to the formation of a partnership with Jonathan Yerkes for the manufacture of tools, the business being established in 1869 under the firm name of Yerkes & Plumb. A plant was erected at the corner of Church street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there the business was continued until 1881, when a removal was made to the present location at Tucker and James streets. The plant, which is one of the largest manufactories of mechanics' tools in the world, is still operated by the sons of Mr. Plumb. In 1886 Mr. Yerkes retired from the firm and on the 1st of July, 1887, Fayette R. Plumb became sole proprietor. He possessed notable ability in unifying forces for the attainment of harmonious results. Under his guidance the business steadily grew, its ratifying trade interests reaching out in all directions until the enterprise became one of the colossal industrial concerns of Philadelphia and Mr. Plumb found himself in a very prominent position in the business circles of the city.

On the 13th of December, 1870, Mr. Plumb was united in marriage to Miss Katherine C. Middleton, and unto them were born five children who are yet living, Fayette, Joseph, Ralph, William and Edith. They also lost two children, Georgiana R. and Carroll.

Mr. Plumb passed away January 25, 1905, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a devoted member. He, indeed, occupied a prominent position in industrial and financial circles in Philadelphia. He was one of the directors of the Bourse, was president of the Manufacturers Club, vice president of the Union League and connected through membership relations with other important clubs and social organizations. His political allegiance was given the republican party. He was aptly termed a man of purpose and won a position among the world's captains of industry, yet the pleasure of success nor the substantial rewards of business activity could not cause him to swerve in the slightest degree from the high principles which in early life he set up as the governing rules of his career.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Charles Williams, to whom the opportunities of life appealed as an obligation to be met, throughout his entire career made excellent use of his time and talents not only for individual benefit but also for the assistance of his fellowmen. His success was the legitimate and logical sequence of his own efforts and the high regard in which he was uniformly held was instinctively given him in recognition of his genuine worth.

He was born in Philadelphia, on the 22d of November, 1851, a son of Samuel and Susan (Randall) Williams. His grandfather, Josiah Randall, had

his home at Seventh and Walnut streets, where the stately granite edifice of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society now stands. The early education of Charles Williams was acquired in the Locust school and subsequently he attended the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, where he studied civil engineering.

In his early manhood he engaged in business as a railroad surveyor and upon his return to Philadelphia became connected with the dry-goods house of Cadbury, Thomas & Company. After a short period, however, he turned his attention to the insurance brokerage business in connection with Charles Mather, who is still engaged in business in Philadelphia. Upon severing his association with Mr. Mather, Mr. Williams opened an office for the conduct of an independent business as an insurance broker and operated in that field from 1873 until May 1, 1888, when he accepted the agency of the Queens Insurance Company. He filled that position until the 18th of November, 1890, when he resigned to accept the agency of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, opening offices at No. 416 Walnut street, where he continued until his death on the 10th of November, 1910. On the 18th of May, 1909, he had admitted to a partnership in the business Horace Walton, who upon his advice has succeeded Mr. Williams as manager of the Queens Insurance Company, and the firm of Williams & Walton thus had control of the interests of both companies in Philadelphia. The firm occupied a place in the front rank among the insurance men of the city, having a most extensive and desirable clientage.

Mr. Williams was also prominently identified with the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters Association and at his death was chairman of the executive committee, the highest honor obtainable in that connection. For thirty-seven years he was engaged in the insurance business and was considered the leading man in this field in eastern Pennsylvania. Moreover, he was regarded as one of the most conscientious men in business on Walnut street, his word ever being regarded as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal. He never was known to take advantage of another in any manner, but rather would go out of his way to help others and would much rather suffer losses than to cause others to suffer at his hands. His partner, Mr. Walton, who had known him for over thirty years, said: "I owe everything to Mr. Williams and wish I was able to express my high esteem of him better than by saying, 'He was everything a man should be.'" All who came in contact with Mr. Williams speak of him in terms of the highest respect and honor and his death caused great sorrow among his business associates and friends.

In 1877 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Hannah N. Biddle, and unto them were born four children, a son, William Biddle Williams, who died in 1908, and three daughters: Frances Biddle Williams, now the wife of Randall Morgan, the second vice president and general counsel of the United Gas Improvement Company; Eleanor Poultney Biddle Williams, now the wife of Lawrence H. Wilbur; and Charlotte Biddle Williams.

Mr. Williams was most devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness in ministering to their welfare. One of his strong characteristics is shown

forth in a little custom which he observed. He was in the habit of keeping strict account of his expenses for cigars and every three months would hand his wife a check for the amount expended. This indicated not only his systematic methods but also his attitude of generous division with his wife, whose welfare and interest were always a foremost consideration in his life. His political allegiance was given to the republican party but he would never consent to become a candidate for office. He held membership in a number of societies and social organizations, including the Sons of the Revolution and the General Society of the War of 1812. Becoming a member of the First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, he served as captain and aide to General Wallace Matthews, and later as major and quartermaster under Brigadier General George Snowden. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma, was one of the board of governors of the Merion Cricket Club and a member of the Rittenhouse Club. He was also a Master Mason and held membership with Chapter No. 251, R. A. M. He was a director in the Foulke and Long Institute and belonged to the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. He also gave generously but unostentatiously in charity, never seeking the applause of men for his good deeds but content with the consciousness of duty well performed. The years not only brought him success but also the good-will and warm friendship of his fellowmen.

EDGAR V. SEELER, F. A. I. A.

Edgar V. Seeler, F. A. I. A., has practiced the profession of architecture in Philadelphia since 1895. Among the more important buildings which he has designed and erected, are the Real Estate Trust Company's office building, Broad and Chestnut streets; the Hallowell building, adjoining; the Bulletin building, City Hall Square; the Curtis building, Independence Square; the First Baptist church, Seventeenth street above Walnut street; the astronomical observatory and the dental school of the University of Pennsylvania; the James V. Brown Memorial Library, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company's office building, Boston, Massachusetts; the Cannon Club, Princeton, New Jersey, and numerous city and country residences.

His early education was in the public schools of Philadelphia, where he graduated from the Central high school in 1884. After several years of practical office experience, he took up the special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he finished in the class of 1890. His professional studies were then completed in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts under the direction of M. Victor Laloux, for many years one of the leading French architects. After several months' travel in Italy and Greece, he returned to Philadelphia in 1893 at the invitation of the University of Pennsylvania to assume the assistant professorship of design in the school of architecture, which he held until 1898, when the demands of practice obliged him to withdraw from teaching.

Mr. Seeler was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1867, the son of George W. Seeler and Anna Maria Viguers. He is a brother of Harrison G. Seeler, of Seeler & Company, the well known bankers and brokers of Philadelphia. On the paternal side, his antecedents are German, the founder of the family, Gottfried Seeler, great-grandfather of the architect, having come from Tangermünde, Prussia, in 1790 and settled in Philadelphia, where he married Barbara Wittig, of Germantown. On the maternal side, his grandfather, Captain Isaac Lortt Viguers, was born in Philadelphia in 1808 of French parents of Huguenot stock that had migrated to England during the persecutions.

Mr. Seeler was married in 1905 to Miss Martha Page Laughlin, a daughter of James Laughlin, Jr., and Sidney Page Laughlin. They have three children, Sidney Page, Edgar V., Jr., and Josephine Page. Mr. Seeler is a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and of the Merion Cricket Club. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and some time director. Since 1905, he has been a trustee of the Fairmount Park Art Association. In 1906 he was made a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

JOHN B. STETSON.

Sound training in fundamentals was John B. Stetson's equipment for life. His finished work is seen today in a great village of factories, benevolent institutions, workingmen's homes and improvement clubs—a village that centers at Fourth and Montgomery streets. The unfolding of his plans and the execution of his purpose reveal the fact that he was not only master of business principles and possessed an aptitude for successful management, but in the broader scope of thought and study he had touched upon the sociological and economic problems of the age and he brought to these practical solution. His recognition of the obligation of man to his fellowmen was not manifest in promiscuous giving or illy advised charity but found its expression in the provision of means that would enable the individual to develop the best that was in him at the same time maintaining his self-respect and independence. Various public institutions stand as monuments to his life work but his most fitting memorial is found in the lives of those who were uplifted through his influence and his labors.

He was born in Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, May 5, 1830, a son of Stephen Stetson, a hatter of sturdy English character. He learned his father's trade and worked in his shop until January, 1865, when he came to Philadelphia with no capital save his skill and enterprising spirit. In a small room at Seventh and Callowhill streets he began business in the line in which he had been trained and soon by the strictest economy was able to engage in hat manufacturing. In less than a year he removed to larger quarters on Fourth above Chestnut and only a brief period had passed before Stetson hats were in every retail store in Philadelphia and the reputation of his manufactured product was extending also beyond the limits of the city. He occupied leased quarters at Fourth and Chestnut but soon added another story to the building to accommodate his increasing trade. Two years after the inception of the business it was reorganized under the

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firm name of John B. Stetson & Company and two years later the house was doing a business of eighty thousand dollars annually. In 1869 traveling salesmen were sent upon the road and the Stetson hats found favor wherever they were introduced. Again was demonstrated the truth of the old saying that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement.

In 1872 a removal was made to Fourth and Montgomery streets, where were laid what practically became the foundation stones of the manufacturing center that there bears his name. The history of the business from that time forward has been the record of continuous, substantial and yet rapid growth. Building after building was added to meet the demands of the trade and Stetson became throughout the country the synonym for all that is best and most reliable in the manufacture of hats. The output of the factories at the time of Mr. Stetson's death amounted to two million hats annually and employment was furnished to thirty-five hundred workmen.

While the building up of a gigantic enterprise is a matter worthy of consideration, it is the methods that Mr. Stetson employed that will cause his memory to be forever honored not only by those who were in his service or had business connections with him but also by their descendants. The methods of the overbearing taskmaster never had place in his establishment. He regarded each employe as an individual and not as a part of a great machine for the purpose of turning out certain work. He felt and manifested a personal interest in those who served him, sought their welfare, desired their happiness and did everything within his power to render conditions among which they worked attractive and beneficial aside from the mere earning of a weekly wage. As the result of his sagacity and understanding of the problems and conditions of human life, happiness and contentment reigned among his employes. There were no trades unions there nor necessity for them, but instead he established various associations which brought real benefit to his employes and founded family interest in his factories through the apprentice system. The organized aids for the workingmen and their families include building and loan associations, a social union modeled upon the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association, a benefit association, a Sunday school, a kindergarten, a militia battalion of several companies under national guard regulations and a dispensary public hospital. He remained at the head of all but each was in charge of a lieutenant. Such as could be were made self-supporting for he did not believe in fostering a spirit of dependence but arrangements for the perpetuation of all were made before his death. Perhaps the institution which has widest scope in its benevolent effect is the Stetson Hospital, starting as a dispensary but broadening out in its purposes until it is today a splendidly equipped hospital, its operating rooms and wards free to all. Twenty thousand patients are treated there every year with a staff of thirty-four physicians in attendance and eminent surgeons pronounce its equipment perfect.

Mr. Stetson was the founder of the town of De Land, Florida, and held a controlling interest in nearly all of its industries and interests. His real-estate holdings there embraced thousands of acres, including several orange groves in which he took great pride. In 1886, when he became interested in certain property at De Land, he heard of a school there needing assistance and the

helpful spirit which was at all times dominant in him was at once manifest in the financial aid which he gave. His sound wisdom also constituted an element in its management and the school prospered. He became a trustee and chairman of the executive board and against his protest the school was named the John B. Stetson University. It is today one of the flourishing institutions of the south, its buildings being valued at over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Stetson was as well known in De Land, where he spent several months each year, as in Philadelphia and in Ashbourne, Philadelphia, where he maintained his country home, and it was in De Land that he passed away February 18, 1906, his death resulting from a stroke of apoplexy at the age of seventy-six years. His remains were brought back to Philadelphia and the funeral services were held from his country home, Idro, on the York road near Elkins Park, on the 21st of February. Mr. Stetson is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Roelofs, and two sons, John B. and George Henry. Mr. Stetson was twice married, his sons being children by his second wife, who was Miss Sara Elizabeth Shindler, of Indiana.

Mr. Stetson was a prominent member of the Fifth Baptist church of Philadelphia, was a generous patron of the Young Men's Christian Association and of all charitable and church enterprises. His philanthropic spirit prompted his assistance to various small charities as well as those of wider importance and better known. He builded a monument to himself in the respect and affectionate regard entertained for him by his employes and all associated with him. His deep interest in those who served him struck a responsive cord in their hearts and on every occasion they will be found telling the story of the unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion of this man. He seemed to recognize every obligation of life and to meet it gladly. Of him it may well be said:

> "There is a man who has done his part and has carried his load,
> Rejoiced to share with every heart the roughness of the road;
> Not given to thinking overmuch of the pains and cares behind,
> But glad to be in touch with all his humankind."

JAMES HOWELL CUMMINGS.

James Howell Cummings stands today as a splendid representative of the prominent manufacturer and capitalist in whom the subjective and objective forces of life are well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations. It has been through utilizing the former and meeting the latter that he has reached the eminent position which he now occupies as the head of the leading hat manufactory of the world. Mr. Cummings was born in Goshen, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1867, a son of John and Sarah E. (Thompson) Cummings. His father was for many years treasurer of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and throughout the Civil war served in the Federal army as a lieutenant of heavy artillery.

J. HOWELL CUMMINGS

In the public and high schools of Philadelphia James H. Cummings pursued his education and then entered business life as office boy with John B. Stetson & Company in November, 1882. Fidelity, honesty and industry won him promotion. He became clerk and from time to time larger responsibilities were entrusted to him. Upon the incorporation of the business under the name of the J. B. Stetson Company in 1891 he was elected secretary and subsequent election made him treasurer and vice president, while upon the death of Mr. Stetson on the 18th of February, 1906, he was elected to the presidency. Under his management the business has developed into the most extensive hat manufactory in the world, and the name of Stetson is today not only known throughout America but in foreign lands as well. The main factory in Philadelphia covers a floor space of twenty-four acres and employment is furnished to over six thousand operatives. Here they maintain for their own work an establishment for the cutting and treatment of furs, a factory for the weaving of silk bands, braids and bindings, while buildings are also set aside exclusively for leather cutting and for the printing of dies on leathers and tips. There is also a shop for making exclusively designed blocks, a paper box factory, machine shops and general construction department. Stetson hats are made of furs exclusively and they purchase about twelve million fur-bearing skins per year from all parts of the world. The business is capitalized for eight million dollars. System is manifest in every department and the work has been so organized that there is no loss of time, labor nor material. The Stetson hats are regarded as standard in manufacture as well as in style, and the constantly increasing output has led to the establishment of a business which is unequalled throughout civilized lands. Few men are so thoroughly familiar with every phase of an extensive business as is Mr. Cummings who, becoming connected with the house as office boy, mastered various duties in many departments as he gradually worked his way upward to the presidency. He is also a director of the Bank of North America, the oldest in the United States, a director of Erben Harding & Company, and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On the 22d of February, 1889, Mr. Cummings was married to Miss Anna C. Richards, a daughter of H. M. Richards, of Philadelphia, and they have one son and three daughters, J. Howell, Marie R., Elizabeth S. and Eleanor F. Mr. Cummings is president of the Stetson Hospital of Philadelphia and in the midst of large responsibilities finds time for cooperation with measures and movements which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, which uphold progressive citizenship and which promote public progress along many lines. He is, however, preeminently a business man to whom long experience and native ability have made the solution of difficult commercial problems an easy one. He has stamped his intensely practical ideas upon the work with which he became identified in his boyhood. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity were never better illustrated than in the history of Mr. Cummings. He started with comparatively nothing; he has today almost everything that men covet as of value and he has won it all by his own unaided exertions. It is well that so successful a life has also found time for the finer things the self-made men are so prone to over-

look—aid in money and personal attention to progressive public movements, the collection of rare objects of beauty from all over the world and the artistic adornment of his city and his home.

GENERAL HENRY H. BINGHAM.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have conferred honor upon the state and its people who have honored him would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make extended mention of General Henry H. Bingham. Without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost men not only of Philadelphia but of the nation, having for almost a third of a century represented his district in congress, while his work in the national halls of legislation constitutes many an important chapter on its records. There are other chapters equally creditable in his life record, other tangible evidences of his progressive and patriotic citizenship, not the least of which covers his connection with the Union army in the Civil war.

One of Philadelphia's native sons, Henry H. Bingham, was born on Ninth street between Market and Arch streets, on the 4th of December, 1841. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather Thomas Bingham was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and wedded Margaret Cameron, a cousin of General Simon Cameron, so conspicuously identified with the political history of Pennsylvania. His father, James Bingham, in the early '40s was a senior member of the firm of Bingham & Dock, engaged in a general freighting and railroad transportation business between Pittsburg and New York. Provided with liberal educational advantages, he matriculated in Jefferson College in 1858 when a youth of sixteen and on his graduation in 1862 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five years later the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him and in 1902 he received from the Washington and Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

At the time of his graduation the Civil war was in progress and immediately upon the completion of his school year Henry H. Bingham enlisted in a company of volunteers, which was being raised in the college town of Cannonsburg, his professor of mathematics being chosen captain, while he was elected first lieutenant. At the organization camp at Harrisburg the company was attached to the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, which was largely recruited in the western part of the state. Professor Frazier at that time was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the regiment and Lieutenant Bingham succeeded him as captain of the company. He was then a young man of but twenty years and of slight build, weighing only a hundred and nine pounds. In 1863 he, having come under the personal attention of the general advocate of the First Division, judge advocate of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, was made judge advocate of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, and later, when Hancock became the commander of the Second Army Corps, General Bingham was promoted and commissioned by the war department as judge

advocate of the Second Army Corps. He participated in all the campaigns and battles with that division of the army save when incapacitated for active duty by wounds sustained on the field. He was struck by an enemy's bullet at Gettysburg in 1863, at Spottsylvania in 1864, and was again wounded at Farmville in 1865, just two days before the close of the war. He was also captured at the battle of Boydton Plank Road in 1864 but escaped during the night. In every official report of the leading engagements in which he participated without a single exception he was mentioned for distinguished services. Special gallantry in action won him the brevet of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general, and in recognition of the exceptional valor which he displayed in the Wilderness fight he was awarded a congressional medal of honor. One who knew him when he was numbered with the officers of the Union army serving on the staff of General Winfield Scott Hancock, called the "Superb," recalls him as he appeared at Gettysburg, recounting the incidents in the following words:

"It was on July 3, 1863, when preceding the charge of Pickett's Division, of eighteen thousand men, on the line held by Hancock and the Second Corps, one hundred and twenty-seven Confederates played on that line from one until three o'clock, men and horses were torn to atoms, cannon dismounted and ammunition chests one after the other blown up. The smoke of the artillery shrouded the battlefield, the roar of the batteries shaking the earth and reechoing through the mountains of the Blue Ridge. It was a scene of wild tumultuous war, such as our country or the world seldom sees. In the midst of the storm, coming through the battle smoke, riding through our batteries that covered the ridge on which the Second Corps was formed, the flag of the Second Corps was seen and around was grouped half a dozen of the bravest and best of the army: Hancock the "Superb," commander of the corps and of the whole left of the Union line; Captain William Mitchell, his adjutant general; Captain E. P. Bronson; Captain Isaac Parker, and Captain Henry H. Bingham, the corps' flag flying and borne aloft by James Wells of the Sixth New York Cavalry. The little group with Hancock at their head rode the entire length of the Second Corps line, from Ziegler's woods on the right to the extreme left, near Little Round Top. Slowly the little party rode along the terrible crest, while shot and shell roared and crashed around them. Every once in a while as they passed along, winding through the masked batteries, Hancock would pause, say a word of encouragement to the men who were waiting to receive the attack of Pickett's thousands and win the victory that marked the end of the war. And so from the extreme right to the extreme left of his command, nearly a mile, and back again under the fire of one hundred and twenty-seven guns rode the little group. The sight of the flag and of Hancock and his staff, calm, fearless and confident, did much to nerve the stout hearts of the men of the Second Corps and aid them in winning an hour later the most important victory of the century. The official record of Companion Bingham tells how he won his congress medal on another occasion.

"'At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he rallied and led into action a portion of the troops who had given away under the fierce assaults of the enemy.' True he earned well and truly his medal on that day, but not more

gallantly than on July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg. Hancock, Mitchell, Bronson, Parker, Bingham and the color bearer, Wells, should every one have had a congress medal—that afternoon ride along the ridge at Gettysburg, when every step was marked by the death of martyrs and every foot of ground was crimsoned by the blood of heroes. Hancock and every member of that noble band with one exception has long since crossed to the further shore. His companions rejoice that General Henry H. Bingham is still spared and let us hope may remain for years to come an honored citizen and survivor of the great war of secession.

"By recommendation of congress several medals of honor were awarded General Bingham for meritorious service."

More than a year after the actual close of hostilities General Bingham resigned from the army on the 2d of July, 1866, and again taking up his abode in Philadelphia entered upon the study of law with Benjamin Harris Brewster, afterward attorney general of the United States, as his preceptor. While he has never engaged in active practice, his knowledge of the law has been of the utmost benefit to him in the manifold official duties which he has been called upon to discharge. In 1867 Andrew Johnson appointed him postmaster of Philadelphia upon the joint recommendations of Generals Meade and Hancock as a partial reward for his remarkable services during the war. President Grant commissioned him to the same office, which he continued to fill until 1872, when he was elected upon the republican ticket to the office of clerk of the quarter session court, receiving a majority of ten thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one over his democratic opponent, William D. Kendrick. His administration as postmaster of Philadelphia stands out in the history of the city as one of the most notable and efficient. It is characteristic of General Bingham that in every public office he has filled he has labored for the adoption of high standards and he made Philadelphia's one of the model offices of the United States. He gave equally efficient and commendable service as clerk of the quarter sessions and near the close of his term his friends urged his nomination for congress. A constantly increasing reputation had made him widely known and he had come to rank with Sheridan of New Orleans and General Adam E. King of Baltimore as one of the most brilliant campaign speakers of the country. Events, however, so shaped themselves that it seemed necessary that General Bingham should again become the candidate for clerk of the quarter sessions if the republican party won success at that election. The democrats were making a fight on a most firm and united stand to secure the election of their candidate and it was the personal popularity and the previous splendid record of General Bingham that won him success as the republican candidate with a majority of six thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine. At the close of his second term the republicans of the first district demanded of the city leaders that he be made the congressional nominee and he contested the election with General William McCandless as a democratic candidate and Maxwell Stevenson as a labor candidate, winning with a vote of thirteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty-one against six thousand, three hundred and twenty-four cast for McCandless and four thousand, two hundred and twenty-three for Stevenson. This was in 1878 and, entering the forty-sixth congress he has continu-

ously represented his district to the present time, having been reelected in 1909. He became not only an active working member in committees but also on the floor of the house and his gift of oratory combined with a keen, analytical mind enabled him to present with remarkable clearness and strength each cause which he championed. In the forty-seventh congress he was the chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads. While he sat as a member of the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses the democrats were then in a majority, but when the republicans again came into power in the fifty-first congress he was once more made chairman of the postoffice and post roads committee. In no general terms is the history of General Bingham's congressional career written. His labors have taken on tangible shape in support of measures of national value, not the least of which was the reduction of letter postage from three cents for a half ounce to two cents for one ounce. Every progressive step awakens the opposition of the ultra-conservative, but General Bingham persevered in the contest until the result was achieved. He also succeeded in securing the reduction of postage rate on newspapers and periodicals from two cents a pound to one cent a pound and was instrumental in bringing about many other noteworthy and valuable changes in the postal department.

Through the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses the democratic party was in power, but the republicans again secured the majority in the fifty-fourth congress and General Bingham was offered the chairmanship of his old committee, that of postoffice and post roads when Thomas B. Reed was elected speaker. He declined the proffered position, however, for the reason that he had been assigned in the fifty-second congress to the more powerful and important committee on appropriations which gave him an opportunity to more greatly promote his home interests and this he deemed outweighed the dignities and comforts of a chairmanship. For fourteen years he has served on the committee of appropriations and is now its ranking member. Wise in his legislative work and politic in action, his position, however, is never an equivocal one on the discussion or support of any vital question, and his record has ever been his best recommendation for the congressional honors which have been continuously conferred upon him by an appreciative public for more than three decades. In all the conventions in which he has received nomination with one exception there has never been a single vote of a delegate cast against him, a record which stands unparalleled in the history of any public man living or dead through the same length of service. He is popular with his fellow members of congress, for in manner he is genial and approachable, possessing that true democratic spirit which recognizes the abilities as well as the rights of others and yet does not approach nor permit familiarity.

Aside from his congressional service General Bingham has done much political work in conventions and as a party organizer. In 1872 he was made the permanent secretary of the republican national convention which met in Philadelphia and resulted in the nomination of Grant and Wilson. In 1884 he was selected to second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, his personal friend, for the presidency. He has been five times chairman of the committee on rules and order of business of the republican national conventions since 1872. General Bingham has many times been chosen delegate to the republican state

conventions and is usually made chairman of the committee on resolutions, it falling to his lot to write the party platforms. No resident of Pennsylvania has continued in active and influential relations with the politics of the state and nation for as long a period as General Bingham and the American people acknowledge the value of his service and honor him for the course that he has pursued in furthering the interests of the nation.

General Bingham is again and again called upon to address assemblies because of his well known gifts of oratory and his comprehensive understanding of the questions which are of widespread interest. He was the orator on the occasion of the transfer of more than eighty monuments erected to the memory of the Pennsylvania regiments on the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1889. A participant in that ever memorable engagement he made the second and third days of that engagement the theme of his discourse. He was chosen as the speaker on the occasion of the dedication of the magnificent equestrian monument of General Hancock, unveiled at Gettysburg, June 5, 1896. Having served on the staff of that gallant officer and enjoying his confidence and love, his selection as orator of the day was a most fitting one. That national organization of Union soldiers known as the Grand Army of the Republic sprang into existence largely through the aid and cooperation of General Bingham. He was the first commander of the lower half of Philadelphia in 1866 and aided in the organization of the well known George G. Meade Post No. 1, and was its second commander. In the first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic he conducted the fight and was the acknowledged leader of the element that demanded the preservation of the order for comradeship, friendship and loyalty as against the organization becoming a political body of soldiers for partisan purposes. He is the exemplification of that spirit of American citizenship which recognizes the equality of all, yet the nation numbers him among her distinguished sons, upon whom honors have been conferred almost without number. At times he has put these aside to take up work which would not bring him so prominently before the public, but at all times the majority of the people have recognized his preeminence not in one field alone but in the various departments of state and national government, in political management and in military service wherein he has put forth his efforts.

WASHINGTON ATLEE BURPEE.

Washington Atlee Burpee has distanced all competitors in the mail-order seed business not only in America but in the world, and the colossal enterprise which he has built up had its beginning in a business of tiny scope but of gigantic possibilities. It may be a trite but nevertheless it is a most fitting simile to compare his business in its inception to one of the tiny seeds which he handles that contains within its outward casing that germ of life whch grows and expands into something mammoth compared with its beginning and carrying with it also the characteristics either of usefulness or beauty or perhaps both. Perseverance, determination and initiative spirit resulting in carefully formulated

W. A. BURPEE

and well executed plans have nurtured the little seed of business which Washington A. Burpee planted and which today has expanded into the foremost undertaking of the kind in the world. Laudable ambition on his part has been supplemented by an aptitude for successful management, by close application and an unfaltering determination and the result today constitutes a most important chapter in the commercial history of Philadelphia.

Mr. Burpee was born at Sheffield, New Brunswick, April 5, 1858, a son of David and Ann C. (Atlee) Burpee and a grandson of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. In his childhood days he came to this city with his parents and after acquiring his preliminary education in the Friends' Central school continued his studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was a young man of eighteen years when, in 1876, he became connected with the seed business, having at the time two partners. The experience which he gained during the ensuing two years and the knowledge which he acquired through practical effort and broad reading well qualified him for the conduct of an independent undertaking when, in 1878, he withdrew from the partnership to establish a business on his own account under the name of W. Atlee Burpee & Company. For thirty-five years this business has been conducted and its growth has been continuous. It is true, as in the growth of a plant, there have been periods when progress has not been as noticeable as at other times. With the plant it is a period of rest. In the business it has been an interval when new plans and ideas have been formed and are being carried into execution, the result being shown a little later. At the outset Mr. Burpee determined that the excellence of the product should constitute the source of the growth of his business, recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. He therefore placed upon the market only the seeds of highest quality, most carefully selected and arranged, and it was not long before his trade was growing and his business was reaching out far beyond Philadelphia and its adjacent territory and even beyond the borders of the state into the furthermost parts of the Union. Then, too, the Atlantic proved no bar to the extension of the trade and today the seeds of the Burpee house are shipped to every country on the face of the globe. Mr. Burpee has no travelng salesmen. This is distinctively a mail order house and judicious advertising has brought him into contact with patrons. Each year tests and trials of seeds are made on his three large farms, Fordhook, near Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Sunnybrook, in the southern part of New Jersey; and Floradale, in Lompoc Valley, California. His knowledge and his enthusiasm are responsible for every sale. The products which he handles are made known to the public through a splendid catalog which finds its way to half a million homes every spring. The Burpee farms naturally do not produce a hundredth part of the seeds sold by the firm. Contracts for the growing of seeds are given out two or three years ahead of selling dates and these crops, located in different parts of the world where the finest results are obtainable, are carefully watched by the Burpee house and reports made of their condition and development. Unless they are fully up to the high standard which Mr. Burpee has ever insisted upon, the entire crop is rejected and even after the seeds are delivered in bulk to the warehouse, thorough tests are made before packing for wholesale and retail distribution. At the same time this particular seed has

been given a number and this number appears on every package sold. A sample of each lot of seed thus produced is shipped to the Burpee farms and thus the firm makes personal trial of its value. The crop must be pure, sturdy, full of vitality, true to the strain, and nine times out of ten results confirm the original growers statement. Something of the volume of business done is indicated in the fact that each day's mail brings between three and seven thousand orders. A rule of the business rarely broken, is that an order must be shipped within twenty-four hours of its receipt. Only the most expert packers are employed in the foreign shipping department lest the seeds, bulbs or potatoes be ruined in transit and, moreover, they must be protected against climatic changes. Improved machinery has been installed which does much of the work automatically, the machine for measurements being of the utmost delicacy as regards the accuracy of the work done. A printing establishment is conducted, containing four presses which are constantly busy on small work, making millions of impressions yearly.

The mammoth establishment in which the largest mail-order seed business in the world is carried on shows not only every facility for the handling of the business but also most adequate provision for the comfort and well being of the employes. On the third floor of that portion of the building facing on three streets is a large dining and rest room, all airy and bright for women employes. At tables that seat four and six the girls dine in comfort with splendid service and prices just at cost. Then there are commodious rest rooms containing rocking chairs and couches, tables with newspapers and magazines, and writing desks. There is even an immense closet in which are found one hundred or more umbrellas to be loaned in case of an unexpected storm. There are smoking and rest rooms also for the men employes and, best of all, is the just and kindly consideration ever manifest by the Burpee Company to those in their service. Mr. Burpee's standing in business circles to which his labors have been specifically devoted is indicated in the fact that he was formerly president of the American Seed Trade Association, has been a director of the Wholesale Seedsmen's League since its foundation, is president of the National Sweet Pea Society of America, and vice president of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Burpee is also a director of the Market Street National Bank and the Northern Trust Company of Philadelphia. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and beyond his connections with interests bearing in any way upon business, he is a trustee of the Howard Hospital, the Sanitarium Association and the National Farm School. He is also president of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia, is a life member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain and of the Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France.

In Philadelphia, in 1892, Mr. Burpee was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Simons, a daughter of the late George W. Simons, and they have three children: David, born in 1893; Washington Atlee, Jr., born in 1894; and Stuart Alexander, born in 1900. The family residence is at Fordhook Farms, Doylestown.

The interests of Mr. Burpee are too broad and his activity too varied to allow him to be classed as a representative of a single community. America claims him as her foremost seedsman and different cities are pleased to class him with the leading representatives of their social life. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Art, University, Racquet, City, Bachelors Barge and Poor Richard Clubs, all of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club and the Country Club of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and the National Arts and the City Clubs of New York city. In these different connections he has won many warm friends, but it is his business life that has made his name a household word from ocean to ocean, and his record should serve as an inspiration to all. His intellect early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. In America opportunity lies before all, yet opportunities slip away from the sluggard and tauntingly play before the dreamer. But they surrender to the individual with a high purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination, and thus it is that W. Atlee Burpee has reached the position of leadership which he now occupies in the broad field of labor which he has chosen as his life work.

WILLIAM WAYNE BABCOCK, M. D.

The genealogical records of the Babcock family give the direct ancestry of Dr. William Wayne Babcock back to the year 1612—the natal year of James Babcock, who was born in Essex county, England, and died June 12, 1679. His wife Sarah died in 1665, or later. James Babcock was admitted an inhabitant of the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, February 25, 1642, according to a custom then in vogue before one was allowed to build or do any planting there. At the town meeting, held on the 5th of October, that year, ten acres were ordered laid out to James Babcock. He was made a freeman July 10, 1648, and appointed a member of a large committee "for the tryall of the general officers." December 28th it was granted to have four acres added to his "house lot." He was chosen a juryman November 21, 1649, June, 1653, August 11, 1656, March 2, 1657, and October, 1661. He was chosen an assessor February 19, 1650, and in 1655 his name appears in the "Roule of ye Freemen" at Portsmouth. In these and other connections James Babcock was closely identified with public affairs of various kinds—in politics, as administrator, constable and as member of committees to settle important issues with Indians, to combat with them in time of war, and in fact in almost every one of the honorable ways that were presented in those early days for a heroic spirited man to serve his fellow townsmen and his country. About 1669 he removed to Westerly, after which time, although he was again and again in public view, we hear not quite so much of him. He had three sons, James, John and Job.

Of these, John Babcock was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1644. He wedded Mary, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hazard) Lawton, of Portsmouth. They settled on the east bank of the Pawtucket river on Massatuxet Cove, near what is now Avondale in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island.

The land upon which he built his first home is still owned and occupied by a member of the family. When King Phillip's war broke out, John Babcock volunteered with the Connecticut Militia and was in the great "swamp fight" that took place in 1675 and later was one to receive a bounty of land from the colony of Connecticut for this service. He was admitted a freeman in 1676 and in 1678 was elected by the general court of Rhode Island as conservator of peace of Westerly. He was also admitted to the colonial legislature in 1682 and 1684 and it is said he died in May or June of 1685. At his death the inventory of his personal property amounted to seven hundred and ninety pounds and three shillings, which was the largest recorded in that town for many years.

When the will of James Babcock, Sr., was written June 12, 1679, the first syllable of the name was, and had at all previous times, been spelled Bad, but six years later when the will of John Babcock was written it was spelled Bab, which form has since been maintained.

Robert Babcock, son of John and Mary (Lawton) Babcock, was born in Westerly in 1678. He married Lydia Crandall, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Crandall. Robert and Lydia Babcock were in 1712 members of the S. D. B. church of Westerly, now known as the First Hopkinton S. D. B. church, located at Ashaway, Rhode Island. On the 4th of March, 1699, Robert Babcock was made a freeman. He bought land in Westerly and Job Babcock, Jr., in 1710, with others, bought from Rhode Island the Maxon purchase. His death, which occurred August 27, 1719, was caused by a murderous attack committed by one John Ross. Robert and Lydia Babcock had ten children: Mary, Lydia, Robert, Elihu, Sarah, Patience, Simeon, Ezekiel, Joseph and Remember.

Of this family Ezekiel Babcock was born in Westerly, June 22, 1716, and was married October 26, 1740, to Eunice Billings, daughter of James and Mary (Hewitt) Billings. They had five children: Elihu, Mary, David, Martha and Robert.

David Babcock, the second son of Ezekiel and Eunice Babcock, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, February 2, 1745. With his family and two brothers he removed from Stonington to Worcester, Otsego county, New York. He was a Revolutionary war soldier in Captain Samuel Prentice's Stonington company of Colonel Parson's Sixth Connecticut Continental Regiment. He died at Worcester, November 6, 1820. His wife, whom he had wedded March 12, 1767, bore the maiden name of Mary Hinckley, and they had eleven children: Darius, David Jr., Henry, Robert, Gurdon, Polly, Dudley, Frederick, Merritt, Fanny and Franklin.

Robert Babcock, fourth son of David and Mary (Hinckley) Babcock, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, July 3, 1773, and died at Decatur, New York, April 4, 1862. His wife was Sally Gallup, of Gallupville, New York, and they had seven children: Silas, Sally, Hannah, Maria, Lois, Elias and Nathan.

Elias Babcock, second son of Robert and Sallay Babcock, was born in Berne, New York, May 22, 1812, and died in East Worcester, New York, September 27, 1890. He was married in East Worcester, October 1, 1840, to Jane A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hull) Thurber, and their children were as follows: William Wayne, Maria Josephine, Julian, Mary Elizabeth, Robert David, Charles and Cora Lois.

The eldest of this family, William Wayne Babcock, was born in Decatur, New York, January 11, 1842, and pursued his education in the select school of Westford, New York. After putting aside his text-books he went to New York city, where he occupied a position as bookkeeper for about three years. Returning to East Worcester, New York, in partnership with a relative he purchased a general store, in which he continued for several years. During his stay here he was captain of the town militia. He removed to Binghamton, New York, that his two children might have better educational advantages to be there secured and for some years he was engaged in the conduct of a retail mercantile enterprise at that place.

William W. Babcock was for many years a prominent Mason and held all of the offices in that order in New York up to and including that of lieutenant grand commander of the state, being treasurer and secretary for many years. He now makes his home with his daughter, Miss Maud May Babcock, who is professor of physical education and dramatic art in the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. The mother of Dr. Babcock bore the maiden name of Sarah J. Butler and was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, January 21, 1843. She is a great-granddaughter of John Butler of Cherry Valley, who served in the French and Indian war, in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. He figured prominently in Cherry Valley at the time of the Indian massacre there and died at that place January 19, 1824. Mrs. Babcock's maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Elliott, of Cairo, Greene county, New York, served as captain in Knox and Gridley's Artillery during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Babcock was married April 25, 1865. She is a member of the Quaker City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Quaker City Ladies Motor Club and of the Civic Club of Philadelphia. She is also very active in the Episcopal church and for several years had a class in St. Simon's Episcopal church. She makes her home with her son, Dr. Babcock, and is a particularly active woman.

Dr. William Wayne Babcock was born at East Worcester, New York, June 10, 1872, and in 1893 was graduated as M. D., receiving the second prize (a gold medal) at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland. He was also a student at Harvard University in the summer session in the department of physical education in that year and in 1893-4 was resident physician of St. Mark's Hospital at Salt Lake City. The following year he was graduated M. D. with honor from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a prize for the best examination in therapeutics, and from September of that year until September, 1896, was resident physician in the Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. In October, 1895, he passed the state board of regents (Medical) New York "with honor," and from 1896 until 1898 was house surgeon to the Kensington Hospital for Women. In October, 1896, he became demonstrator and later was made lecturer on pathology and bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, serving until 1903. During that period he was curator to the Pathological Society of Philadelphia for three years, assistant pathologist to the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital for two years and pathologist to the Kensington Hospital for Women. In July, 1898, he passed the state board for medical examiners of Pennsylvania with the highest average

received by an applicant up to that time. In the same year he published an Outline of First and Second Year Pathology, and in the intervening years has written largely for leading medical journals and for independent publication. In 1903 he was joint author of Volume V, Prophylaxis in Cohen's System of Physiologic Therapeutics. In the previous September he won a thousand dollar prize on an essay on Preventive Medicine. In February, 1903, he was elected professor of gynecology in Temple College and was appointed gynecologist to the Samaritan Hospital, while in November following he was made surgeon in chief to the Samaritan Hospital and professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department of Temple College. In June, 1904, the A. M. degree was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania State College. His hospital and educational work have both been of an important nature. In 1907 he was elected surgeon to the Garretson Hospital and in the same year was appointed professor of oral surgery in Philadelphia Dental College. In original work he invented forms of laboratory apparatus to be used in connection with pathology and bacteriology; devised a new operation for the restoration of the pelvic floor and perineum; devised a new operation for the extirpation of varicose veins of the leg with a new instrument; devised a new method of nerve transference; devised a new operation for the relief of certain paralytic and painful affection of nerves; devised a method and apparatus for use in connection with extensive operations upon the lung; demonstrated the advantage of certain conservative methods in treating sarcoma; conducted researches in relation to the cerebro-spinal fluid and has derived improved methods for the production of spinal and narcotic anesthesia; originated operative methods useful in correcting deformities of the bones, especially of the jaws; developed a successful systematic operation for the correction of spina bifida; devised a number of original operations for the correction of deformities and mutilations; and devised an improved operation for ruptured ectopic pregnancy. His publications include: (1) An Outline of First and Second Year Pathology, private publication, Philadelphia, 1898; (2) Introductory Chapter on Bacteriology in Shattock's Atlas of Bacteria Pathogenic in Man, E. B. Treat & Company, New York, 1899; (3) joint author, Cohen's System of Physiologic Therapeutics, Vol. V, Prophylaxis; (4) prize essay, The General Principles of Preventive Medicines, the Maltine Contest, New York, 1902. His monographs, addresses and short articles include: (5) Spindle-Celled Sarcoma of the Ovary, Proceedings of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and Uterus Bicornis Unicollis, Volume XVIII, No. 318; (6) The Co-existence of Fibromyoma and Carcinoma of the Uterus, With a Report of Three Cases, American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal, November, 1898; (7) joint paper with Dr. H. C. Masland—A Case of Paget's Disease of the Breast of Thirteen Years' Duration, Not Showing Carcinomatous Involvement of the Mammary Gland, International Medical Magazine, February, 1899; (8) High Amputation of the Cervix and Vaginal Suture as a Preliminary to Abdominal Hysterectomy, International Medical Magazine, October, 1899; (9) Laboratory Methods of Diagnostic Tuberculosis and The Staining of Sputum, International Medical Magazine, December, 1899; (10) joint paper with Dr. Charles P. Noble on A New Method of Diagnosis for Tuberculosis of the Kidney, American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal,

December, 1899; (11) The Century of Surgery, International Medical Magazine, January, 1900; (12) The Laboratory Diagnosis of Tuberculosis of the Urinary System, International Medical Magazine, March, 1900; (13) A Consideration of Certain Bacteriologic Features of Gastrointestinal Infection of Infants, International Medical Magazine, July, 1900; (14) The Best Material for Blocks upon Which to Mount Tissues Embedded in Cellodin, Journal of Applied Microscopy, Volume III, No. 12; (15) Method of Removing and Preparing Portions of Tissue from the Uterus for Diagnostic Purposes, International Medical Magazine, April, 1901; (16) Nephrotomy for the Removal of Calculus of the Ureter, International Medical Magazine, September, 1901; (17) A Simple and Effective Apparatus for the Treatment of Fractures of the Shaft of the Femur, International Medical Magazine, January, 1902; (18) Common Anomalies of the Colon, International Medical Magazine, March, 1902; (19) joint paper with Dr. Charles P. Noble on Report of Three Rare Operations upon the Urinary Organs: 1st, Hypernephroma of the Kidney—Nephrectomy; 2d, Papillary Carcinoma of the Pelvis of the Kidney—Nephrectomy; 3d, Stone in the Left Ureter, Extraperitoneal Operation, Removal of the Stone, American Gynecology, July, 1902; (20) The Treatment of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, International Medical Magazine, August, 1902; (21) Tuberculosis of the Generative Organs, in collaboration with Dr. Charles P. Noble, Encyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery; (22) Cervical Rib with Resulting Gangrene of the Fingers, American Medicine, Volume X, No. 15, October, 1905; (23) A New Method of Obtaining Rectangular Flaps for Transference with a Pedicle, Medicine, June, 1905; (24) The Osmic Acid Treatment of Tic-douloureaux, Therapeutic Gazette, 1905; (25) A Routine Post-Operative Treatment in Cases of Abdominal Section, Medico-Chirurgical Journal, February, 1904; (26) Surgical Anesthesia as Produced by Narcotic Alkaloids with Especial Reference to the Antiquity of the Method, New York Medical Journal, September 22, 1906; (27) Spinal Anesthesia with Especial Reference to the Use of Stovaine, Therapeutic Gazette, April 15, 1906; (28) Transbrachial Anastomosis, and A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Brachial Palsy, Journal of American Medical Association, May 25, 1907; (29) A New Operation for the Extirpation of Varicose Veins of the Leg, New York Medical Journal, July 27, 1907; (30) A Summary of Certain Forms of Surgical Practice (from the Samaritan Hospital service), Therapeutic Gazette, September 15, 1907; (31) Nerve Disassociation: A New Method for the Surgical Relief of Certain Painful or Paralytic Affections of Nerve Trunks, Annals of Surgery, November, 1907; (32) A Conservative Treatment of Sarcoma, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, February, 1908; (33) The Operative Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Report of an excision of over one-half of the right lung, The Journal of the American Medical Association, April 18, 1908; (34) The Field of Osteoplastic Operations for the Correction of Deformities of the Jaws, read before the American Society of Orthodontists at Cleveland, 1909; (35) Submucous Perineorrhaphy, the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 15, 1909; (36) Spinal Anesthesia. A Clinical Study of Six Hundred and Fifty-eight Administrations, Pennsylvania Medical Journal, August, 1909; (37) The Surgical Treatment of Certain Deformities of the Jaw Associated with Malocclusion of the Teeth,

The Journal of the American Medical Association, September 11, 1909; (38) Anesthesia and Anesthetics with Especial Reference to Spinal Anesthesia, read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, April 19, 1910; (39) Spinal Anesthesia, a new method of producing high and general analgesia, with a reference to the untoward effect noted from over two thousand injections, read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, May 11, 1910; (40) A Pneumatic Shield for Operations on the Lung, the Journal of the American Medical Association, July 2, 1910; (41) A Modified Extractor for the Removal of Varicose Veins of the Leg, the Journal of the American Medical Association, July 16, 1910; (42) The Range of Activity and the Untoward Effects of Certain Spinal Analgesia, Based on Two Thousand Administrations, Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin, September, 1910; (43) Spina Bifida and its Surgical Treatment with a Description of an Efficient Osteoplastic Operation, read before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, October 4, 1910; (44) A Costal Periosteotome, New York Medical Journal, October 15, 1910.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN, M. D., LL. D.

Hon. F. R. C. S. (Eng. and Edin.)

Dr. Keen, practitioner, educator and author, to whom has come distinguished professional honors and international as well as national recognition of his ability, was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1837, a son of William Williams and Susan (Budd) Keen. His American ancestry dates back to 1642, when Jöran Kyn came over from Sweden with Governor Printz. He was the founder of the town of Chester, Pennsylvania, then called Upland. The name Kyn was first "Dutched" into Kien, and later "Englished" into Keen. Many landmarks still survive as monuments to the memory of the early American Keens. Dr. Keen's father was born near Tacony, opposite Keen's Lane, in an old stone house which was built by his grandfather about the middle of the eighteenth century, and which is still standing. Dr. Keen was educated in the Newton Grammar School, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, and in the Central High School from 1849 to 1853, after which he entered Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, graduating in 1859. After remaining a year as a resident graduate, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, in 1860, and graduated as M. D. in 1862. The Civil war was then in progress and before he had received his medical degree he served as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers July 1-31, 1861. Immediately after his graduation in March, 1862, he was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army and assigned to duty in Washington. Later he was engaged in temporary field duty and afterward sent to the Satterlee Hospital in Philadelphia. In these connections he displayed superior ability that indicated his natural fitness for his chosen life work and the thorough preparatory training which he had received. Broadening experience also promoted his skill and he did work that drew wide attention in the United States Military Hospital for injuries and diseases of

the nervous system at Christian street and later at Turner's Lane Hospital in Philadelphia in conjunction with Drs. S. Weir Mitchell and George R. Morehouse. His associates stimulated in him an interest in scientific research, for which ample opportunity was afforded in these newly organized hospitals. They gave to these diseases and injuries the most careful study and original investigation and the opinions formed therefrom constituted the basis of the publications of "Mitchell, Morehouse and Keen" on "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves," which is the starting point for our modern knowledge of such injuries and their treatment. The three men also conjointly published other monographs of widespread interest to the profession.

When the war was over Dr. Keen went abroad for two years' study and research in the medical centers of Europe and then returned to Philadelphia, where he at once took rank among the distinguished American educators in the field of anatomy and operative surgery. For ten years he did dissecting work and lectured in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy as the successor of D. Hayes Agnew, instituting the most practical and helpful courses of study, his lectures being supplemented by the work done in the dissecting room. At the same time Dr. Keen lectured in the Jefferson Medical College on pathological anatomy. He was chosen to the professorship of the principles and practice of surgery in the Woman's Medical College in 1884. Since 1889 he has been professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College as the successor of Dr. Samuel W. Gross and in this position stands as one of the foremost American educators in the field of medical and surgical science. Original research and investigation have combined with the knowledge gleaned from the works and writings of others to render Dr. Keen an authority in his especial field.

He is by no means, however, a one-idea man. The broad field of general science is one of deep interest to him and he has been active in other educational institutions. In 1867 he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. At the request of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts he joined its faculty and from 1876 until 1889 was its professor of artistic anatomy. He instituted an entirely new system of teaching that branch, thereby rendering an important service to a group of artists whose fundamental knowledge of anatomy insured them success and in many cases brought them wide distinction. From 1907 he has been president of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific society in America. His scholarship, his actual work in the field of science and his helpful efforts in behalf of Brown University led that institution to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891. In 1873 he became one of its trustees and later a fellow of the university. To the field of surgical literature he has made liberal contribution. He edited and greatly improved Gray's Anatomy and published the American Textbook of Surgery in collaboration with Professor J. William White and others. "Keen's Surgery," of which he is the editor, is an encyclopedic system of surgery in five large volumes. In addition to these works, he has written over three hundred treatises and journal articles on surgery, including the Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever, which attracted world-wide attention among the profession. That his labors have touched the moral interests of the community is indicated in the fact that he is the author of The History

of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which was published in 1898 when it celebrated its bi-centenary.

In 1900 Dr. Keen was chosen president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and his labors have been of incalculable benefit to the society, especially in the development of its library. To this he gave an endowment fund of five thousand dollars and raised sixty thousand dollars more for that purpose, soliciting the cooperation of public-spirited men and women, who responded liberally to his call. Dr. Keen has received recognition abroad, being a corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris and to honorary membership in the Société Belge de Chirurgie and the Clinical Society of London. He has the distinction of being one of the eight living honorary members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. On many instances he has been honored with election to positions of distinction by the profession. In 1898 he was president of the American Surgical Association and the following year was chosen president of the American Medical Association, the most important and comprehensive of all the medical societies of America. In May, 1903, he was elected to the presidency of the sixth triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons, which convened in Washington and was also chosen honorary president of the first Egyptian medical congress. At the close of the Spanish-American war President McKinley appointed him the medical member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, but he was obliged to decline the honor on account of the pressure of other duties. In 1900 he was one of the four American surgeons elected honorary fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1905 at the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh a similar honor was conferred upon him. He has received the degree of LL. D. not only from Brown but from Northwestern, Toronto, Edinburgh and Yale universities, the honorary Doctorate in Medicine from the University of Greifswald, and the Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Upsala, Sweden.

Enrolled with those to whom fame has accorded preeminence, he yet feels that the profession has scarcely advanced beyond the pioneer stages in scientific investigation in the realms of medicine and surgery, and with unabating interest is carrying forward his investigations and seeking for the knowledge of the truths and the principles which constitute the great and complex mystery which we call life.

BYRON P. MOULTON.

At times active in the business circles of Chicago, again the promoter and manager of home interests in Philadelphia, Byron P. Moulton possessed those qualities which made him a successful competitor of the enterprise and aggressiveness of the west and an able exponent of the conservatism and substantial methods of the east. His adaptability as well as his keen insight and ready recognition of the opportunities of large cities was one of the strong elements in his progress and prosperity.

BYRON P. MOULTON

He was born in Greensboro, Vermont, on the 5th of May, 1836, and when death called him had passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. His parents, Noah and Ruth Moulton, were also natives of the Green Mountain state. His early education was acquired in the neighborhood of his father's home. For a time he was associated with the firm of Reyburn, Hunter & Company, of whom the senior partner was the father of the present mayor of Philadelphia. After four months spent in this city Mr. Moulton removed to Chicago to become manager of the western branch of the business and remained in the latter city for sixteen years, engaged in the iron and banking business. In 1886, when he returned to Philadelphia he retired from active business.

His splendid business ability enabled him to see and utilize advantages that others passed heedlessly by. He seemed to know just how to coordinate forces so as to produce the most harmonious results and his close study of trade conditions enabled him to meet the demands of the moment and look beyond the exigencies of the passing hour to the opportunities of the future. His splendid business ability enabled him to accumulate a large fortune and while a resident of Chicago he was not only resident partner of the firm of Reyburn, Hunter & Company, but was also largely interested in a number of other business enterprises. He was prominent in the club life of the city and closely connected with various public instituations there. He owned a magnificent home on the south side that is now occupied by the daughter of George M. Pullman.

Mr. Moulton was united in marriage in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth R. Hunter, a daughter of Edmund A. W. Hunter, a native of New York and at one time a member of the firm of Reyburn, Hunter & Company. The consensus of public opinion placed Mr. Hunter with the prominent and representative business men of Philadelphia, where in his later years he was identified with the commission business of Hunter & Drennen, No. 37 South Water street. He was a member of the Unitarian church and passed away in that faith in 1895 at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Moulton spent his last days at his beautiful home at Ardmore, where he passed away in 1909. He belonged to the Union League of Philadelphia and was one of the proprietary members of the Merion Cricket Club. His political views accorded with the principles of the republican party and charity and benevolence figured strongly in his life. Few men have realized more fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth nor with more liberal spirit have extended a helping hand. In his later years when the cares of business had been laid aside he found time and opportunity to reach out into the broader realms of literature and art and of liberal culture, and he found his associates among men in whose lives the intellectual forces are potent. He was one of the founders of the Fourth Unitarian church of Chicago, president of the Western Unitarian Conference and active trustee of the Chicago Athenæum and treasurer of the Old Peoples Home of that city. It was under his encouragement, direction and generous support that the "Channing Club Rooms" were opened, which became the first permanent headquarters of Unitarianism in Chicago. He gave his means without advertisement and without thought of return, so that it is

almost impossible to form an estimate of the amount of good that he did. There are many persons who are happier and who will always remember the name of their benefactor, who gave quietly and without ostentation his aid to those whom he felt were needy. The memory of his private character will live in the hearts of many, who will remember him long after the work which he has accomplished in the world of industry has been forgotten in the world of circumstance. In business life he was a man of ability and energy, firm in all his dealings with his fellowmen and a devoted friend who will be missed by all with whom he came in contact.

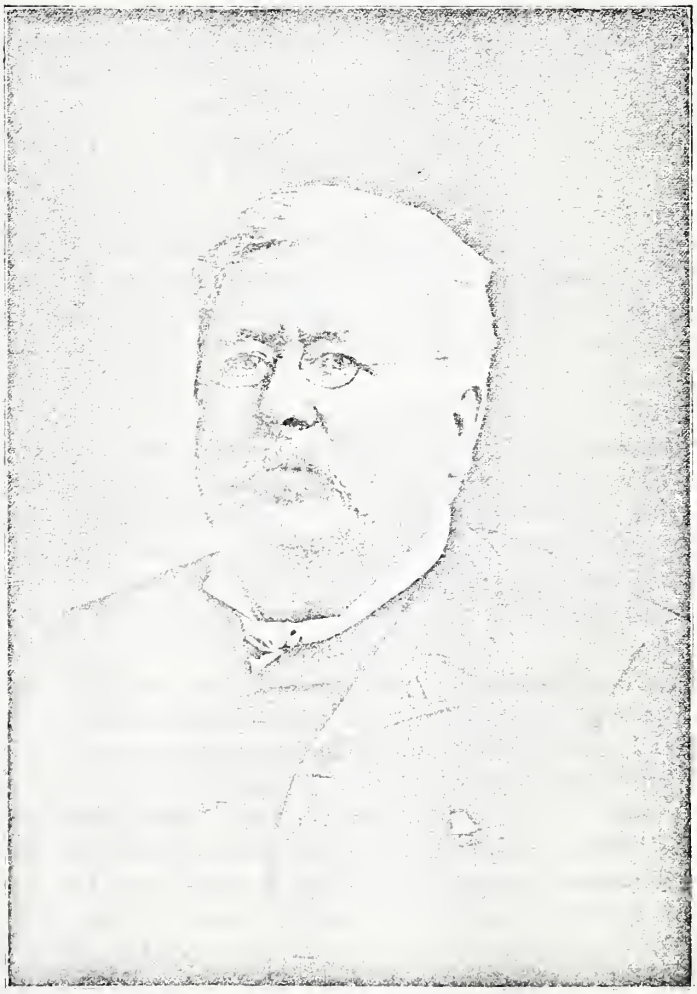
CHARLES T. HUNTER, M. D.

The success and enviable position which come as the logical result of earnest and intelligent effort in a chosen field of labor were accorded to Dr. Charles T. Hunter, who from 1868 up to the time of his death was active in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. He was born in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 13, 1843, and acquired his early education in the schools of New England.

His choice of a profession fell upon the practice of medicine and in preparation for that work he enrolled as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed the regular course and was graduated in 1868. Upon obtaining his M. D. degree he established himself in general practice in Philadelphia and over that broad field continued his labors until called to his final rest. He never sought to specialize particularly but kept in touch with the onward march of the profession in every line and gained broad knowledge through the discussion of important questions among the membership of the College of Physicians and the Pathological Society, to both of which he belonged. He filled the position of demonstrator of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania and was chief of the surgical clinic in University Hospital. He was likewise a surgeon to the out-patient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital and was associated for a number of years with the eminent Dr. Hayes Agnew, who loved him as a son and looked upon him as his successor. Association with that distinguished member of the profession gave Dr. Hunter almost unequalled opportunities for advancement according to the most modern and scientific methods of successful practice in medicine and surgery. His death was a great blow to Dr. Agnew, who wished in time to turn over his extensive practice to Dr. Hunter.

In the broad realm of thought Dr. Hunter ever found his interests and the Academy of Natural Sciences numbered him among its devoted members. He was a man of many brilliant attainments, eminently fitted for the high position which he enjoyed in the medical fraternity. It has been said that death loves a shining mark, and not only the medical profession but the city at large felt called upon at his demise to mourn the passing of one whom it could ill afford to lose.

DR. CHARLES T. HUNTER



EDWIN HUNTER

THE SUTCLIFFE FAMILY.

English	Colonial and New England States	West of New England States
"SUTCLIFFE."	"SUTLIFFE."	"SUTLIFF."

Dr. Mathew Sutcliffe, second son of John Sutcliffe, of Mairoyd, was a native of Yorkshire and was born presumably soon after 1550. But little can be learned of his early life, the first recorded date discovered being that of his admission as a scholar at Trinity College, Cambridge, April 30, 1568. He took the degree of B. A. in 1570-71, was a minor fellow September 27, 1572, M. A. in 1574, and major fellow April 30, 1574. In 1579 he was appointed lector mathematicus and he received the degree of LL. D. in 1581.

On May 1, 1582, he was admitted a civilian, becoming one of the members of that famous association that long occupied "Doctors' Commons." It is uncertain as to what date or from what university he received the degree of D. D., but as it was necessary that the provost of Chelsea College should be a professor of sacred theology, and as Sutcliffe held that position in 1610 it is possible that he had already received that title.

On January 30, 1586-7, he was instituted to the archdeaconry of Taunton and Milverton II, prebend, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. It is uncertain how long he held this office, but his successor was in office in 1604. His promotion from the time he became archdeacon was very rapid, and on the 12th of October, 1588, he was installed prebend in the Exeter Cathedral, being raised on the 27th of the same month to the dignity of dean of Exeter, which position he held for the unusually long period of forty years, no other dean being recorded as having retained that office for so long a time.

As he was also vicar of West Alvington in Devon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on March 10, 1589, granted him letters of dispensation allowing him to hold the vicarage, the deanery and prebend, together with another benefice, with or without cure. Letters patent under the great seal of James I, dated November, 1605, relate that he received such a dispensation and refer to his having become vicar of Harberton and Lezant. He was instituted to Harberton on November 9, 1590, and to Lezant, April 6, 1594, as well as to Newton Ferrers, December 27, 1591. He was also made prebend of Buckland Dynham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, in 1592.

As early as 1590 a book appeared from under his pen entitled, "A Treatise of Ecclesiastical Discipline, wherein that Confused Forme of Government, which certaine, under false pretense and title of Reformation and True Discipline, do strive to bring into the Church of England, is examined and confuted." This title is much more condensed than those of other volumes by him; a descriptive title-page of about one hundred words, exclusive of Bible texts and publisher's name and address, was by no means unusual. He was the author of a large number of works, which are with one exception, all of a disputatious nature, chiefly attacks upon, and replies to attacks of, such "popish propagandists" as Bellarmin and Parsons.

Dean Sutcliffe was for a long time in high favor in court; he had been appointed one of the royal chaplains during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and is stated to have retained the office under her successor, King James.

He was early interested in the settlement of New England; his shrewd business talent perhaps enabled him to foresee dimly the future prosperity of the country. Captain John Smith mentions that the Dean assisted and encouraged him in his schemes. After describing his successful voyage and giving an enthusiastic account of the new world, he adds: "It pleased Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Master Doctor Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, to conceive so well of these projects and my former employments there, to make a new adventure with me in these parts, whither they have so often sent their continual losse." This must have been about 1616, and it is thought that he was interested in that country at an earlier date.

It can be readily imagined that the Dean was a friend of the immortal Sir Walter Raleigh, perchance also of Sir Francis Drake, for the defeat of the Armada took place the very year that Dr. Sutcliffe was installed dean. He may have heard direct from them of their glorious adventures and marvelous tales of the new world. Nor is it unreasonable to imagine this, for we know he was friendly with Sir Ferdinando Gorges and intimate with Sir Lewis Stukeley; he probably heard from Captain John Smith of his wonderful escape from the club of Powhatan, and he may have seen, too, that famous Indian beauty, the rescuer, Pocahontas. It may certainly be believed that he knew her son, Thomas Rolfe, who lived at Farringdon with his guardian, this same Sir Lewis Stukeley. He appears to have been one of that circle of western adventurers who paved the way for the successful settlement of the Puritan colony and the prosperity of their descendants. J. Wingate Thornton, in his "Landing at Cape Anne," mentions the Dean's interest in the early undertakings of the Plymouth Company. He stated that Captain John Smith, in his "Generall Historie," published in 1624, referring to the proposed scheme of distributing to each member of the company a grant of land, writes that it was "at last engrossed by twenty patentees that divided my map into twenty parts and cast lots for their shares." Mr. Thornton reproduces this map, which was published afterward in Purchas's "Pilgrims," whereon are given the names of these patentees, with their respective allotments, beginning with the Earl of Arundel and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, including Dr. Sutcliffe and ending with Dr. Bar. Gooch. The portion assigned to the Dean appears, as nearly as can be judged from the inaccurate topography, to lie in Massachusetts, not far distant from, if it does not actually include, Boston.

Dean Sutcliffe's will includes a reference to a share in the "Great Neptune" which he had of Dr. Barnaby Gooch, his co-adventurer in this early patent, and he states that the papers concerning that ship were to be found in "one of the boxes in the great deske in my Studdie at Exeter." No doubt that box contained other documents which would reveal the Dean's exact connection with, and his interest in, this early partition of New England.

He built and endowed the "College of Controversy" at Chelsea, the charter of incorporation of which was issued May 8, 1610. It was to consist of a provost and twenty fellows, eighteen to be in holy orders and the other two

either laymen or divines. They were granted a common seal, various privileges and immunities and license to possess lands in mortmain to the value of £3,000 per annum. The scheme was received with so much favor by his majesty that he allowed it to be called "King James, his college in Chelsea."

Dr. Sutcliffe writes in his will that it was founded "principallie for the maintainance of the Catholike Apostolike and Christian Faith, and next for the practice of setting foorth and encrease of true and sound learning against the pedantry, Sophistrie, and Novelties of the Jesuitts and the popes factors and followers, and thirdly against the treachery of Pelagianizinge Arminians and others that draw towards Popery and babilonian slavery endeavoringe to make a rent in Gods church, and a peace between hearsie and Gods true faith betweene Christ and Anti-christ." But the college soon encountered difficulties which finally engulphed it, and after the death of its mainstay, Dean Sutcliffe, it speedily sunk into semi-oblivion. In the troublous times before the Restoration, the college fared badly, and the property after passing from one person to another, was purchased at last by King Charles II, in 1682, and he established there the now famous Chelsea Hospital.

Dean Sutcliffe married Anne, daughter of John Bradley of Lowth, and Frances his wife, daughter of John Fairfax of Swarby. They had one child only, a daughter and heiress named Anne, who married Richard Hals, of Kenedon, probably soon after the year 1600. Dean Sutcliffe died in 1628-9.

From the fact that the Dean was so intensely interested in the settlement of New England and aided so generously those who adventured there, it is very probable that the Nathaniel Sutcliffe whom we find in Massachusetts in 1661 was the descendant of one of the Dean's brothers, presumably John, who was groom of the bed chamber to Charles I.

DR. VAN DUYNE A. SUTLIFF.

Dr. Van Duyne A. Sutliff, physician, was born on the old Sutliff homestead near Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1872. The first ancestor of which we have record was Nathaniel Sutcliffe, of Medfield and Deerfield, Massachusetts, his home at Medfield being about one hundred rods west of the Plympton homestead. Upon their removal to Deerfield with the Plymptons in 1673, the place was sold. At the "Burning of Medfield" the house was burned by the Indians and never rebuilt.

Sergeant John Plympton was born in Cambridge, England, in 1620, and came over in 1640 with a party headed by John Winthrop, a prominent factor in early American history. In 1642 he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. In 1643 he was received into the church at Dedham, Massachusetts, and was also made a freeman. In 1652 he was a resident of Medfield, his house being located on Main street, where William Kingsbury now lives. His valuation that year was £46, increased by 1669 to £238. While in that town he held many public offices. In 1673 he emigrated to Deerfield, and when King Phillip's war began he was chief military officer there. In 1677

he, with Stockwell Dickinson, three women and fourteen children, was captured and taken to Canada. Most of the party were afterward ransomed, but it is believed that John Plympton was burned at the stake by the Indians, near Shambly.

Nathaniel Sutcliffe married Hannah Plympton, oldest child of Sergeant John Plympton, January 31, 1665. The history of Deerfield says that Nathaniel Sutliffe (C omitted) was a resident there in 1673 on the Colonel Asa Stebbins lot, and that he was killed in the falls fight (Pesheomsaket) May 19, 1676. During the observance of Old Home Week at Deerfield, Massachusetts, the last week of July, 1903, the two hundredth anniversary of the burning of the town was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, and four tablets placed in the Memorial Hall to the memory of the pioneers of Deerfield were dedicated: among them one to Nathaniel Sutliffe, bearing the following inscription:

In Honor of Nathaniel Sutliffe,
Of Dedham before 1661,
Medfield in 1663.
A settler at Pocumtuck in 1673,
with his wife, Hannah Plympton.
A Soldier in Phillip's War.
Killed with Capt. Turner, May 19, 1676.
Erected by B. H. Sutliffe, of Plymouth, Conn.

To Nathaniel and Hannah (Plympton) Sutcliffe four children were born, namely: Hannah, 1665; Judith, 1669; Nathaniel, 1672; and John, 1674.

John, born in 1674, married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wheadon, of Branford, Connecticut. To them were born ten children, namely: Hannah, born in 1699: Mary, 1701; Lydia, 1704; Abigail, 1706; Elizabeth, 1708; Deborah, 1710; Martha, 1712; John, 1713; Dianah, 1716, who married Lieutenant Joseph Bronson; and Abel, 1720.

Abel married Sarah, daughter of Barnabus Ford, at Waterbury, Connecticut, October 22, 1745. She died September 14, 1777. Their children were: Dianah, born in 1746; Abel, 1751; Damaris, 1756, died 1776; Lucas, 1768.

Abel, born 1751, son of Abel and Sarah (Ford) Sutliffe, married Charity Barber, November 15, 1770. Abel (born 1720), with his brother John and son Abel served in the Revolutionary war from Plymouth, Connecticut, their home town. After having served in the war, Abel Sutliffe (born 1751) left Plymouth, Connecticut, and migrated to the Huntington valley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It was at this time that Abel, the first member of the family to move westward, dropped the final "e," thus spelling the name "Sutliff," which is the form since used by all descendants in and west of Pennsylvania. They spent the remainder of their lives there where he died in 1799. He is buried in Scott's cemetery, a burial spot five miles from the town of Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, which was given by a member of the Sutliff family and named in memory of his wife whose maiden name was Scott. The grave of Abel Sutliff bears a Revolutionary marker, which, sent from Plymouth, Connecticut, by the Sons of the American Revolution, was placed upon his grave by his grandson, John W., and great-grandson, Dr. Van Duyne A. Sutliff, July 4, 1901, with appropriate ceremonies.

The children of Abel and Charity Barber Sutliff were: Barna, born in 1772; Miles, 1773; Sarah, 1776-1777; Sarah, 1778; Darius, 1784.

Miles, born in 1773, married Phoebe Culver. Their children were: Barna; Wells, who married Abia Harrison; Abel, born in 1807, who married Lydia Brader; Washington, who married Polly Rue; D. Styles, who married Lydia Dodson; Major, who married Dorcus Bronson; Daniel, who married Claricy Harrison; Wesley, who married Susana Dodson; Milly, who married a Mr. Moss; Roxana, who married a Mr. Lukens; and Hannah, who married George Souder.

Abel, born in 1807, married Lydia Brader, January 2, 1831. He died June 28, 1867. She died March 12, 1887. Their children were: Miles M., born in 1832, married Miss Arminda White and died January 10, 1908; Samuel, born in 1833, married Anna Chapin; Rose was born in 1835; Roxcina, born in 1836, married Andros Zimmerman; John W., born March 12, 1837, married Elizabeth Zimmerman; Wesley W., born in 1838, married Kate Eveland and died July 25, 1889; Millie M., born in 1840, is the widow of John Kingsbury; Sterling, born in 1842, now deceased, married Mary Killeen; James M., born in 1844, married Martha Moore, and died July, 1889, she September, 1878; Barna was born in 1846; Cornelia, born in 1849, married John Fulkerson; Emma T., born in 1853, married Benly Franklin.

John W., son of Abel and Lydia (Brader) Sutliff, married Elizabeth Zimmerman, June 25, 1859. He was born on the old Sutliff homestead near Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he still lives. He is a farmer by occupation and was the first man back of the mountains to adopt and introduce scientific farming. He is now in his seventy-fifth year and enjoys excellent health. He is stanch in his belief in the republican party and is conspicuous in his community as a supporter and promoter of any public work that is for the betterment and upbuilding of the locality. He is a member of the Baptist church.

To this union six children have been born: Alden M., born August 25, 1860, married Della Wolfe. They reside in Lehman, Pennsylvania. Abia C., born April 29, 1862, married James M. Kline (deceased) of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Geraldine E., born July 18, 1864, married Elliot Williams, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Elsie M., born June 2, 1869, married Martin Harrison, of Huntington Mills, Pennsylvania. Dr. Van Duyne A., born February 6, 1872, married Emma White. Mira A., born November 7, 1873, married Charles Zimmerman.

Dr. Sutliff began his education in the public schools of Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he also attended the high school. His desire for a broader education drew him to Wilkes-Barre, where for several months he attended business college, graduating in 1893. Being determined to continue his education but desiring to do so on his own resources he found it necessary to turn the knowledge he had gained to a lucrative use and with that purpose in mind he decided to teach school for a time. This he did for four years, one year in the public school at Wentz, two years at Nuremburg, and the fourth year the high school of Black Creek township, Luzerne county.

He then resumed his studies at the East Stroudsburg State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1898. In October of the same year he entered the

Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, graduating from there May 20, 1902, with degree of M. D. He immediately engaged in general practice, his first location being at 759 East Allegheny avenue, where he remained for about two and one-half years. He then, in May, 1905, removed to 103 North Fifty-second street, where he now resides.

In the fall of 1902 Dr. Sutliff was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy to the Medico-Chirurgical College, and after serving in this capacity for a period of two years he was made chief demonstrator, which office he still occupies. For some time he has given much of his time to the practice of gynecology, nose and throat diseases and surgery. He has for several years been the ordinary medical examiner for the Reading Mutual Life Insurance Company.

His memberships are many in number, but all of a professional nature, including the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Club of Philadelphia, West Philadelphia Medical Association, and the Society for Prevention of Social Diseases; also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical College Club, Medico-Chirurgical Social Club, College Alumni Association, Philadelphia Chapter of the Ptolemy Society, Washington Lodge of Masonry No. 59, University Chapter No. 256, R. A. M., and has recently been appointed to the Corinthian (Hasseur) Commandery of the Knights Templar. Fraternally he is a member of the Upsilon Chapter of the Omega Upsilon Phi. Dr. Sutliff is a republican with progressive ideas and in local affairs non-partisan.

Both he and Mrs. Sutliff are members of the Tennet Presbyterian church, Fifty-second and Arch streets, Philadelphia. On September 19, 1900, he was married to Miss Emma White, a daughter of John W. and Anna (McHenry) White, of Meaford, province of Ontario, Canada. They have two children: Anna Elizabeth Sutliff, born July 29, 1904, now attending the Dunlap school; and John White Sutliff, born February 27, 1906, now in kindergarten.

LEVI GARNER FOUSE.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimation of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave a perpetual record, establishing his character by the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Philadelphia Levi Garner Fouse is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has also left its impress upon the annals of the state. In no sense a man in public life, he has nevertheless exhibited an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of extensive enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public-spirit and devotion to the general good as well as by his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and

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national welfare; and in the field of moral progress by his efficient helpfulness in cooperation with movements that are designed to uplift humanity.

Levi Garner Fouse was born in Clover Creek, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Fouse, was born in Sweibrucken, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1747, and emigrated to America in the year 1784, settling in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he died in August, 1823. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Fouse, who was the eldest daughter of Jacob Brumbaugh, was born in 1766 and died August 8, 1829. Their son, Adam Fouse, was born January 28, 1805, and made his start in life mostly by constructing rafts which were loaded with consignments of flour and floated from Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, down the Juniata river to the Susquehanna and thence to Havre de Grace. The raft was then towed by a tug to Baltimore. This being in the days of specie payment and before any systematized means of transportation had been established, he was obliged to carry the proceeds of his trip, in gold and silver, across two mountain ranges, returning home on foot, a distance of over one hundred miles, which journey he accomplished in from two and a half to three days. Notwithstanding these early difficulties, he obtained a competency and reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Susanna Garner.

Levi Garner Fouse, in the pursuit of an education, attended successively the Juniata Collegiate Institute at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania; Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio; and Mercersburg College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. His education completed, he secured a clerkship with the American Iron Works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after gaining several promotions, resigned to engage in the life insurance business. When but twenty years of age he organized a local fire insurance company in Blair county, Pennsylvania, and secured its first two millions of risks. After completing the organization, however, he resigned and for a brief period was engaged in manufacturing and commercial lines. Again turning to insurance, he resolved to make it his life work and in 1878, at the age of twenty-eight years, organized The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, of which he is now and has continuously been the president. In the early days of his life insurance career he served the Army Officers Association of the United States government in the capacity of consulting actuary and compiled tables of recognized value from the data of the war department, kept from its inception up until the year 1896. These tables clearly establish the war hazard and are recognized as authoritative. He also did important work for the subsidiary high court for Canada of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and for a number of other institutions, especially fraternal orders, until his duties in connection with his own company became too exacting and onerous to allow him to devote even his evenings to the work of consultant, as he had been doing in the early days of his insurance work.

In the year 1880 Mr. Fouse took an active part in the organization of the Alta Friendly Society of Philadelphia, of which until recently he was vice president and a director. He has contributed largely to insurance literature. Articles written by him may be found in the Yale Readings of Insurance, 1909; in Present Business Conditions, 1909, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and in other publications. He lectured on life insurance be-

fore the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, during the year 1904-5, and his lectures were published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is now and has been from its inception a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, of which the late ex-President Grover Cleveland was chairman, and at the third annual meeting of the association held in Washington, D. C., January 19, 1910, presented a paper on "The Problems Arising from Conflicting State Laws, Etc., Relating to Life Insurance" which is published in the proceedings of that organization. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to life insurance and has taken little interest in financial matters not germane to the business of life insurance. He has no speculative tendency and gets real enjoyment out of promoting the business of life insurance in general and that of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company in particular. He is a director of the Third National Bank, the Central Trust & Savings Company, and the Peoples National Fire Insurance Company.

In January, 1870, in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Fouse was married to Miss Mary Belle Hause, a daughter of Harmon and Susan (Minnick) Hause. Mercersburg for a number of years was the seat of learning for the Reformed church of the United States, of which both her father and mother were members, and their home attracted many of the students. One of her sisters was the wife of Rev. W. A. Haas, and one was the wife of Rev. B. R. Carnahan. She had four sisters and one brother. Mr. and Mrs. Fouse have one son, Harrie Hause, who was born May 12, 1874, and was married April 10, 1900, to Mary E. Stees, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

While Mr. Fouse has rendered no active military service, he is an honorary member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry of Philadelphia. While a republican, he is yet independent in his political views. In Masonry he has attained the degree of the commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. A most active and helpful member of the Northminster Presbyterian church, he is now serving as elder and was superintendent of its Sabbath school for more than twenty years. Under his direction the school was fully graded, all departments being represented, and it has been designated by the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association as a "front line school." In the year 1903 he became consulting actuary of the Ministerial Sustentation Fund, established under authority of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. The calculations upon which the fund was based involved five thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two lives, graduates of six seminaries, covering a period of over one hundred years. These calculations formed the basis on which the law of disability, mortality, etc., pertaining to clergymen, has been fully established, as well as the basis of all other calculations entering into the construction and conduct of the fund. He is a member of the Presbyterian Social Union, Presbyterian Sunday School Superintendents Association, and various organizations for the promotion and dissemination of scientific knowledge. His name is on the membership roll of the Geographical Society, the Archæological Society, the American Statistical Association of Boston, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Museum of Industrial Art. He is likewise a member of various

benevolent and philanthropic organizations and few men have realized as fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth.

In addition to the prodigious amount of labor which Mr. Fouse performs in connection with his business enterprise, his church and benevolent work, and the scientific associations to which he belongs, he has not only instituted, established and conducted extensive and important business enterprises but has also been a cooperant factor in many lines of activity wherein the public has been a direct beneficiary. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain, and one who knows him well said of him that "His life has been that of a high-souled, large-minded, noble-hearted Christian gentleman."

SPENCER KENNARD MULFORD.

Spencer Kennard Mulford is the vice president of the corporation known as England, Walton & Co., Inc., now the largest tanners and curriers of leather in Philadelphia. He was born in this city on the 4th of July, 1854, being the second son of John Brantley and Emma Matilda (Kennard) Mulford. The family is of English Quaker origin. John B. Mulford was one of the three sons of John and Maria Conover (Bertron) Mulford, his father being the senior partner of the wholesale grocery firm of Mulford & Alter. From his paternal grandfather our subject is descended through eight generations of John Mulfords, the founders of the American branch, John and William Mulford, having settled in Easthampton, Long Island, in 1645. The original grants of land are still held by the family. Spencer Kennard Mulford holds his membership in the Sons of the Revolution through several distinguished ancestors, among them being the following: Captain Thomas Reading, captain in the Revolutionary army, justice of the peace and judge of the court of common pleas, son of John Reading, governor of New Jersey by the king patent previous to the Revolution; Hon. Joseph Hugg, delegate from New Jersey to the first provincial congress; Jacob Coxe, of Colonel Somers' battalion; and Captain Thomas Mulford, of the Essex troop. Rev. Joseph Hugg Kennard, the maternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces this review and one of Philadelphia's most eminent Baptist divines, was the founder and for twenty-nine years pastor of the Tenth Baptist church, from which the Grace church, best known as the "Temple," was an offshoot. Kennard Hall, the theological seminary of Temple University, is so called in his memory. Dr. Kennard was also one of the founders of the Baptist Publication Society. Rev. J. Spencer Kennard and Rev. John B. Mulford, the former the uncle and the latter the brother of our subject, were likewise prominent in the denomination.

After attending a private school for two years Spencer K. Mulford removed to Albany, New York, in 1864. Returning to Philadelphia in 1868, he entered the Hancock grammar school and in 1869 became a student in the Central high school. In 1872 he entered business circles as an employe of the firm of England & Bryan, curriers and jobbers of sole and harness leather. His ability and fidelity won him steady promotion and in 1896 he was given an interest in

the concern. In 1904 the firm of England & Bryan was dissolved and a corporation was formed under the name of England, Walton & Company, Inc., of which Mr. Mulford was chosen vice president. In this capacity he has contributed in no small degree to the growth and success of the company, which is now the largest concern of its kind in Philadelphia. In 1876 Mr. Mulford became a member of Company C, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and two years later became a non-commissioned officer, serving four years.

In 1880 Mr. Mulford was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Blanche Harley, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Makin) Harley. Their union has been blessed with three sons, namely: William Harley, who in 1907 wedded Louise Levick, a daughter of Howard R. Levick, of Ogontz, Pennsylvania; Spencer Kennard, Jr.; and John Brantley. For a number of years Mr. Mulford has resided at "Penrythe," his country place near Jenkintown in Montgomery county.

In the late '70s Mr. Mulford was a member of the Republican Invincibles and took an active part in the campaign. He belongs to the Union League, the Penn Club, the Harris Club (of which he has for many years been president), the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of the Revolution, the Public Education Association of Philadelphia and the Academy of Fine Arts. With the Baptist church he has always been closely identified, his family having taken an important part in the growth and history of that denomination in Philadelphia. Mr. Mulford was for years a member and trustee of the Tenth Baptist church but became affiliated with the Jenkintown Baptist church after removing to Montgomery county in 1898. In manner he is entirely free from ostentation or display, yet there is not about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He readily recognizes his opportunities and his duties, utilizes the former and fully meets the latter. He knows that man's best development comes not through the concentration of one's energies upon selfish ends, and a deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen and their welfare has prompted his active cooperation in various movements which have contributed to reform, progress and improvement.

JOSEPH PRICE REMINGTON.

Joseph Price Remington, professor of theory and practice of pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy since 1874, and one of the most distinguished representatives of the profession in America, his broad and comprehensive knowledge making him an authority upon intricate and involved questions connected therewith, is a native of the city in which he makes his home. He was born March 26, 1847, his parents being Isaac and Lydia H. Remington, the latter a daughter of John Hart and a descendant of Townsend Speakman, one of the earliest Philadelphia apothecaries. For three generations the ancestors of Dr. Remington in both the paternal and maternal lines had been residents of Philadelphia and members of the Society of Friends. From both sides of the family, too, he inherited a liking for science, particularly in the direction of chemistry, and in a little laboratory which he equipped when a boy he made

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON

many experiments. Moreover, he displayed a marked mechanical ingenuity in constructing much of his own apparatus.

After acquiring his preliminary education in private schools he largely directed his studies along those lines which were of chief interest to him. After attending the Central high school of Philadelphia he began the systematic preparation for a professional career as a student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1866. His studies, however, were not pursued without interruption. He was fifteen years of age when his father died and his plans regarding an education were necessarily changed. Many of his friends and relatives hoped that he would follow in his father's professional footsteps and engage in the practice of medicine, but he recognized the fact that his talents as well as his tastes were in other lines, and, arguing that the best way to become a good physician was first to become a good pharmacist, he was allowed the opportunity of following out his natural tendencies.

On the 1st of January, 1863, he began his pharmaceutical life with Charles Ellis, Son & Company, entering that establishment through the influence of his brother-in-law, Henry M. Troth, whose warm friendship with Charles Ellis led the latter to take more than an ordinary interest in the young man who entered his services. In those days the wholesale drug business meant the real manual labor of preparing the crude drugs and many chemical and pharmaceutical preparations that in these days are produced by large chemical and pharmaceutical manufactories.

While serving his employers in the store, which brought to him broad, practical experience, Mr. Remington also attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and, as previously stated, won his first professional degree in 1866. His advancement in the field of science is indicated by the fact that the degree of Master of Pharmacy was conferred upon him in 1888 and Doctor of Pharmacy in 1899, while in 1886 he received the title of F. C. S., in 1887 of F. R. M. S. and in the same year that of F. L. S.

Only a few months after his graduation—on the 1st of January, 1867—Mr. Remington entered the service of Dr. E. R. Squibb, who was probably the most painstaking and conscientious member of the pharmaceutical profession in this country. He made his home in the Doctor's family for nearly three years, during which time he acquired a practical knowledge of analytical and manufacturing work which was rendered doubly valuable by the daily discussions with his preceptor and the interest Dr. Squibb took in his pupil. He gained broad practical experience, his duties including drug milling, the manufacture of chemical salts, spirit of nitrous ether, oil of wine, purification of chloroform and the manufacture of ether for anesthesia.

When Mr. Remington returned to Philadelphia following the death of his mother, he entered the employ of Powers & Weightman, with whom he continued until 1872, when he established business on his own account, opening a pharmacy at Thirteenth and Walnut streets. He remained there for thirteen years, during which period he showed himself to be equipped with practical business qualities seldom seen in combination with the high degree of professional knowledge of which he was possessed. He has been connected with the educative work of the profession since 1871, when he became assistant to Professor

Edward Parrish, who then occupied the chair of pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy. He was retained as assistant by William Procter, who succeeded to the chair on the death of Professor Parrish in 1872, and when Professor Procter passed away in 1874 Professor Remington was elected to the chair of pharmacy in April of that year. His progressive spirit and his sincere love for his Alma Mater have led him to constantly exert his efforts for increasing the equipment and raising the standard of education in the institution with which he has ever since been associated. It was largely through his instrumentality that the method of practical instruction in pharmacy was inaugurated and brought to its present high degree of efficiency. In 1877 he was chosen a director of the pharmaceutical laboratory and in 1893 was elected dean of the college.

Since becoming a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1868 Professor Remington's services in that organization have been varied, continuous and valuable. He served as chairman of numerous important committees, including the committee on the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, at which time he was recognized as a central figure in local pharmaceutical affairs, owing to his high professional standing both as a teacher and as a practical pharmacist. In 1892 the profession honored him with election to the presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association and at Chicago in 1893 he presided over one of the most important meetings in the history of the association, during which time there was also held the International Pharmaceutical congress, of which he was likewise the presiding officer. During his many years of membership in the National Association his numerous contributions of papers to the annual meetings have been valuable and interesting. In 1878 he became one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and seldom has he missed one of its annual meetings, while his interest in all subjects pertaining to the advancement of pharmacy has been continuous and effective. In 1896 the Pennsylvania association elected him to the presidency and it was largely through his activity that the society in 1903 added five hundred new members, through the organized effort of the auxiliary committee on membership of which he was the chairman. His diplomatic skill has frequently led to his appointment as a delegate to the various medical associations and it is largely due to his instrumentality that the most cordial relations exist between the organizations of these two great professions.

In connection with his professional work in a contemporary publication appeared the following: "Professor Remington's contributions to the literature of pharmacy have not been confined to the writing of papers, but he is the author of the best known text-book on pharmacy in the world, the Practice of Pharmacy, first issued in 1885, and used at present in every college of pharmacy in America, besides being widely and favorably known abroad, and the fourth edition of which has been published. He has also been an associate editor of the United States Dispensatory since 1879. During the period of his connection with that important work of reference, four editions have been issued, each of which has been successful in the highest degree. In 1897 he became the pharmaceutical editor of Lippincott's Medical Dictionary, a standard work of reference. From his prominence in association matters Professor Remington has naturally been looked to for assistance in all matters pertaining to pharma-

ceutical legislation. That he has been a willing and able worker in this direction is attested by the fact that he was a prime mover in the efforts to have the college diplomas recognized by the various state authorities, and when the time became ripe for prerequisite legislation he was one of the hardest workers in securing the passage of the prerequisite amendment to the pharmacy law in the state of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1905. In 1886-1887 Professor Remington was elected a fellow of the Chemical, of the Linnean and of the Royal Microscopical Societies of Great Britain. He has been a recipient of the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy (Phar. M.) of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and that of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.) from the Northwestern University of Chicago. He is an honorary member of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York and of the State Pharmaceutical Associations of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Ohio, Colorado, Virginia, Georgia and others. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Geographical Society, a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was appointed to represent the United States at the eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at Brussels in 1896; was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; also to the second congress in Mexico in 1896. He holds honorary membership in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; the British Pharmaceutical Conference; Pharmaceutische Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg; Instituto Medico Nacional, Mexico; Société de Pharmacie d' Anvers; Société Royale de Pharmacie de Bruxelles. He also holds membership in the Art Club, the Society of American Authors, the Franklin Inn Club, the Church Club, all of Philadelphia, the Chemists Club of New York and Authors Club of London. The Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry in 1911 elected him president of the section on pharmaceutical chemistry, and in the same year he was elected member of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, which meets at The Hague, Holland.

"Professor Remington's connection with the United States Pharmacopœia commenced in 1877, when he was appointed to serve on an auxiliary committee of revision appointed by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The following year the same institution appointed him as a delegate to the National Convention for Revising the Pharmacopœia, which body met in Washington, D. C., in 1880. The report of the committee from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was of such great value to the revision committee that he was elected a member of the final revising committee and chosen first vice chairman of that body. In 1890 he was again sent as a delegate by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to the national convention which met in Washington, and was again elected to the position of first vice chairman of the final committee of revision, and it was while serving in this capacity that the lamented death of Charles Rice, chairman of the national revision committee, occurred on May 13, 1901. Although elected first vice chairman for the purpose of succeeding to the chairmanship, Professor Remington felt that such an important position should not be filled by succession, and, after serving a short time until the office was in running order, he asked for a special election to fill the position of chairman, for the enormous amount of time and labor which this position demands was not wholly

at his disposal. Of the twenty-six members of the committee of revision twenty-two voted for the election of Professor Remington, and he felt that, under the circumstances, it was his duty to accept."

In May, 1910, he was unanimously elected chairman of the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, a position of great responsibility since the national food and drugs act and all of the state food and drug legislation of the country makes the book of which he is the editor the "law of the land."

On the 3d of June, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Professor Remington and Miss Elizabeth B. Collins and they have three sons and two daughters. Eminent in his chosen field, he is not without those qualities of good fellowship which make for popularity, his friends finding him a congenial and entertaining gentleman whose friendship is a stimulus to intellectual activity and to the attainment of higher ideals. He maintains a delightful summer home in Longport, New Jersey, and does not a little work at the seaside, his judicious system of combining both business and pleasure in the proper proportions enabling him to accomplish a wonderful amount of work without loss of the buoyancy of manner and cheerfulness of disposition which have always been characteristic of him and which have won him the warm regard and friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He is a fluent and forceful speaker upon any subject pertaining to his professional work and thousands of pupils who have come under his instruction speak of his remarkable ability as a teacher. Moreover, he is a man of fine personal appearance, his broad forehead giving indication of his strong intellectuality, while the light of his eyes is also proof of the geniality of his nature which has won him friends wherever he has gone and gained him the close companionship of many distinguished men.

ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS.

It is seldom that a man turns from activity in business affairs which has included the control of interests of great magnitude to devote his life to the quiet pursuits of literature and gained in the latter field a renown equal to the success which he achieved in the former, but such was the history of Israel Wistar Morris, to whom was accorded "that blest accompaniment of age, honor, riches and troops of friends." Passing from life at the age of eighty years, his name was enrolled with Philadelphia's most distinguished dead. His fame rested not alone upon his successful achievement in the development of the anthracite industry of the country but also on his labors as a historian.

His own ancestral record is one of close connection with the history of Philadelphia since Anthony Morris came to Pennsylvania and as the associate of Penn, Logan and Shippen laid out this city. He was appointed justice of the provincial court by Penn and became the second mayor of Philadelphia, presiding as chief executive officer for a number of years. From that time to the present representatives of the name have borne an active and prominent part in moulding the destiny and promoting the development of the city. Samuel Morris, the great-grandfather, was captain of the first troop of Philadelphia

ISRAEL W. MORRIS

cavalry serving as a body-guard to General Washington during the Revolutionary war in the campaigns in this neighborhood.

Israel Wistar Morris was born in Philadelphia in 1835. His liberal educational privileges were supplemented by a thorough business training and in early manhood he became interested in the development of the anthracite coal regions of this state. He devoted his talents as an engineer to that industry and was quickly recognized as a leader. He operated extensively in Schuylkill county prior to the Civil war and at a time when the use of anthracite coal for domestic purposes was unknown west of the Alleghany mountains. During the progress of the Civil war Mr. Morris became associated with Robert Hare Powel in both the anthracite and bituminous coal trade and spent much time in Washington in connection with the preparation of tariff bills bearing upon the industry. Subsequent to the war he was chosen to the presidency of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, the Coal Ridge Coal Company and a number of lesser companies connected with the operations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He made an examination of coal properties for the railroad and purchased many of their most valuable holdings of that character. He remained in charge of the company's coal properties until he had reached the age of seventy years, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Morris thereafter devoted his time to historical research, writing and the management of his private affairs and to active participation in charitable and philanthropic work. He had a wonderful knowledge and memory regarding all local historical matters of interest to Philadelphians and had long been a collector of books, prints and data relating to the history of the city. His library included a unique copy of Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," extended from the original two volumes, as published, to several volumes by the insertion of rare engravings, prints and illustrations of all sorts of the history of the city. He was one of the most prominent, active and interested members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving on its board of councilors and making daily visits to its headquarters. He belonged, moreover, to the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Mining Engineers, and various literary and scientific organizations. He was also a director of the Girard Trust Company, of which his son, Effingham B. Morris, has been president for nearly a quarter of a century.

The residence of Mr. Morris was the old ancestral home which had been in possession of the family for many generations. He wedded his cousin, Annie Morris Buckley, a daughter of the late Effingham Lawrence Buckley, of New York. At three different times at intervals of a generation, four generations of the Morris family have lived in the old house at the same time. Its fine old antique furniture has kept the same place in the same room for more than a century nor has the home ever changed in the character of its hospitality, for which it was famous even before the Revolutionary war. Long a devoted member of the Episcopal church, Mr. Morris was for many years an active manager of the Episcopal Hospital, succeeding his father, Dr. Caspar Morris, who was one of the founders of the institution. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. His life history proved that old age need not suggest as a matter of course idleness or lack of occupation; there is

an old age which grows stronger and brighter mentally and morally as the years pass on, giving out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of the younger generation. Such was the history of Israel W. Morris, successful business man, scientist and historian whose strong mind retained its grasp upon the affairs of the world to the last and gave generously from a rich storehouse of wisdom for the benefit of mankind.

EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS.

Effingham Buckley Morris was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1856, a son of Israel Wistar and Annie (Buckley) Morris. The emigrant ancestor, Anthony Morris, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. He was a justice of the provincial court by Penn's appointment and was several times mayor of Philadelphia. Samuel Morris, the great-great-grandfather of E. B. Morris, was captain of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, serving as body-guard to General Washington during the Revolutionary war in the campaigns in this neighborhood.

Effingham Buckley Morris pursued his early education in Dr. John W. Faires classical school of Philadelphia and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from the department of arts in 1875 and the department of law in 1878. He entered upon active practice in association with P. Pemberton Morris, LL. D., professor of practice and pleading at law and equity in the University of Pennsylvania, and upon the retirement of Professor Morris succeeded to his practice. He was general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad from 1881 until 1887, general counsel for the Girard Trust Company from 1885 until 1887, and has been and is counsel for various other corporations. Since 1887 he has been the president of the Girard Trust Company, is the chairman of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and also of the Cambria Steel Company, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of its allied lines, also of the Philadelphia National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the Keystone Watch Case Company and sundry other corporations. He is a trustee of the estate of Anthony J. Drexel, deceased.

His public service has been of an important character. A member of the common council of Philadelphia, he was elected as a candidate of the "committee of one hundred" in the eighth ward in 1880-81. He was a trustee for the holders of Philadelphia city bonds secured on city gas works from 1882 until 1887, defeating David H. Lane in the election by the councils for that position. By appointment of the United States courts in 1886 he became receiver of Schuylkill Navigation Company and in 1888 arranged for settlement of its affairs in the reorganization of the Reading Railroad. He is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He has been frequently called to positions of public trust wherein the disposition of large interests have been

involved and his comprehensive legal knowledge, business ability and executive force, have well qualified him for the performance of the duties that have devolved upon him.

On the 5th of November, 1879, in Philadelphia, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Ellen Douglas Burroughs, the youngest daughter of H. Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who made the historic voyage on the Mayflower in 1620 and was the first physician in New England. The children of Effingham B. and Ellen D. Morris are: Rhoda, now the wife of George Clymer Brooks, of Drexel & Company; Eleanor, the wife of Stacy B. Lloyd, assistant general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Caroline, the wife of John Frederic Byers, of the firm of A. M. Byers & Company, iron manufacturers of Pittsburg; and Effingham B. Morris, Jr., a student at Yale in the class of 1911, who played center on the football team of that year.

Mr. Morris is an independent republican, but of more vital importance to him is the faithful discharge of public duties on the part of incumbents in office than their political adherence. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League, University, Racquet, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt, Bryn Mawr Polo Clubs and others.

A BUSINESS WHICH HELPED TO MOLD A PROFESSION.

Almost within the scriptural allotment of the span of human life a new profession has been born and nurtured and developed into a magnificent maturity. In the early years of the nineteenth century so much of dentistry as was then known was practically a secret art. It had little literature which could be called scientific, its followers were, for the most part, without professional standing or feeling. Each was a law unto himself, guarding jealously such advances in practice as he might make lest others should reap pecuniary advantages from his "discoveries." The fact that dentistry as a beneficence to the human race was a part of the healing art, that whatsoever information would increase its power for good should of right be the common property of all its practitioners, was but dimly recognized. In 1839 came the awakening, the new birth of dentistry, in the establishment of the dental college, the dental journal, and the dental association,—education, literature, fellowship,—the triad foundation of modern dentistry.

Five years afterward there came upon the scene the man to whom more than any other modern dentistry is indebted for its wonderful material progress.

He founded a business which during its entire history of sixty-seven years has been so much a part of the practical advancement of dentistry that the growth of the one is reflected in the progress of the other. They have literally grown up together. Believing implicitly in the future development of dentistry, he set himself to meet its needs as they should arise,—"to make the best goods, to sell them at a not unreasonable profit." It was a sagacious business policy, as the outcome has proved, not only during the life of the founder of the house but since.

Fortunately, those who have come after him in its conduct, have also been broad-minded men who, following along the same lines, have through the larger development of dentistry carried the business to even greater successes. The story of its work in the upbuilding of dentistry is told in the brief sketches of the three men who have been each in his turn, the controlling factor in the destinies of the house,—Samuel S. White, James W. White and William H. Gilbert.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, D. D. S.

Samuel Stockton White was born at Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1822, the eldest of the three children of William Rose and Mary (Stockton) White. His father dying when the lad was eight years old, the mother removed to her native place, Burlington, New Jersey. At the age of fourteen he was indentured to his uncle, Samuel W. Stockton, the first manufacturer of porcelain teeth in the United States, whose business attained to any commercial importance, "to learn the art and mystery of dentistry and the manufacture of incorruptible teeth." Shortly after attaining his majority he began (in 1844) business for himself at the corner of Seventh and Race streets, Philadelphia, practicing dentistry on the first floor and conducting his infant industry, the making of mineral (porcelain) teeth in the garret. At the time the newly born dental profession was in its swaddling clothes. Although there were practitioners of high individual skill, the art of dentistry was but little developed. Each dentist made for himself the generally crude instruments he used or adapted those of some other line of effort to his needs. Some attempts had been made to manufacture teeth on a commercial basis but the best of the productions were but sorry imitations of nature's organs.

These were the conditions when Mr. White began the manufacture of porcelain teeth. A skillful mold-cutter, with the artist's temperament, he individualized the forms of the various teeth as they had never been before. This great advance gained immediate recognition and the demand for his teeth became so insistent that in order to secure needed capital he took in as partners in 1845 Asahel Jones of New York and John R. McCurdy of Philadelphia, the firm name becoming Jones, White & McCurdy. In 1846 the pressure upon his time caused him to relinquish the practice of dentistry to devote himself thereafter entirely to the problems of manufacturing. That change marked the beginning of a "new departure" in dentistry, the necessary sequence of its new birth. If dentistry were to take its place among the great professions, it must be progressive. The devices for improved practice which individual dentists worked out for their own needs must be made available to the entire profession. With better tools necessarily better practical work would be done. Dentistry would pass rapidly from one stage of development to a yet higher, were its needs in the way of instruments fitted to express its best ideas at each advance provided. The inventive spirit among dentists must be aroused and stimulated.

Mr. White saw the needs and set himself to the task of meeting them. It was slow work at first, but he had begun the manufacture of porcelain teeth with the idea that "the best is the cheapest." Their success led him to the belief that there would always be a sufficient proportion of the dental profession willing to pay a reasonable price for the best that could be produced to keep him busy, and his entire business career was shaped on that belief.

How well that belief was justified is shown by the growth of the business. Several removals were forced by the need for larger and yet larger quarters. Branch houses were established in New York in 1846; in Boston in 1850; in Chicago in 1858. In 1859 Mr. McCurdy withdrew from the firm and in 1861 Mr. Jones also retired.

The first public recognition of Mr. White's efforts was a testimonial signed by many leading dentists throughout the country recording the superiority of his porcelain teeth, which was presented in January, 1846. This was followed by many medals and diplomas. In 1853 the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, "As a testimonial of our appreciation of the value of services rendered to the dental profession in the manufacture and improvement of mineral teeth."

The popularity of his porcelain teeth, in which he made many and notable improvements, was not confined to this country. It was White's teeth which in the early '50s made the reputation of "American" teeth in Europe. At the great world's fairs of London, Paris and Vienna, they received the highest awards.

Steadfast adherence to his determination to make only the best that could be produced led to equal success in the other departments of his manufacture, the development of which proceeded rapidly after the entire control came into his hands. Of steel instruments, for example, he produced in 1867 after several years of experimental work, a line so refined in forms, so perfectly adapted to all the requirements, that they were at once acclaimed the finest the world of dentistry had ever seen. In the early '70s the dental engine revolutionized dentistry. The form that Dr. White introduced is today (1911) still the most popular and most widely used foot-power dental engine. Such examples might be multiplied to cover the entire world of dentists' supplies.

The continuing growth of the business led Dr. White to the erection as a home for it, of the five-story and basement marble-front building at the corner of Chestnut and Twelfth streets, running through to Sansom street. It was occupied in the autumn of 1868 and housed the entire manufacturing plant in addition to the store and offices, with nearly three hundred employes. Here Dr. White continued to enjoy an unexampled prosperity for eleven years, his business constantly expanding, his helpfulness to the dental profession increasing with its expansion.

Dr. White died December 30, 1879, in the fullness of his powers, leaving a heritage whose luster time will not dim. The thirty-five years of his business career, from 1844 to 1879, may properly be called the formative period of modfacture of dentists' supplies, not merely because he came to lead the world in ern dentistry. During those years he was the paramount figure in the manu-

the aggregate of his business but rather because of the intimate relation between that business and the progress of dentistry.

From the time he set himself to meet the practical needs of dentists he systematically encouraged practitioners to study means for improving their armamentarium. An idea for an improvement, no matter how crude, sent to him would be worked out to its highest development. If the idea proved a practical advance it was put before the profession with due credit to its inventor; if it proved to be a patentable device he either bought the patent outright or manufactured the article on royalty. Always it was made the best that time, skill and money could manufacture. This policy was a powerful stimulus to the inventive faculty among dentists; was at the bottom of the tremendous advances in the material progress of the dental profession. A child of that profession, he paid his obligation to it by putting into the hands of its devotees the means for better service to suffering humanity. His life-work was a mighty uplift to practical dentistry, and as such a potent factor in its scientific development.

Dr. White was a public-spirited man, though in no sense a politician. He was actually the first subscriber to the first loan called for by the government for the prosecution of the Civil war. A man of wide activities, he was a member of the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, United States Board of Trades and many other scientific and business associations. A large-hearted philanthropist, he gave freely to every benevolence; no worthy cause appealed to him in vain. A generous employer, he was quick to show his appreciation of faithfulness and efficiency. His life was an example of probity, of manly endeavor and high achievement, of earnest helpfulness to his kind.

JAMES WHITE, M. D., D. D. S., A. M.

James William White, the lifelong associate of his elder brother Samuel in the business founded by the latter, and his successor as its active head, was the youngest child of William R. and Mary (Stockton) White. He was born at Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1826, but passed the most of his boyhood in Burlington, New Jersey, whither his mother removed after the death of her husband when James was little more than an infant. At the age of fourteen he entered the establishment of his uncle, Samuel W. Stockton, to "learn the art and mystery of the manufacture of incorruptible (porcelain) teeth."

When his brother Samuel began business for himself in 1844, James joined him, becoming for a time, with the proprietor, the entire working force of the establishment. The business connection thus formed continued with the exception of one or two short intervals until broken by the death of the elder brother. Together they shared the trials incident to the early struggle for a foothold and the triumphs which came as the sure reward to the lofty ideals upon which the business was founded, and to the steadfast maintenance of which it owed its success. The story of its growth to world-wide importance is told in

the sketch of its founder immediately preceding. For many years Dr. James White had special charge of the manufacturing operations and the literary work of the house. It was his rare literary insight, his keen judgment, and his editorial skill which made the Dental Cosmos the leading dental magazine of the world and raised it to a position that led to its editorship being characterized as the "proudest position, the highest honor which dentistry has to offer any man." Just as the house in its general policy stimulated the inventive powers of dentists, so by similar wise encouragement the magazine aroused their literary faculty, and thus its pages became the record of the progress of the profession.

He was also the author of several volumes of deep practical interest and standard value to dentists, each of which enjoyed a wide circulation: "Dental Materia Medica," "Taking Impressions of the Mouth," and "The Mouth and the Teeth." He also wrote the exhaustive presentation of "Diseases of the First Dentition" for the "American System of Dentistry," and a little pamphlet for disseminating correct information as to the care of the teeth among the people, of which about a million copies were sold.

After the death of Dr. Samuel White at the close of 1879 the business was conducted for about a year and a half by the trustees of his estate, of whom Dr. James White was one. In 1881 the business was organized as a joint stock company, with a paid-in capital of one million dollars, under the name, The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company. Dr. White's recognized executive and administrative ability and his intimate knowledge of the business made him, logically, the active head of the company, and he was accordingly elected its president, a position to which he was annually reelected until his death. At the formation of the company, the plant of Johnston Brothers at Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York, was absorbed, considerably increasing the manufacturing capacity of the house and enabling it to turn out from its own factories certain products previously made for it by contract.

Under Dr. White's vigorous administration the company went on from one success to another. One of the most notable of these was the bringing out of the perfected machine-made bur for excavating dentin, after twelve years of study and experiment, costing a large sum but marking an epoch in practical dentistry. Maintaining strictly the foundation principle of the house,—"to make the best goods and sell them at a not unreasonable profit,"—its output grew constantly, necessitating the providing of still greater manufacturing facilities. The headquarters at Chestnut and Twelfth streets, which when built was supposed to be large enough to meet any future need of the expansion of the business, became crowded, and relief was found by purchasing a large manufacturing building in Frankford, to which was transferred the production of steel goods and many other articles. The factories on Staten Island were greatly enlarged and an additional branch house was established in Atlanta, Georgia, for the distribution of the products of the house in the south.

Dr. White also found time to engage in other movements. Before and during the Civil War he managed the People's Literary Institute for seven years, working energetically in the maintenance of free speech against bitter opposition, including at one time vigorous proceedings by the mayor of the

city. He was identified with the Freedman's Aid Society, an active worker in the Sanitary Fair, a member of the Seybert commission to investigate the phenomena of spiritualism, one of the organizers and president of the Maternity Hospital from its foundation in 1872 to his death.

When the present city charter (Bullitt bill) went into operation in 1887 he was appointed without solicitation on his part the first president of the Board of Charities and Correction. It was a position of honor and hard work without pay, in which he served with conspicuous fidelity for two years, when he was removed for refusing to acquiesce in a violation of the civil service laws of the city, for the maintenance of which he had been appointed.

Dr. White was also a member of the well known firm of manufacturing chemists, Hance Brothers & White. He was a graduate in medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Although he never followed medicine as a vocation he practiced somewhat extensively among relatives and friends, as well as among the poor, and was frequently called in consultation by eminent practitioners who recognized his exceptional ability as a physician. He received the honorary degree of D. D. S., from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and that of A. M., from St. Lawrence University, of Canton, New York.

Dr. White died suddenly, May 27, 1891, from heart failure, closing an active business career of forty-seven years. A rarely gifted man, he gave much to the world of which he was a part, as evidenced by the recital of his many activities. Under his guiding hand the relations between the house and the practical advancement of dentistry became even closer than before. His position was unique; head of the leading house in the manufacture of dentists' supplies and at the same time editor of the foremost periodical exponent of dental science. A man of less poise would have failed to sustain the dual relation with honor. But Dr. White's rare discrimination enabled him to keep the pages of the Dental Cosmos absolutely free from the taint of commercialism, to make them the repository of the scientific thought of the profession, an uplift to its higher aspirations. On the other hand, he maintained the traditional standing of the house in the development and production of improved devices for the real betterment of practical dental art.

Personally, he was one of the kindliest of men; his life was a benefaction to those within the sphere of its helpfulness. An energetic, methodical, forceful man, of high endeavor and large achievement, his fine, strong personality made him an example worthy to be followed in very many directions.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT.

William H. Gilbert, the present president of The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1847, the youngest son of David and Mary C. Gilbert. He attended the public schools until in 1862 he entered the employ of Dr. Samuel S. White. After a few months' service in the tooth factory of his employer, he went with his father in his machine-shop, where he continued about a year. His next position was with Little &

Adamson, who were engaged in the wholesale dress goods business, remaining with them until July 7, 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In November, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged and mustered out. He then secured a position with French, Richards & Company, wholesale druggists, leaving their employ in the early part of the April following and within a week afterward, April 9, 1865, again entering the employ of Dr. S. S. White. After two years spent in the factory, he was transferred to the salesrooms, where he worked up through the various grades till he became stock clerk and buyer for the house, which responsible position he was holding at the time of Dr. White's death in 1879.

After the formation of The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, the necessity became apparent for the consolidation of the various manufacturing plants under one executive head. Mr. Gilbert was given the newly created post of general superintendent of manufactures and branch houses. Applying himself with characteristic energy and thoroughness to the task before him, he quickly justified his appointment. He began at once a detail study of the numerous products of the house, taking them up in the order of their importance. He was and is a believer in doing one thing at a time to the end that it shall be done well. Following out the various steps in the manufacturing operations involved he was enabled to introduce improvements, to provide checks and tests at different stages of the work. Wherever it was applicable he installed the improved systems and had the operatives taught to work under them. The aggregate results of his efforts in this direction were large economies in the costs of manufacturing and the assurance of the high quality of the finished product which had always been the aim of the house.

Upon the death of Dr. James W. White, president of the company, Mr. Gilbert was called to higher authority and larger powers, through his election as the general manager of the company in June, 1891. He continued the task of systematizing the manufacturing operations of the company until obliged to cast the responsibility upon others.

Mr. Gilbert, while still keeping in close touch with the manufacturing department, took up another problem. He was mainly instrumental in a complete change in the financial methods of the company, involving the simplification and systematization of the credit system under a modern credit department. The direct result was the minimizing of losses through bad debts, thus placing the company on an even sounder financial basis than it had before occupied.

The condition of the trade in Europe, hampered by imitation of the goods and the opposition of dealers, led him to advocate the opening of a branch house there, and accordingly in 1895 a house was established in Berlin, Germany, with four employes. It was at first merely an exhibit of the products of the company, in order that dentists might have the opportunity to see and judge of the real character of its manufactures. Within a year and a half the demands of the dentists led to the opening of a full-fledged branch house, which now does a business requiring the services of seventy-five employes.

In February, 1906, Mr. Gilbert was advanced to the presidency of the company, owing to the death of his predecessor, Henry M. Lewis. His intimate

knowledge of the business, of its needs and its possibilities, his sound judgment and his habit of planning for the future, fitted him admirably to grapple with the problems of administration. One of the first of these was that of providing an adequate outlet for increased production, the facilities for which had been built so laboriously and on a foundation which made increase easy. A sales department was organized at headquarters, and in conjunction with this "educational" meetings are held at which all those connected with the selling of the goods attend. Here the merits of the goods are carefully gone over, discussions of points of salesmanship are invited, difficulties are presented and their solution worked out, the effort being to raise the standard of efficiency. That these efforts are bearing fruit is shown by the constant growth in the aggregate of sales. From its modest beginning in 1844 when the entire force numbered three persons, the house has grown until a census taken during January, 1911, shows a total of over seventeen hundred employes on its payroll. Much of its growth during the past twenty years has been due to the far-seeing wisdom of William H. Gilbert, to his untiring energy, his great organizing ability, his honesty and unity of purpose.

THOMAS POTTER.

One of the extensive manufacturing enterprises of Philadelphia now conducted under the name of Thomas Potter Sons & Company remains as a monument to the business ability of him whose name introduces this review, who in other ways as well left an equally indelible impress upon the public life and progress of his adopted city. A stalwart champion of the cause of education and an active member of the councils for many years, he instituted many projects of substantial benefit to the schools and secured the passage of many measures that have worked for municipal reform, progress and improvement.

Thomas Potter was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with his parents in 1828 at the age of nine years. He was a representative of a family that had formerly been large landed proprietors in Ireland, George Potter, one of Cromwell's officers, having received large grants of land for his service in reducing the rebellious party in Ireland, which grants were confirmed on the accession of Charles II. George Potter, father of Thomas Potter, inherited one of these lands but left only a small property at his death, which took place shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia. His son Thomas had been desirous of entering the ministry but the father's death obliged him to abandon this plan and take up the work of supporting the family, then consisting of himself, his mother and three sisters.

Thomas Potter made his initial step in the business world as an employe in the Bush Hill Oil Cloth Works of Isaac Macauley, the business being carried on in the building which had formerly been the residence of James Hamilton, twice colonial governor of Pennsylvania. While engaged in learning this business Mr. Potter ambitious for further educational attainment, devoted his evening hours to study under the direction of his mother, a cultured woman,

and thus succeeded in gaining a liberal fund of information. He also proved his worth as an employe, carefully, promptly and faithfully executing the tasks entrusted to him until successive promotions brought him, in a few years, to the position of manager of the works in which he was employed, although yet in his teens. In 1838, when but nineteen years of age, he started in business on his own account and shortly afterward purchased the Bush Hill factory from Mr. Macauley, entering upon an era of prosperity that brought him to a prominent position among the successful manufacturers of Philadelphia and making the name of Thomas Potter Sons & Company known throughout the country in connection with the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleums. His enterprise soon outstripped others of the same class and became the foremost establishment of the kind in the United States. Business was conducted at Bush Hill until 1870, when Mr. Potter sold the plant there and removed to Second and Venango streets, where he established extensive works. He purchased ground there, erecting a large plant, and since his death the business has been conducted under the name of Thomas Potter Sons & Company by his sons, Thomas Jr., Henry A., William and Charles A. Potter and James F. Hope.

On the 2d of October, 1855, occurred the marriage of Thomas Potter and Miss Adaline Coleman Bower, a granddaughter of General Jacob Bower, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who served in the Pennsylvania line of the Continental Army throughout the Revolution and afterward became one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Not alone in business affairs but also in other connections did Mr. Potter leave his impress upon the city of Philadelphia. He held many positions of municipal and financial responsibility, including that of commissioner of his district, to which he was elected in 1853. He also filled the offices of school director and school comptroller and shortly after the annexation to the city of its various suburbs he was elected to the councils and was immediately appointed chairman of the school committee. He ever manifested intense and helpful interest in the cause of education and his influence in school matters was so far-reaching and beneficial that in 1890, twelve years after his death, the board of education in his honor gave the name of the Thomas Potter school to the largest public school of Philadelphia, situated at the corner of Fourth and Clearfield streets. While still connected with the councils Mr. Potter was made chairman of the finance committee and as such took a leading part in shaping municipal legislation. In 1861 he originated and carried through the councils an ordinance appointing a commissioner to assist in supporting the families of Union volunteers from Philadelphia and gave the use of his private office for carrying on the work. He was one of the original members of the Union League and in that also lent his aid to the support of the families of volunteers, being a member of the committee appointed to raise funds for that purpose. One of his important acts in relation to city affairs was in securing the passage of a bill through the common council for the erection of an academy of fine arts, academy of natural science and other educational institutions on the squares at Broad and Market streets, now occupied by the city hall. The measure was defeated, much to the regret of many prominent citizens. Mr. Potter was likewise chiefly instrumental in the organization of the paid fire depart-

ment and in obtaining the eastern section of Fairmount Park as well as securing the passage of the bill which required the city treasurer to pay warrants according to date and number. This brought them to par and at once strengthened the credit of the city. In 1868 Mr. Potter resigned from the councils and went abroad for his health. Following his return to America in 1871 he was made president of the City National Bank and held that position until his death, which occurred at his residence, The Evergreens, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 29, 1878.

EMIL GUENTHER.

Emil Guenther, a wholesale lumber merchant, manufacturer and promoter of Philadelphia, with offices in the Pennsylvania building, was born in Germany but came to the United States when still a very young man. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Philadelphia, six years prior to which time he had been a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. On coming to this city he established himself in the lumber business on Washington avenue and soon afterward became interested in land in the southwestern part of Philadelphia, which at that time was entirely devoid of municipal improvements. With the aid of his many friends, who also had the prescience to foresee what the future held in store for that portion of the city, he was largely instrumental in its upbuilding and development. Owing to the enthusiastic efforts of himself and his associates, the traction company extended their lines to this promising section, the city laid large water mains and the electric, gas and telephone companies also did their share in transforming a neglected district into a most desirable residence section. Hundreds of homes were erected and factories, public schools and churches sprang up as a matter of course. Though Mr. Guenther found his time largely occupied by the demands of his extensive business interests, he did not overlook the fact that the church is a potent factor in the establishment of a successful community and a desirable neighborhood. It was therefore by reason of his sincere interest and untiring efforts that a site for such an edifice was chosen and the work of construction completed. This house of worship is known as St. Gabriel's Catholic church and is one of the most beautiful of Philadelphia's many churches. In order that the people might be enabled to purchase the homes which were constantly being erected, Mr. Guenther organized a building association and served as its president for ten years.

In April, 1903, he founded the Philadelphia Foundry & Machine Company, located at Thirtieth street and Gray's Ferry Road, and after five years of successful operation sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who converted the plant into a large freight depot. During the past several years Mr. Guenther has been interested in the manufacture of lumber in Tennessee and North Carolina, is also identified with the Hindle Lumber Company. He is likewise one of the founders and owners of Millbourn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which has recently become quite an important borough of Philadelphia, having a most desirable and highly valuable location at the Sixty-ninth street terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railroad.

EMIL GUENTHER

In connection with his lumber and manufacturing interests Mr. Guenther is the president of the Tiedemann Convertible Chair Company, sole manufacturers of the Konverto combination chair. This most useful and attractive article of furniture can be converted, easily and quickly into a "tete-a-tete" sofa, bed or an invalid chair, and has enjoyed a wide sale, its handsome appearance and wide range of utility giving the utmost satisfaction to all purchasers.

Mr. Guenther has for many years been identified in official capacities with numerous local and national lumber organizations, including the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He derives much pleasure and recreation from his active connection with the Lemon Hill Association, which is a non-sectarian movement for holding outdoor religious meetings so as to reach those who, while Christians, do not attend church. The association also arranges outings for poor children and each year is the medium of giving more than twelve thousand children a fresh air outing at the expense of the men interested, Mr. Guenther being one of the principal members. He is likewise a member of the German Society of Philadelphia. In politics he is an independent republican, entertaining progressive ideas and being interested in clean government. He has been a member of "The Committee of Seventy," which was organized several years ago. He belongs to the Union League Club, the City Club and the executive council of the Board of Trade and has for many years been a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

In 1888 Mr. Guenther was united in marriage to Miss Ida V. Jarden, the youngest daughter of the late Jacob Jarden of Philadelphia. They have one son, J. Jarden Guenther, who is a law student in the University of Pennsylvania.

FRANK C. ROBERTS.

Frank C. Roberts, a civil engineer, whose college training and wide engineering experience both on the American continent and in Great Britain have gained him eminence in his profession, was born in New York city, June 30, 1861, a son of the Rev. William Roberts, D. D. and Catharine (Parry) Roberts, who removed from Wales to New York in 1855. The father was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and a prominent citizen. The Roberts and Parry families are both Welsh and for many generations have been residents of the island of Anglesea and prominent in the affairs of the principality.

Liberal educational advantages were afforded Frank C. Roberts, who won his degree of Civil Engineer upon graduation from Princeton University in the class of 1883. Twenty years later his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For a year following his graduation he taught at Princeton University and was afterward connected in a professional capacity with various companies. In 1888 he opened an office in Philadelphia and has since practiced civil engineering. He has been very closely identified with iron and steel interests and many plants in the United States, Great Britain and Can-

ada have been designed by him and built under his supervision. He has also executed much bridge engineering and has likewise been engaged in the designing of water-works and power plants. He has had wide experience in architectural engineering and is responsible for the design and construction of many important buildings in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Recognition of his success and standing in his profession has come to him in his appointment as a member of the Graduate Council of Princeton University and in his election to membership in the British Iron & Steel Institute, the American Iron & Steel Institute and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

In 1886 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Amy Paxton, of Princeton, New Jersey, a daughter of the Rev. William M. Paxton, LL. D., president of Princeton Theological Seminary. They are the parents of five children, Caroline Paxton, who died in infancy; Katharine; William Paxton; Frank C.; and Harmar Denny. The family reside at Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, and have a summer home at Lake George. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Lake George Club, the Princeton Club, the Merion Cricket Club and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is the author of many articles on technical subjects and is partially interested in educational matters.

ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER, Ph. D.

Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, widely known as an author, was born near West Chester, Pennsylvania, a few miles from Philadelphia, in 1868. He is a son of John and Sara Louisa (Vickers) Oberholtzer, the former a merchant and the latter an author, who has published four or five volumes of verse and several novels, being also interested in various lines of philanthropic work. She has long aimed with considerable success to introduce into the United States a system of savings banks in connection with the public schools, a social reform meant to increase the thrift of the people, which has had wide acceptance in France.

Dr. Oberholtzer received his secondary education in preparatory schools and in 1885 matriculated in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1889. In that year he became an associate editor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph and was connected with this paper until 1896 either at Philadelphia or as foreign correspondent. He was appointed a fellow in the University of Pennsylvania, where he continued his studies in political science and economics, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. In the latter year he went abroad for study and research at the European universities and remained for more than two years at Berlin, Paris, Heidelberg and other centers of learning. In 1896, after his return to America, he was appointed to edit The Manufacturer, an economic journal published in Philadelphia. This position he held until 1900, after which time he was for a few years literary editor of the Philadelphia Times and of the Public Ledger.

Dr. Oberholtzer is the author of Law Making by Popular Vote, Home Rule for our American Cities and the Referendum in America, the latter being a work which has attracted considerable attention. It has been used as a text-book in several colleges and universities. An enlarged edition of the work was published in 1900. He is also the author of Die Beziehungen zwischen dem Staat und der Zeitungspresse im Deutschen Reich, which was published in Berlin in 1895, the result of his studies in Germany of the laws governing the newspaper press. The work attracted wide notice, the reviewer of the Archiv fur Strafrecht, the highest authority on penal law in Germany, asserting that the author was not only a journalist but a very capable jurist as well. Dr. Oberholtzer is also the editor of the American Crisis Biographies, to which he has contributed the Lives of Abraham Lincoln and Henry Clay. His other works include Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier, 1903; Jay Cooke, the Financier of the Civil War, two volumes, 1907; and The Literary History of Philadelphia, 1907. In addition to the works mentioned he has written many fugitive articles published in the magazines. He was director of the historical pageant at Philadelphia in 1908 and is a member of several learned societies. Socially he is identified with the Franklin Inn Club, of which for many years he has been the secretary. An indefatigable worker, he has gained a reputation in both America and Europe as a versatile and original thinker and a man of progressive ideas, who has made a deep impression for good upon the times in which he lives.

THOMAS POTTER, Jr.

One of the prominent representatives of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and a member of one of the old and distinguished families of Philadelphia, Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., was born in this city, July 12, 1850. His parents were Thomas and Adaline Coleman (Bower) Potter, both of whom are deceased. His great-great-grandfather, Colonel Joseph Wood, of Philadelphia, served as an ensign in the early part of the French and Indian war. His great-grandfather, General Jacob Bower, was an officer in the Continental line from 1775 until the close of the revolution in 1783.

Reared in a home where affluence takes away the drudgery of life and yet without that wealth which enervates, Colonel Potter came to young manhood well equipped for the responsibilities that devolved upon him. Following his graduation from the Friends school in this city he became assistant to his father in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum and under the present and previous business organizations an enterprise of magnitude was built up. The business had its beginning in 1838 and was located at Second street and Erie avenue. The beginning was small but along substantial lines the enterprise was developed, the business capacity and sound guidance of Thomas Potter proving the stimulating force that led to its rapid and substantial growth. The sons, too, became important factors in the conduct of the enterprise and were the successors of the father and from the reorganization of the company in 1891

under the name of Thomas Potter Sons & Company, Inc., Thomas Potter, Jr., served as the president and executive head of the business. In this connection he became recognized as one of the forceful factors in manufacturing and commercial circles in his native city.

Colonel Potter was equally well known in military circles in Pennsylvania, having entered the service of the state as an aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief June 3, 1887. He was appointed assistant quartermaster general December 12, 1888, his commission expiring January 20, 1891. On the 7th of March, 1891, he was appointed First Brigade quartermaster but resigned that position September 12, 1892. His deep and sincere interest in military affairs, however, would not permit him to entirely sever his connection with the guard and after earnest solicitation he accepted the position of aid-de-camp on the First Brigade staff October 4, 1892. On the 7th of January, 1894, he was promoted to aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief. Governor Hastings appointed him quartermaster general September 22, 1895, and the same appointment came to him successively from Governor Stone, Governor Pennypacker and Governor Stuart.

On the 17th of October, 1876, Colonel Potter was united in marriage to Leily Alexiena Wilson and to them were born a daughter and a son, who are still living, Olive and Wilson Potter, the former now the wife of Boulton Earnshaw.

Colonel Potter was also widely known in the club circles of the city, belonging to several of the leading organizations, including the Union League, in which he was several times elected to the directorate. He was also a charter member of the Clover Club, a member of the Bachelors Barge Club and of the Racquet Club and was for many years one of the managers of the schoolship Saratoga. He passed away December 3, 1910, as the result of an illness brought on by his activities at the Gettysburg encampment of the National Guard in the previous summer. His interest in and active cooperation with the National Guard had endeared him to the military organization of the state, his justice and consideration in business life had won him the respect of all his employes and the admiration and good-will of his contemporaries, while in social life the circle of his friends was limited only by the circle of his acquaintances.

J. MORTON BOICE, M. D.

Many young physicians now in practice in various parts of the country possess advantages of training that were not available to those of an earlier day and their success has been remarkable. They received instruction from the very best teachers of America and Europe and the results have proven that the years spent in thorough preparation were wisely employed. Among the number who belong to the fortunate class here indicated is Dr. J. Morton Boice, of Philadelphia.

He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born September 5, 1876, a son of Rev. James Y. Boice, D. D., who has for many years been prominently identified with the Reformed Presbyterian church. The family on the paternal side is of Hugue-

DR. J. MORTON BOICE

not descent. On account of religious persecution early members emigrated from France to Scotland in the sixteenth century and from Scotland a branch removed to the north of Ireland. The Doctor's father was born near the Giants' Causeway, in County Derry, November 30, 1847. He came to America in his boyhood and received his preliminary education at Duff's College, Pittsburg, and in the Pittsburg high school. He served in the Union army at the time of the Civil war and in 1865 received the degree of A. B. at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. He studied theology at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, later receiving the honorary degree of D. D. from the Richmond and Cedarville Colleges of Ohio. For nine years he was pastor at Cincinnati and for thirty-four years past has served in a similar capacity at Philadelphia. He holds a professorship in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary and was for a number of years editor of the Reformed Presbyterian Advocate, being one of the leaders in this denomination in the United States. The mother of our subject, who was Mattie McFee before her marriage, is a daughter of John McFee, a well known carpet manufacturer of Philadelphia. She was educated at Terre Haute College, Indiana, and has from her girlhood taken a great interest in musical affairs. She is a member of the Matinée Musical Club of Philadelphia and other musical organizations. Two sons were born to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Boice; J. Morton and Wilson Scott. Wilson Scott Boice received his preparatory education in the Phillips Exeter Academy of Massachusetts and later became a student of Williams College of Massachusetts, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. A portion of his time is occupied as instructor in Latin in the Southern high school of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Sigma Phi fraternity.

J. Morton Boice entered the Central high school of Philadelphia with the class of 1895 and completed his preparatory school training at Rugby Academy. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1899. He studied in the University of Berlin, Germany, from 1900 to 1901 and at the Académie de Paris in 1902, being granted a certificate from the latter institution in 1902. He received his degree of M. D. from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1904 and during the same year he was resident physician at Frankford Hospital of Philadelphia and from 1905 to 1907 possessed advantages of interneship at St. Joseph's Hospital, also being physician to the medical dispensary of the latter from 1907 to 1909. He served as assistant to Dr. D. Braden Kyle and Dr. H. M. Christian from 1907 to 1909 and as laboratory assistant to Dr. Edward C. Kirk from 1907 to 1908, thus gaining a large practical knowledge which has been of special benefit in his practice At the present time he is gynecologist to the out-patient department of St. Joseph's Hospital and lecturer in chemistry to the Training School of the same. He is greatly interested in medical organizations and is a member of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is also a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

An active and efficient worker along all lines for medical improvement, he is a contributor to medical publications and a constant and indefatigable student of subjects pertaining to his profession. He takes a special interest in photography

as applied in a scientific way to assist in determinng the progress of disease and along this line he has been very successful. Politically he gives his support to the republican party. In religious belief he adheres to the faith represented by his honored father and is a member of the First Reformed Presbyterian church. Socially he is connected with the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Racquet Club of Philadelphia. His home is at No. 4020 Spruce street and his office at No. 2035 Chestnut street. Although engaged in practice only a few years, he is well established and is recognized by his brother practitioners and by many others who have been attracted by his estimable qualities as one of the coming physicians of the city.

JUDGE ROBERT T. CONRAD.

Judge Robert T. Conrad, numbered with those men who have left their impress upon the history of Philadelphia, served as the city's chief executive, occupied the bench of the court of quarter sessions and gained distinction as a practitioner before the bar, while his fame as a playwright extended throughout the country. He was born in Philadelphia in 1810 and died June 27, 1858. His father, John Conrad, was a pioneer publisher of this city, a member of the firm of Michael Conrad & Son. In 1805 he married Elizabeth Kittera, a daughter of John Wilkes Kittera, who was born in 1753 and died in 1801. Her father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and a member of the United States congress from 1791 until 1801. He also served as United States district attorney for Pennsylvania under President John Adams. The Kittera family is of Irish origin, the first American representatives of the name coming from Ulster county, Ireland, in 1720 and settling in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The wife of John Wilkes Kittera was considered one of the most beautiful women of her time. La Fayette was a warm personal friend of this family and on his second visit to America, in 1824, his first call after his public reception, was on his "old friend, Mrs. Kittera."

After completing his early education, Robert T. Conrad studied law with his uncle, Thomas Kittera, a lawyer of distinguished ability and high reputation, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, but instead of entering upon active practice, turned his attention to editorial work in connection with the Daily Commercial Intelligencer, which he later merged into the Philadelphia Gazette. He was also associate editor of the North American, but ill health caused him to withdraw from the field of journalism and he turned again to the law in 1835. At all times an influential factor in the public life of the city, he was appointed recorder of the court and was at that time the youngest man who had ever reached a judicial position in Pennsylvania. After serving for two weeks in that position he was called to the bench of the court of criminal sessions. On the abolishment of that court he was appointed judge of the court of general sessions and as lawyer and jurist displayed ability equal to that which he had manifested in the field of journalism. He later again became an active factor in the literary world as editor of Graham's Magazine, at that time

the leading periodical of the country, its contributors being American writers of high repute. He joined the men of letters as a dramatic author, his first published play being Conradin. Later he wrote Aylmere, the Bondsman of Kent, a successful American drama, which was purchased and produced by Edwin Forrest, one of the most eminent tragedians ever seen upon the American stage. Mr. Conrad also wrote a third tragedy, The Heretic. As an author his fame spread throughout the entire country, and he was equally well known in Philadelphia and among the members of the legal profession in the east as a brilliant and successful lawyer and judge.

He gave substantial proof of his loyalty and progressive citizenship in his service as chief executive. In 1854 the old city of Philadelphia extended its borders to take in outlying districts and Judge Conrad was made the candidate of the whig party for mayor against Richard Vaux, the democratic candidate. About this time a new secret party called the know-nothings came into existence and they, too, supported Judge Conrad in the campaign so that he was elected the first mayor of consolidated Philadelphia in 1854 by a majority of eighty-five hundred. His administration was characterized by many substantial reforms and improvements. He favored the enforcement of law regarding Sunday labor and traffic and the sale of intoxicants. He took great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, enlarged the police and fire departments and introduced many features essential to good government in a city of growing commercial and industrial importance. His administration was characterized by a progressive spirit up to this time largely unknown among Philadelphia's chief executives. In former years mayors were chosen from the city council and the honor was so little desired in colonial days that many of those elected preferred to pay a fine rather than accept the office. History records that in 1747 Alderman Taylor was fined thirty pounds for refusing to serve, after which Joseph Turner was elected and when he, too, refused to accept the office a fine of thirty pounds was imposed upon him. After that a salary of one hundred pounds was voted to be paid the mayor. The efforts of Judge Conrad on the whole were of a most beneficial character and the city's progress in many lines was materially advanced. In 1856 he was elected judge of the court of quarter sessions and his record on the bench was in harmony with his record as a man and citizen, characterized by the faithful performance of every duty and a masterly settlement of every question presented for solution. It was in the year following his election to the quarter sessions bench that he published Alymere and the Bondsman of Kent. He was also the author of a number of devotional poems which were published by his friend, George H. Baker, in 1862. His writings were not always of a poetical or dramatical form, for in 1839 he published an article entitled, The Vindication of the South.

On the 17th of September, 1831, Judge Conrad was married to Miss Arabella Stillwell Griffin, a daughter of Captain Moses Griffin, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of Captain and Sarah (Stillwell) Griffin. The grandfather was born in 1745 and died in 1802 and was also a member of the United States Navy. He was imprisoned during the Revolutionary war on the British prison ship Jersey. His wife went to the camp of Washington, who gave her in charge of an English officer to exchange for her husband. Through a most dangerous

country she made her way in safety to New York and finally persuaded Sir Henry Clinton to make the exchange.

Such in brief is the history of Judge Conrad. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. His activities indeed touched various interests and phases of life and such was the breadth of his wisdom, the honesty of his motives and the effectiveness of his public work that association with him meant expansion and elevation.

WILLIAM W. HARDING.

In making a selection of men the sketches of whose lives will constitute the biographical portion of this work, the author has used great care to select none but such men as have in some measure left "Footprints on the sands of time" or who have by their lives and labors aided materially in making Philadelphia the great center of commerce, learning and culture that she is; men whose works and deeds in matters of public interest shall live in the memory long after they themselves have been gathered to their fathers. Of this class was William W. Harding, journalist and manufacturer, who was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1830, and was a representative of the family long prominently connected with the publishing business.

His father, Jesper Harding, opened an establishment for a book and job printing business in Philadelphia in 1829, and in 1830 began the publication of the Pennsylvania Inquirer. This proving a successful undertaking, he further branched in business in 1835, when he began manufacturing printing paper, being induced to take up this business on account of the high price then demanded for paper. He erected a mill on Second street, stocked it with the latest improved machinery and subsequently removed his printing plant to that building. Owing to modern presses rags were often converted into newspapers in his establishment in the space of six hours. In 1840, in order to obtain greater water power he erected a factory at Trenton, where he continued in the manufacture of paper until 1869, when he retired. He was also known as the publisher of Harding's Bibles.

William White Harding was named in honor of Bishop William White, an intimate friend of his father, was educated in the Northwest grammar school of Philadelphia and at an early age entered the employ of George S. Appleton, book publisher at Seventh and Chestnut streets, serving as clerk in that establishment. After years of careful training there he became associated in business with his father in the fall of 1849, under the firm style of Jesper Harding & Son, which partnership continued until his father's retirement in 1859, when William W. Harding became sole proprietor. He threw the entire weight of his energies into the improvement of the Inquirer, increasing the size of the paper from two to four pages, abolished the system of credit subscriptions and introduced the first stereotyping in Philadelphia, together with the most modern

processes of the day. The results of his efforts were at once seen in an increased patronage and not only was improvement shown in the mechanical work of the paper but also in the editorials and news items. No effort nor expense were spared to bring the paper up to the highest standard of journalism and on the 2d of April, 1860, its size was increased to eight pages and the name changed to the Philadelphia Inquirer, making this the first successful quarto newspaper published in this city. Through the energetic management of Mr. Harding a large circulation was acquired and in its methods of news gathering the paper took a leadership that became the standard of service for other journals. During the war no expense was spared in securing news from the armies and the seat of government. Immense sums were paid out for special correspondents and the Inquirer became the most popular paper not only in Philadelphia but throughout the Union troops. For a time it was necessary to use the presses of its contemporaries to supply the demand. The paper warmly supported the administration and the government frequently evidenced its appreciation by ordering a special edition for free distribution. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, wrote Mr. Harding on the 14th of January, 1868, as follows: "Please accept my thanks for your friendly telegram just received. I appreciate your kindness highly. From no one have I received in my official labors more disinterested and highly prized support than from yourself. Its remembrance will be cherished with pleasure. Wishing you every success in life, I am and ever shall be, truly yours, Edwin M. Stanton."

With the development of the Inquirer and the upbuilding of the business required in its publication, Mr. Harding also extended his efforts to other fields. In 1864 he established a paper mill at Manayunk, and afterward added the manufacture of wood paper, securing the rights from its inventor. He was prominently identified with the first attempts to make paper out of wood and was deeply interested in the development of that work. In fact he gave a great deal of his time and money to assist in the perfection of inventions of various kinds and especially those tending in any way to develop the newspaper industry. He also continued extensively the publication and sale of Harding's Bibles, which he constantly improved, and added to his plant equipment for the manufacture of photograph albums, producing some of the finest ever placed upon the market. About 1870 he established a store on Dock street near Third for the sale of Bibles and albums, and in 1872 removed his retail establishment to Ninth and Chestnut streets. Thus in the field of merchandising and manufacturing he built up for himself a most creditable reputation, nor did this cover the scope of his business activities. He was one of the first to agitate the subject of city passenger railways and was a prominent leader in the movement which secured the establishment of the first street railway lines. He became identified with several of the leading street railway systems and reaped rich rewards from his initiative efforts and well directed business interests in that field. During the period of the Civil war he was closely associated with Jay Cooke, who was perhaps the most prominent financier of that day. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle were illustrated later in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like

unto him in virtues and ability, and gratitude that there are some as worthy of honor and of imitation.

Mr. Harding made the study of chemistry a recreation and became the possessor of expert knowledge in that scientific field. He also possessed considerable inventive genius and patented several useful devices from which he received a considerable revenue. Of attractive personal appearance, he was a man of medium height, simple in his habits and unostentatious in his manner. He never touched tobacco nor liquor and the excellent preservation of his health for many years was due to his rigid observance of nature's laws. His only intemperance, perhaps, came in his work, to which he devoted from twelve to fifteen hours per day. He found keen joy not only in success but in the actual doing of any duties which came to him with the development and enlargement of his business interests, and his record is a splendid illustration of what may be accomplished when one has the determination to make the dream of youth a reality of manhood.

The death of Mr. Harding occurred May 16, 1889. A review of his life brings to light many points. A man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, free from the importance felt by lesser minds, absorbed in his work, he was bent on doing the best he could for every one. He possessed that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations to differentiate its possessor from the commonplace.

WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS.

William Henry Brooks is vice president of the William F. Murphy Sons Company, blank book makers, printers and manufacturing stationers of Philadelphia, and such is his recognized ability and resourcefulness in business circles that his cooperation has been sought along many other lines and he now has voice in the conduct of various important corporate interests, all of which have directly benefited by the stimulus of his cooperation and his sound judgment, which recognizes possibilities in the world of trade and adopts practical methods to the attainment of success.

Mr. Brooks was born in that part of Philadelphia which was formerly Tioga, on the 18th of November, 1866. His parents, William and Emily Josephine (Murphy) Brooks, are both now deceased. His paternal ancestry was of English origin but of long residence in America, one member of the family, John Head, having come from County Suffolk, England, in the early part of the eighteenth century. John Head II wedded Mary Hudson, whose daughter Elizabeth married first John Scattergood and second Samuel Baker and her daughter, Elizabeth Baker became the wife of John Brooks, who was the grandfather of William Henry Brooks. To their marriage were born twelve children, of whom William Brooks was the youngest. He wedded Emily Josephine Murphy, a daughter of William Frazer Murphy, who in 1820 founded the present firm of William F. Murphy Sons Company. William F. Murphy was a son of Will-

iam Murphy, whose father, John Murphy, a Protestant, and a native of Ireland, came to America as a non-commissioned officer of the British army in 1761. He afterward served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, thus aiding in the cause of independence. He married a Mrs. Cooke, nee Shemeall, who belonged to a Dutch Lutheran family that was driven from Holland by religious persecution. Their son, William Murphy, was born, lived and died in New York city, while his son, William F. Murphy, came to Philadelphia shortly before 1820.

William Henry Brooks, left an orphan at the age of fifteen years, thereafter made his home with his uncle, Francis W. Murphy. He was educated in the public schools, in the Friends Central school and in Swarthmore College, which he attended from 1881 until 1885. He was very active in athletics during his college days and has for many years been a member of the Swarthmore Club, formed of alumnæ of that college. In October, 1885, he entered business life in connection with William F. Murphy Sons Company, his uncle, Francis W. Murphy, being then the only member of the family actively connected with the business. Upon its incorporation in 1891 Mr. Brooks was chosen secretary and in 1894 was elected to the office of vice president, since which time the active management of the business has devolved largely upon him. It has continued to prosper and grow under his direction, being today the leading printing, binding, stationery and blank book house in the city. Mr. Brooks has constantly studied to expand the trade along substantial lines, to fully meet the demands of the public and to so conduct his interests that substantial prosperity, which is the merited reward of labor, shall result. A man of resourceful business ability, he has come into active connection with many other important concerns. He is also a director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company and of the Wayne Title and Trust Company. He is likewise on the executive committee of the Board of Trade and is vice president of the International Stationery Company of New York city. He is also president of the Philadelphia Stationers Association and has been a director of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers.

Aside from his connection with business affairs and trade societies he has other important membership relations, being a life member of the Fairmount Park Art Association and vice president of the Union League. He has been a very active member of the Union League for many years, serving as one of its directors for four years and two years ago was elected a vice president. He was one of the organizers of St. David's Golf Club and for five years was its treasurer. He belongs to the Merion Cricket Club, the Down Town Club, and is an honorary associate member of the Veteran Corps. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot and his efforts have always tended toward reform. He belongs to the Radnor Presbyterian church of Wayne, Pennsylvania, and is vice president of its board of trustees.

On the 18th of October, 1894, in Philadelphia, Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Elizabeth Dornan, a daughter of Robert Dornan, carpet manufacturer and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, whose wife, Sarah J. Stinson, was the daughter of Thomas Stinson, also a carpet manufacturer. Three children have

been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Robert Dornan, William Henry and Theodore Frazer, aged respectively fifteen, twelve and seven years. They reside at Crossways, St. David's, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Brooks has lived since 1886, erecting his residence — a fine country home — in 1900.

In disposition he is genial and social, pleasant and courteous to all. He is a most popular club man and has hosts of friends among business associates as well. He does not devote the greater part of his leisure time to club life, however, preferring above all things the associations of home and family. In business the duty nearest his hand has always claimed his attention and by its faithful performance he has found himself ready to meet a succeeding demand upon his time, ability and energy. The years chronicle his success which has come, however, as the logical sequence of wise use of time, talent and opportunity.

GEORGE HARRISON FRAZIER.

Among Philadelphia's native sons who have risen to prominence in connection with the management and expansion of important business enterprises is George Harrison Frazier, who in banking circles has won for himself a most enviable position, instituting methods that have raised the standard of service in his particular field. He was born January 18, 1867, a son of William W. Frazier and a grandson of George Harrison. In his youthful days he became a pupil in the Episcopal Academy and afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1887.

The following year he started in business life with the Franklin Sugar Refining Company and after two years became its secretary. In 1892 the American Sugar Refining Company acquired the stock of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, also of the Spreckles and the Knight Sugar Companies of Philadelphia. Of the amalgamated companies Mr. Frazier became secretary and later treasurer and business manager, thus reaching an important executive position in control of one of the most extensive corporate interests of the east. His active connection with banking began in 1897 when he entered the house of Brown Brothers & Company of Philadelphia, becoming a partner therein in 1899. The same year he became a member of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Company of London. His interests are now of varied character and of great commercial and financial importance. He is the president of the United States Sugar Refining Company, treasurer of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company and of the Spreckles Sugar Refining Company and a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Franklin National Bank, the Philadelphia National Bank, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting of Annuities, the United States Casualty Company of New York, the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg and the Schuylkill River & East Side Railroad.

The business ability of Mr. Frazier has also been called forth in connection with the management of educational and benevolent interests and he is now

treasurer of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia and of the Philadelphia City Institute and is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. His remarkable business insight and powers of concentration are shown in his successful management of varied interests and the readiness with which he dispatches the doubt or solves the question nearest at hand. Capable of managing mammoth concerns, he is also ready to give his attention to details when necessary and it is this thorough understanding of every phase of a business situation that has contributed in so large a measure to his success.

WILLIAM POTTER.

William Potter, a citizen of the wider world of thought and knowledge, enjoying that success which permits of intellectual liberty, is withal a most practical man of affairs, his efforts proving resultant factors at the bar and in the field of government service, of education and of organized charity. Born in Philadelphia, on the 17th of April, 1852, he is a son of Thomas and Adaline Coleman (Bower) Potter, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He was reared amid refining influences that produced a character molded along the broadest lines and received a thorough collegiate education in private schools. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1874 but, owing to the illness of his father, was obliged to leave college before his graduation in order to devote his attention to the manufacturing business which was established by his father in 1838 and is now conducted under the name of Thomas Potter, Sons & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia and New York. With this company he has since been more or less actively connected and is now a director and solicitor. For many years he served as vice president of the company, displaying in the management of its affairs an administrative ability which from time to time has been sought for the benefit of various other enterprises of both a public and private nature. In the meantime he supplemented his university course by the study of law and political science, which eminently fitted him for the public career to which he was soon to be called. In 1896 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar but has confined his law work almost exclusively to the solution of problems relative to the management of his important financial and corporation interests.

Mr. Potter first came into national prominence through his appointment in 1890 as special commissioner to visit London, Paris and Berlin on behalf of the United States and its postoffice departments. While abroad he successfully negotiated the present system of marine postoffices. In December, 1890, in conjunction with the superintendent of foreign mails, he was appointed a delegate to the fourth congress of the Universal Postal Union held at Vienna in 1891. They were given plenipotentiary powers and signed for their government a new treaty. This instrument, which was immediately approved by Postmaster General Wanamaker and President Harrison, went into effect October 1, 1892, and was among the most important achievements of that administration. In 1892 President Harrison appointed Mr. Potter minister to Italy,

which post he held until April, 1894, when he was succeeded by Wayne McVeagh of Philadelphia. His tenure of office included the delicate period of the settlement of the New Orleans massacre. In March, 1897, he was tendered the appointment of ambassador to Germany by President McKinley, but was obliged to decline on account of personal reasons. Mr. Potter was tendered by the late king of Siam the office of foreign adviser to the Siamese government, and though unable to accept was instrumental in securing this important post for the late Professor Straehel, of Harvard University. Mr. Straehel died a few years ago in Siam and his successor was an American. The present king of Siam is a warm, personal friend of Mr. Potter and while crown prince visited him at his residence in Chestnut Hill.

In recognition of his distinguished service to his country Mr. Potter was elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of New Jersey on February 22, 1895. As a private citizen he received in 1897 from Umberto, king of Italy, the decoration of the order S. S. Maurigio e Lazzaro, a special mark of appreciation from the Italian government. In January, 1908, he further received from Victor Emanuel III, king of Italy, the decoration of the order of the Crown of Italy as a renewed mark of the affection and esteem in which he is held by the House of Savoy.

While Mr. Potter has so often been called upon to contribute of his time, efforts and influence in the promotion of affairs of a national and international character, he has at the same time continued to manifest a wide and wholesome interest in the promotion of all measures calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the city of his birth. He has been especially active in municipal reform movements. He was chairman of the advisory board of citizens called to advise Mayor Weaver during 1905 and in January, 1907, he was nominated on a uniform primary ticket by both the democratic and city parties for the office of mayor of Philadelphia and received in the general election ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two votes against one hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and fifty-three given the regular republican organization. Besides being an officer or director in several private enterprises, Mr. Potter is actively identified with a number of public institutions. He is a member of the board of city trusts, which has oversight of Girard College; the Willis Eye Hospital; the Benjamin Franklin fund; and all other trusts bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. For several years he has been president of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, which under his able and energetic management has grown from a four hundred thousand dollar property to be the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in the country today, with a property valuation of over two million dollars. He is also a manager of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and is a member of the permanent relief committee of Philadelphia, while in 1898 he served on the national relief commission to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Potter for a number of years was a director and secretary of the Union League. He is a counselor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 and of various clubs of Philadelphia and New York. For many years he has been an ardent student of archæology and during his residence in Rome was vice president of the

British and American Archæological Society of that city and is at the present one of the committee of the American School at Rome for the Study of Archæology.

Mr. Potter has been married twice. At Chestnut Hill, on the 25th of April, 1878, he married Jane Kennedy Vanuxem, a daughter of Frederick W. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Vanuxem. Her death occurred January 17, 1897, and on the 16th of May, 1899, Mr. Potter was married to Hetty Vanuxem, a sister of his first wife. She, too, has passed away, her death occurring August 12, 1901. Of the four children of the family Frederick Vanuxem, the eldest, died April 3, 1885. Adaline Coleman is the wife of Joseph Walker Wear, of St. Louis, Missouri. Elizabeth Vanuxem is the wife of William E. Goodman, Jr. Alice Vanuxem Potter, the youngest, died April 14, 1908. There are now three grandchildren, two boys and a girl. The family residence is at Chestnut Hill.

Mr. Potter's career has been an exceptional one in the character of its usefulness and few men possess the peculiar order of ability which has enabled him in addition to the superior management of his individual interests to so materially promote affairs of vital importance to the public at large. He belongs to many social organizations but takes but slight interest in club life. He regards the spiritual, sociological and economical questions as matters of the deepest concern and to make his aspirations and talents subserve the demands which these conditions impose is his determinate purpose in life.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Litt. D., LL. D.

John Bach McMaster was born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 29, 1852, was educated in the public schools of New York and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the class of 1872. For a year after graduation Mr. McMaster was a fellow in English but in 1873 took up the profession of civil engineer, and from time to time made mathematical contributions to the scientific papers and magazines. In 1877 he was appointed instructor in civil engineering in Princeton University, a position which he held until 1883.

About 1879 Mr. McMaster took up in earnest a work which he had planned while a fellow in the City College—A History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War. When the first volume was finished several publishers rejected the manuscript, but it was accepted by D. Appleton & Company and the volume when issued in 1883 went rapidly into a third edition. Eight volumes complete the work, which from start to finish covered a period of thirty-four years spent in gathering material and composition. Besides the history, Mr. McMaster is the author of a volume entitled Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters, 1887; With the Fathers, Studies in American History, 1896; Origin, Meaning and Application of the Monroe Doctrine; A School History of the United States, 1897; A Primary History of the United States, 1901; A Brief History of the United States, 1907; Daniel Webster, 1902; and chapters nine, ten and eleven of the Cambridge Modern History, Volume 7, 1903.

Mr. McMaster is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Minnesota Historical Society, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the New England Historical Genealogical Society and the Delaware Historical Society and in 1905 was president of the American Historical Association. In 1887 he was appointed professor of American history in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1901 that of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College; and in 1907 that of LL. D. from the University of Toronto, Canada.

ALFRED LODOR WANAMAKER.

The name Wanamaker at once suggests to the public mind extensive and important mercantile interests because of the long association of John Wanamaker with the retail trade of Philadelphia and New York. In connection with the profession of law, however, the name has also come to have weight and stands as a synonym for efficient service and superior ability in connection with corporation matters because of the activities of Alfred Lodor Wanamaker, nephew of the well known merchant. He is one of the younger representatives of the legal profession in Philadelphia, but since opening an office for himself and entering independent practice he has made rapid strides toward prominence and notable success. One of Philadelphia's native sons, he was born September 4, 1873, his parents being F. Marion and Ida M. (Lodor) Wanamaker. The public schools gave him his early education and he was graduated from the Central high school with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional course was pursued in the University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B.

In 1892 he was a student in the office of P. F. Rothermel, ex-district attorney, and after his admission to the bar remained with Mr. Rothermel until 1905, when he opened an office by himself in the Real Estate Trust building. In his practice he confines his attention principally to corporations and has handled many important cases in that field of jurisprudence. He is solicitor for several building associations, general counsel for the International Lumber & Development Company, and has among his clients many names of well known business concerns. He was one of the officials of the company which organized the company out of which grew the Peoples Trust Company.

On the 19th day of March, 1902, Mr. Wanamaker was married to Miss Amelie Gerhard, a daughter of Abraham S. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, and they have a son, Alfred L., Jr., born in 1905. The fact that the Wanamakers have long been socially prominent in Philadelphia needs no comment here. Mr. Wanamaker has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., and through the different bodies of the Scottish Rite has received the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine and is affiliated with Lu Lu Temple; is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is actively connected with the Veteran Athletes Association. He has al-

ways been interested in athletics, is fond of outdoor sports and thus keeps in excellent physical condition so that health forms a solid basis for his intellectual activity, upon which there is constantly greater and greater demand in the conduct of the increasing business intrusted to his care, some of the most important companies of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL GODSCHALK DENNISSON.

In the field of banking Samuel Godschalk Dennisson won for himself a prominent position. Honored and respected by all, no one has occupied a more enviable place in financial circles, owing not only to the success which he achieved but also to the straightforward, progressive and reliable principles which he ever followed. An initiative spirit enabled him to pass beyond the bound that others had reached and to put forth effort along original lines resulting in the development and substantial growth of the bank with which he was so long connected. He was born January 16, 1833, in this city, a son of Andrew and Frances (Godschalk) Dennisson. The father, a native of Burks county, Pennslyvania, was a son of a Revolutionary soldier and as a boy came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged first in the grocery business and later in the coal business. His wife was a sister of William Godschalk, who at one time represented Burks county in the national congress.

Samuel G. Dennisson was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school when but fifteen and a half years of age. Throughout his business career he was identified with financial interests. In 1854 he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Northern Liberties, where he continued until he entered the Tradesman National Bank, there occupying the position of paying teller for many years. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Savings Fund Society of Germantown and thereafter devoted his attention entirely to the upbuilding of that institution, which under his management has had a remarkable growth and developed into one of the strongest financial enterprises of Philadelphia. Since 1895 its deposits have been increased from three to nearly nine million dollars and the number of depositors has grown from thirteen thousand to twenty-five thousand. Largely through his influence and advice additional frontage was purchased and a new building erected in conjunction with the old, doubling the capacity of the bank, which is now one of the finest in the city, equipped with the most modern safes and fire-proof and burglar-proof vaults.

On the 27th of May, 1856, in Philadelphia, Mr. Dennisson was married to Miss Margaretta B. Bechtel, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Bechtel. Her father was one of the first paper manufacturers, owning and operating a mill on Cresheim Creek founded by his father. He was not only prominent in business circles but also took an active and helpful part in promoting moral progress and for a long period served as the senior elder of the First Presbyterian church of Germantown. By her marriage Mrs. Bechtel became the mother of one son, Walter, residing with his mother at No. 5530 Greene street in Germantown.

Mr. Dennisson was a man of quiet and unostentatious manner, very domestic in his habits and fond of his home. Not greatly interested in public affairs or social life in the usually accepted terms, yet he was loyal in citizenship and enjoyed the companionship of those of similar tastes and interests. His time outside of his business was devoted to church work. For a quarter of a century he was treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of Germantown which position he resigned about a year prior to his death on account of ill health. He was also an elder of the church for twenty years and was clerk of the session for the last ten years of his life. He also acted as a trustee up to the time of his death and for many years was chairman of the music committee. He constantly practiced a quiet and unostentatious charity, of which only his wife knew. No good work done in the name of charity or religion, however, sought his aid in vain and his heart went out in ready sympathy to those who needed aid.

While spending the summer at Eaglesmere he suffered an attack of pneumonia in August, 1910, from which he never fully recovered. However, upon his return to the city he resumed his business duties in connection with the bank, devoting his time thereto until a few days prior to his death, when illness forced him to remain at home. Heart failure terminated his life on the 19th of October, 1910, and he was laid to rest in South Laurel Hill cemetery on the 22d. To him had been allotted more than the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. He had passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and the record which he left is one of usefulness and honor. Men came to regard his name as a synonym for business integrity as well as enterprise and the support of Mr. Dennisson given to any movement seemed an assurance that it was worth the patronage or the cooperation of others.

GEORGE HORATIO BURGIN, M. D.

Dr. George Horatio Burgin, who was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, October 7, 1793, and died in Philadelphia on the 23d of October, 1870, was the son of Reuben Burgin. The latter was born on his father's farm in Cumberland county, New Jersey, September 27, 1763, and died in Bridgeton, that county, July 15, 1803. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Deborah Bowen and whose birth occurred in Cumberland county on the 25th of December, 1766, died on the 9th of June, 1844, at what was then No. 175 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Captain Seth Bowen, of the New Jersey Continental Line in the war of the Revolution. He was born in Cumberland county on the 21st of July, 1748, and died in Bridgeton, August 31, 1815. Captain Bowen served through the entire war from the date of his first commission as second lieutenant on November 29, 1775, taking part shortly after in the disastrous campaign of 1775-6 for the conquest of Canada, until the close of hostilities, when he was a quartermaster (with the rank of captain) in the quartermaster general's department of New Jersey. He became at the end of the war a member of the New Jersey State Society Cincinnati.

Reuben Burgin, after his marriage on November 28, 1787, resided in Bridgeton until his death. He held various public offices, more particularly that of high sheriff from 1793 until 1796, dying when not yet forty years of age and leaving to his widow the care of five children, the eldest of whom, John, was not twelve years old. The young family, however, were fortunate in having a sensible and judicious mother and, in the person of their father's brother George, at that time unquestionably the leading man in the community in which they lived, a wise guide and adviser.

The young George Horatio was, in his sixth year, sent to a "Dame's School" and afterward and up to 1805 Rev. John Jones and James McClong were his teachers. In that year he went to live with his uncle George, at that time surrogate of the county, his teacher then becoming David Shute, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a teacher of some repute, having been a tutor in his alma mater in 1790-1. Mr. Shute instructed his young pupil, who in the interval of his studies was employed in his uncle's office, in English, mathematics and Latin. In 1807 his schoolmaster was Martin D. Lewis and in the following year he was given lessons in the French language by Colonel Jean Foncin, the French officer of engineers who afterward lived in Philadelphia and who, on his return to France in September, 1814, was tendered a vote of thanks by the committee of defense of Philadelphia for his superintendence of the defensive works erected at and in the neighborhood of that city in anticipation of a possible attack by the British troops.

During the four succeeding years young Burgin continued his studies with David Shute and his employment in his uncle's office until June, 1812, when, in company with this uncle, he took a trip by horseback, stage and steamboat through the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York up to the Canadian line, covering in his journeyings more than a thousand miles and returning home in September. After his return home, during the year 1813 and the early part of 1814, he taught school at Cedarville until March of the latter year, when he began the study of medicine with Drs. Samuel Moore Shute and William Elmer, visiting with them their patients and treating those who were ill in the county almshouse. At the same time he continued his studies with David Shute in Latin, Greek, mathematics and surveying and acted as clerk of the board of chosen freeholders, having been elected to that position in May, 1814.

Having determined upon the study of medicine, he, having settled his affairs in Bridgeton, decided to make his residence in Philadelphia. His mother's household goods having been placed on board the sloop Plough-boy, he, with his mother, sisters and an attendant, embarked on the sloop to make the trip through the Cohansey river to the Delaware and up that river to Philadelphia, arriving here on the 4th of October, 1815. The family removed their household furnishings to a house that had been rented at what was then No. 94 North Eighth street.

Having now become a resident of Philadelphia, the young student selected Dr. Joseph Parrish as his preceptor and entered himself for the courses at the university. Whilst pursuing his studies, in July, 1816, he entered into partner-

ship with Richard Jordan in the drug business at the southeast corner of Third and Arch streets, such partnership to last for the term of five years unless sooner dissolved by mutual consent. The store was the property of John Harland but was subleased to them by Stephen North, from whom they largely purchased their stock of drugs. The firm carried on business until the expiration of the copartnership, when Jordan opened a store at the southeast corner of Third and Coates streets, while Burgin continued the business on Arch street with a branch store at what was then No. 74 Chestnut street, in the meantime continuing his studies at the university until his graduation on March 27, 1818, as a Doctor of Medicine, his thesis being upon the "Modus Operandi of Medicine."

After his graduation Dr. Burgin found that his drug business had become so extensive that it absorbed the greater part of his time. He imported largely and supplied many retail houses and manufacturers and supplied the contents for medicine chests, each one of which he accompanied with a pamphlet containing directions for administering the drugs in common use, with a brief history of the effects they are intended to produce and remarks and cautions to be observed on their administration. Whilst still continuing in the drug business Dr. Burgin, in 1828, purchased the Phoenix factory and furnace for the manufacture of hollow glassware, which had been established at Millville, New Jersey, in 1806. He associated with himself in the business Richard L. Wood and together they conducted the manufacture and sale of glassware under the firm name of Burgin & Wood, with their stores at Nos. 29 and 59 North Third street. Two years later Robert Pearsall was admitted to the firm, which became Burgin, Wood & Pearsall. In 1832 Mr. Wood died and the surviving partners carried on the business until 1841, when, Mr. Pearsall having withdrawn, Laurence Hartshorne was admitted and the store was located at No. 43 North Front street. However, Mr. Pearsall came back to the partnership in the succeeding year and Mr. Hartshorne retired.

In 1846 Burgin & Pearsall sold their factories at Millville and built a glasshouse on Cherry street above Franklin. This is now represented by the block bounded roughly by East Girard avenue, East Montgomery avenue, Moyer and Palmer streets. In 1848 Mr. Pearsall again withdrew and William C. Fowler was admitted to the firm, which became Burgin, Fowler & Company and consisted of the senior Dr. George H. Burgin, Dr. George H. Burgin, Jr., and William C. Fowler, the store being at No. 26 North Front street. In 1853 Mr. Fowler withdrew and the firm name was changed to Burgin & Sons, Charles F. Burgin having been admitted to partnership with his father and brother. Again in 1857 two more sons, John H. and William M., were admitted, the office and warehouse then being at what was at that time No. 41 and is now 127 Arch street. The latter was built for the purpose by Dr. Burgin and was the first iron front warehouse erected in Philadelphia. It is on the spot which was traditionally the home from which Peggy Shippen was married to Benedict Arnold, and afterward the home of Michael Hillegas, the first treasurer of the United States. The old wine vault was preserved and still extends halfway out under the driveway of Arch street.

Dr. Burgin gave scientific thought to improvement in the manufacture of glass and originated (but did not patent) many of the tools which are now in familiar use by glass blowers. About the year 1865 he turned over the active conduct of the business to his sons, although he retained his interest until his death on October 23, 1870, at his residence, No. 331 South Fifth street. The firm continued under the same title until the death of the junior partner, William M. Burgin, on May 19, 1908. Dr. Burgin was a director of public schools, by election of councils, for fifteen years or from 1838 until 1853, when he declined reelection. During this period he represented his ward (Pine) in the board of school controllers for five years, from 1842 until 1847. He was a member of common council from 1839 until 1841, serving on various important committees but most actively as chairman of the committee on police. Dr. Burgin served as a trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works, by repeated elections by councils, for seventeen years or from 1842 until 1860, during the last three years holding the office of president of the board and always performing his official duties with ability and scrupulous fidelity. Mr. Henry M. Philips wrote to him, under date of Washington, D. C., February 22, 1858, on receiving the report of the gas works: "It is the best managed institution in the city and no one has labored more faithfully and usefully for it than yourself." During the period of his presidency, following, as it did, closely upon the consolidation of the city, it became his duty to negotiate for the city in its entirety the purchase of the various district gas works, and it was largely due to his sense of equity that the final agreement as to values was eventually satisfactory. This consolidation of the different districts under the control of one body made it possible to bring about a uniform system of manufacture and distribution and to bring into service the latest knowledge as to the making of gas. Good results soon showed in that the works were placed on a paying basis, where before they had been barely self-sustaining. Dr. Burgin had brought to the use of the trust not only his business sagacity but, what was of still more importance, his knowledge as a chemist and the practical experience he had gained when, in 1820 and the six or seven years following, the grand lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania had placed in his hands the control of the gas plant which it had erected in Lodge Alley, in the rear of its temple on Chestnut street. The lodge, which, before its building had been consumed by fire in 1819, had made partially successful attempts to illuminate it by gas, resumed its attempts in the newly erected hall. The superintendence of this renewal was placed in the hands of Dr. Burgin, and under his guidance the apparatus was brought into repair and a water or hydro carbon gas was produced which gave illuminating effects which had not been heretofore obtained. In a communication in 1860 to Andrew C. Craig (then president of the Philadelphia Gas Trust), in response to a request on the part of Mr. Craig for information on the question of the manufacture of gas, he says: "In 1822 and several succeeding years, when I had the gas works situate in Lodge Alley, belonging to the grand lodge in our city, under my direction, I used vegetable tar or rosin (as they were both cheap articles at that time, compared with bituminous coal) in combination with steam for all the gas required for that large hall and all its various apartments. I obtained a

rich, luminous gas from both articles by this process, so pure in quality as to yield a bright light without the expense of purifying." The lighting of the Masonic hall proved so successful that upon request the gas was furnished to the Chestnut Street Theatre and Peale's Museum. In 1824 the grand lodge gave a reception to Lafayette. The gas plant being under the superintendence of Dr. Burgin, it was arranged that the gas lights should be as low as possible until Lafayette entered the hall, when Dr. Burgin turned the valve bringing all the gas jets to their full height and a flood of light was poured into the hall. Probably this was the first instance of instantaneously controlled illumination in this country.

Dr. Burgin was a manager of the Wills Eye Hospital, being elected by city councils for eight years or from 1848 until 1856, when he resigned and declined reelection. When the College of Pharmacy was instituted, largely in a spirit of protest against the action of the university in starting courses of pharmacy and granting degrees in the same, Dr. Burgin, although himself a graduate of the university, became one of the sixty-nine pharmacists who, at a meeting in Washington Hall on March 27, 1821, formed the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which at its meeting in March, 1822, elected its first board of trustees, of whom he was one and in which he continued by annual elections until 1830. In 1838 he was elected president of the then just incorporated William Penn Market Company; and in the same year he was one of the organizers of the Monument Cemetery Company (first called Pere le Chaise) and a member of its board of managers. In 1834 he was a member of the executive board of the Union Benevolent Society; in 1842 a manager of the Seamens Friend Society; in 1847 a member of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons; and in 1842 president of the Temperance and Benevolent Association. Dr. Burgin was for many years an active member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, having associated himself with it very early in, if not at the start of, its organization. He was for a long time a member of its committee on horticultural chemistry, repeatedly on that of exhibitions and in 1865 on that on the erection of its new hall. In October, 1832, he was elected to membership in the Franklin Institute, in the proceedings of which he always took an active part, as well as in those of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he became a member in 1844. In 1853 he was a member of the Pennsylvania committee to the "Crystal Palace Exhibition of the Industries of all Nations," held in New York in 1853-4. In 1853, at a time when there existed a most intense opposition in the medical profession to the admission to its ranks of women, he was a corporator of The Female Medical College, now The Women's Medical College, being then, as he always was, in his ideas free from petty prejudice and in advance of his time. In the nation-wide movement for temperance, which arose in the country in the first half of the nineteenth century as a reaction against the excessive indulgence in intoxicants which had prevailed in the preceding generation, he took a most active part. As early as June 21, 1831, he was one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the Use of Ardent Spirits. In 1827 he was one of the organizers and managers of the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, which

was the outcome of a small meeting held in his counting-house and at which it was deemed wise not to conduct the movement on narrow lines but to invite the cooperation of Matthew Carey and leading citizens of different denominations. This was the first meeting held in Philadelphia to organize a society for the diminution of intemperance and prior to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, of which he was a vice president for fifteen years or from 1841 until 1856.

Dr. Burgin was an ardent whig and an adherent of Henry Clay and a believer in the political views and principles of which he was the exponent. In the Pine ward, in which he lived, he was in 1834 an active and zealous member of the "Association of Democratic and other Citizens opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson," and in 1840 of the "Harrison and Tyler Association of Pine Ward." He and his sons were subscribers to the "Testimonial of Gratitude and Affection to Henry Clay," published by the whigs of Philadelphia in 1846, and was one of those citizens who in December, 1846, gave a reception to Daniel Webster. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being initiated shortly after taking up his residence in Philadelphia, on December 14, 1816, in Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, in which he was made junior warden in 1817, senior warden in 1818, master in 1819 and secretary in 1825. He was for years a member of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia; a stockholder in both the Academy of Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Library Company; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; a director of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company and of the Polytechnic College; a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital and an officer in the Philadelphia Medical Society, later the County Medical Society. Dr. Burgin's ancestors for some generations had been stanch Presbyterians, and naturally he associated himself on his arrival in Philadelphia with that denomination. At first he attended the Tabernacle church situated in Ranstead Court; then for a number of years he was an attendant at the old Pine street church; but later in his life, as he was a friend of the Rev. Albert Barnes and shared his theological views, became a member of the old Washington Square church and continued his connection therewith until his death.

On the 10th of December, 1818, Dr. Burgin married Marianna, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret Catherine (Caner) Herman. Mrs. Burgin was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1797, and died at her husband's country place—Sycamore Hall—near Frankford, Philadelphia, July 21, 1867. Jacob Herman was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1767, and died there March 1, 1811. Mrs. Herman, who was the daughter of Michael and Johanna Charlotta (Truckenmiller) Caner, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1770, was married October 11, 1792, and died July 6, 1868, aged ninety-eight years, two months and one day. Michael Caner during the war of the Revolution served as a corporal in Captain Andrew Summer's company in Colonel Jehu Eyre's battalion of Philadelphia artillery militia.

Dr. Burgin's earliest paternal ancestor in America bearing his family name, so far as is positively known, was Joseph Burgin, who was living prior to 1690 in Salem, West New Jersey. There is reason to think that he came from Norfolk county, England. He married in open court in the town of Salem on

March 23, 1692, Jane Silver, who with others of her family had emigrated from Scotland to the neighborhood of Shrewsbury in East New Jersey and afterward to Salem county. He died on his plantation near the Cohansey river on January 31, 1708, leaving his estate, after the death of his wife, to his eldest son, John, who was born about the year 1700, married Mrs. Margaret (Clayton) Steele on the 31st of July, 1728, and died in June, 1737. John Burgin left three sons: Joseph, who married Sarah Morgan, of Perth Amboy; Philip, a captain in the French and Indian wars, who served in the campaign in upper New York and who died presumably unmarried; and John, the grandfather of Dr. Burgin. This John Burgin, the second, was born November 20, 1735, and died October 20, 1793, immediately after his reelection for another term in the legislature. He married on March 12, 1761, Elizabeth, the daughter of Colonel George Abel, of Salem county. She was born November 12, 1738, and died in Bridgeton, New Jersey, January 10, 1812. John Burgin was a man of prominence in the affairs of Cumberland county, New Jersey, both in church and state. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders from 1780 until 1793, a representative in the state legislature from 1784 until 1793 and for a number of years a trustee of the state loan office. In 1782 he was chosen as an elder in the Greenwich Presbyterian church. His long service in the legislature was evidence of his high character in the community and gave him a weight of influence as a legislator that could not have been obtained by those who serve but a brief period. Those who served with him always spoke of him as a man of great natural sagacity and of unimpeached integrity, whose opinion had great influence with his associates; nor could he be swerved from what he considered the right course to be adopted on any question brought before him, after he had given it thoughtful consideration. During the war of the Revolution he was a lieutenant in the Cumberland county militia and as such took part in the engagements of Quinton and Hancock Bridges, in Salem county. He was a member of the committee of safety of the county of Cumberland. He left three sons: Reuben (the father of Dr. Burgin), Enoch and George, all of whom were in succession sheriffs of the county. George, who died unmarried, August 3, 1813, was during his lifetime the unquestioned leader of the democratic party in his county and was repeatedly a member of the legislature and of the council. He was surrogate of his county, presidential elector, master and examiner in chancery, justice of the peace, county surveyor and sheriff.

A record of the children of Dr. Burgin is given below. Cornelia Herman, who was born in Philadelphia on the 14th of October, 1819, married Dr. William R. Mathews, of Alabama, and died in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 30th of May, 1888. Marianna, born in Philadelphia on the 30th of May, 1821, married Joseph Janvier Woodward and died in this city on the 4th of October, 1908. George Horatio, Jr., born in Philadelphia on the 3d of May, 1823, married on June 19, 1849, Katherine Anna Rex and died in Germantown, Philadelphia, on the 2d of January, 1873. Caroline Augusta, who was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of March, 1825, is still living. Charles Francis, who was born in Philadelphia on the 3d of November, 1827, and died in Philadelphia on

the 7th of November, 1885, first married Mary C. Ray and second Charlotte Neal. Sarah Catherine, born in Philadelphia on the 31st of December, 1829, died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the 26th of June, 1889. John Henry, who was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of September, 1833, married Ruth Sheppard and died at Philmont, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of October, 1910. William Mathews, who was born in Philadelphia on the 19th of March, 1836, married Emily Shaw and died in Philadelphia on the 19th of May, 1908.

Dr. Burgin's whole business career was conducted upon the highest plane of honest and just dealing, and his private life was clean,—uncontaminated by any base habit and dominated always by an innate sense of right and righteousness. His course in public life was that of the ideal good citizen; his sole thought was how, in the offices that he held, he could best subserve the interests that had been entrusted to him, and to this end he gave freely of his time, his talents and his means. To use the positions that he held to promote his personal interests was to him unthinkable; especially was this true of his long service in the gas trust when he and those who were associated with him in its control were citizens of the highest character and position in the community, whose constant endeavor was for the advancement of the public good and never for self-aggrandizement. Dr. Burgin stood high in the respect and esteem of his associates. The late Eli K. Price who knew him well and as a young man had attended his course of lectures on chemistry, said of him, that "he was possessed of more varied and general knowledge than anyone that he had ever met and that his ability for imparting that knowledge was exceptional."

Dr. George Horatio Burgin, Jr., born on May 3, 1823, at the then No. 74 Chestnut street, died in Germantown, Philadelphia, January 2, 1873, received his education at Princeton College and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843, after which he engaged in the drug business at Second and Pine streets, Philadelphia, until he entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of glass. He was the first person to produce flint glass in open crucibles, a process which greatly reduced its cost, and it was under his direction that the firm built the first Siemen's regenerative gas furnace for the manufacture of glass.

Dr. Burgin was made a director of the Philadelphia City Institute in 1857 and of the Seamen's Friend Society in 1861. During the Civil war he was a member of the Christian Commission, serving on it not only at home but at the front, particularly after the battle of Gettysburg. As a layman in the Presbyterian church he took an active part in the initial movements which led to the formation of what are now the Bethany, Olivet and Tabor churches of Philadelphia and the West Side church of Germantown, which in its inception was a mission of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a trustee. He was one of the founders and a director of the Germantown Young Men's Christian Association, and from 1867 until his death a trustee of the Germantown Academy.

Dr. Burgin married June 19, 1849, Katharine Anna, daughter of John and Sarah (Lentz) Rex, of Montgomery county and a descendant of George Rex, who emigrated from Germany to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, prior to 1720 and,

through her mother, of Henry Scheetz, who was commissioned a judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county in 1784, immediately after the creation of that county. Dr. Burgin left surviving him his wife and three sons: Dr. Herman, who was the surgeon with the rank of major in the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish-American war; Dr. George Horace and Walter Bowen, all of whom are now living in Germantown.

BERNARD HARRIS.

There is perhaps no better indication of a man's ability and character than the opinion entertained for him by his associates and colleagues in business. Judged by this standard, Bernard Harris occupies and well merits a high position at the Philadelphia bar. A native of Russia, he came to this city as a young man, well educated but with small means, and engaged in clerical and literary work while preparing for the practice of law.

He was born in Wilna, November 26, 1862, a son of Jacob and Sarah Miriam (Rubin) Harris. The father was graduated as a rabbi at the age of twenty years and spent his days largely in the study of Hebrew law, but in his later years has engaged in the transportation of corn from Russia to Germany. He is now regarded as an authority on talmudic law. At the age of seventy-one years he is now practically living retired, making his home at Wilna, where the three brothers and one sister of Bernard Harris are all residing. The brothers are engaged in mercantile pursuits, two of them being partners in the importation of engineering and optical instruments on a large scale.

Bernard Harris pursued his education in public and private schools of Wilna, where he studied the Hebrew, Russian, German and French languages and rabbinical law. In 1883 he went to England, where he devoted some time to the study of English classics and language in London, Birmingham and Manchester. At the same time he was connected in a business way with various mercantile houses, but the broader opportunities of the new world attracted him and with definite aim and unfaltering purpose he made his way to America, becoming a resident of Philadelphia in 1888. Here he secured the position of bookkeeper with the Levytype Company and afterward became secretary of the Jewish Alliance of America, a national organization of which the late Simon Muhr was president. He spent a year and a half in that connection and subsequently was associated with the Jewish Exponent. In 1894 he began the publication of a Jewish paper called Der Volkswaechter, which he later sold to the publishers of the Jewish Daily News of New York. He then prepared for the study of law and entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. On the conclusion of a three years' course he was graduated in 1898. While studying he made a living for himself and family by translating several Russian and German works into English and frequently acted in the capacity of an interpreter. He also taught in night schools for the Hebrew Education Society, in which position he continued until his graduation.

On the 11th of June, 1898, he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward engaged in the general practice of law, in which he has been very successful both in the lower and supreme courts. He has made steady progress in his profession and his name is associated with the defense or prosecution of many important cases. Soon after his admission to the bar he undertook the defense of a fellow countryman against the Russian government, a case involving many international questions. This attracted to him the wide attention of the legal world. This was the case of Leo Alexandrof vs. Baer, captain of the Russian cruiser Variag. Leo Alexandrof, a young Russian officer and member of a crew sent by the Russian government to man the cruiser Variag, then nearing completion in the works of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, became infatuated with an American girl and deserted. The Russian government had him apprehended and made every effort to have him deported for court martial. He had practically no means, but out of sympathy Mr. Harris undertook his defense and so skilfully conducted the case, displaying such thorough knowledge of international law and such sagacity in its interpretation, that he won a decision for his client in the lower and afterward in the appellate courts, though pitted against two of the most prominent law firms of Philadelphia and New York. The case was carried to the supreme court of the United States, where he was given an adverse decision by five judges against four, but his defense was so strong and logical that the decision rendered against him was widely criticized in legal circles and his client was eventually permitted to go free. This case, though it was tried at an expense of several hundred dollars to Mr. Harris, won him wide recognition and the highest esteem, not only of the legal fraternity but also of the judges of the various courts. His practice has since called him frequently before the supreme and superior courts of Pennsylvania where he has always received the highest consideration and enjoyed gratifying success. He has been particularly successful in the conduct of various cases involving the admission of immigrants of his own race into this country.

Mr. Harris was regarded as one of the representative and honored men of his race even before his graduation, and much of his success in practice has been due to the fact that he is widely known in Jewish circles as a communal worker. He has frequently appeared on the rostrum as an advocate of improvements of the conditions of the Jewish population and of all matters pertaining to Jewish welfare and interests. Soon after resigning his position as a teacher in the night schools, which, by the way, he was instrumental in establishing, he was elected a member of the board of the Hebrew Education Society, the oldest Jewish educational organization in the city, and upon the death of David Sulzberger was chosen secretary, which position he still fills. He assisted in organizing the Jewish Shelter and Home for the Aged, which is still a useful institution. He has supported many other benevolent and charitable works both by word and deed, and his labors in this direction have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is a member of most of the elemosynary and educational Jewish institutions, is a director of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and is a member of the Federation of Jewish Charities, of the Society for Organizing of Charity, and of others of equally commendable aim and purpose. His church relationship is with the Rodef Sholom congregation

Mr. Harris also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and the Home Beneficial Association. He is well known as a member of the Lawyers Club and of the Law Association of Philadelphia, of the General Alumni Society and of the alumni of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He likewise belongs to the Manufacturers Club. His strong intellect and his keen insight into any situation to which he gives earnest thought and consideration have made his opinions of value in regard to the management and control of the various societies, fraternities and clubs with which he is connected.

On the 17th of March, 1893, Mr. Harris was married, in New York city, to Miss Dascha Choslawitch, also a native of Wilna, Russia, and a descendant of an aristocratic family of that country. The family residence is at Tioga. Stimulated by laudable ambition and native intellectual powers to seek a broad and liberal education, Mr. Harris upon that foundation has built his success in life. He has ever been faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries and candid to the court. In various cases he has exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in the presentation of his own evidence, extraordinary ability in cross examination, persuasiveness before the jury, a strong grasp of every feature of the cause, ability to secure favorable rulings from the judge, unusual familiarity with human nature and untiring industry. Perhaps no case involving international law has been more admirably tried than that cited in which Mr. Harris defended the interests of a fellow countryman. His prominence at the bar would alone entitle him to mention with the representative men of Philadelphia, but beyond the considerations of his prodered his fellowmen and particularly those of his own race in alleviating the fession there is ever to be remembered the splendid service which he has renhard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

ALBERT E. ROUSSEL, M. D.

Dr. Albert E. Roussel, who ranks as one of the successful and well established physicians of Philadelphia, was born in this city and is a son of Eugene and Emilie (Kraft) Roussel (du Prunay). The family name was Roussel du Prunay, but Mr. Roussel, who was a younger son, fought against the French government in 1830. He was compelled to leave his native land and came to Philadelphia, where he dropped the du Prunay. The family seat was the Chateau de Condi Vailly sur Aisne, which had belonged to the Roussel family from 1647. It was confiscated by the French government after the oldest son's death but was returned to Mr. Roussel in 1840.

After obtaining his medical degree Dr. Roussel was appointed resident physician at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia, under Drs. S. Weir Mitchell, Agnew, Osler, Goodman and Hunt. Subsequently he served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital under Drs. Pepper, Mills, Montgomery, Pancoast and other eminent masters in medicine and surgery. He completed his training for the profession at the Salpetriere and Hospital St. Louis of Paris,

France. Having thus made a remarkably thorough preparation for his life work he located in Philadelphia, soon gaining a high standing in a calling for which he has proved eminently adapted both by natural and acquired qualifications. He is now serving as associate professor of practice and clinical medicine to the Medico-Chirurgical College and visiting physician to the hospital of this institution and also as visiting physician to the Howard Hospital. He is consulting physician to the Hayes Mechanics' Home, physician to the French consulate, the French Benevolent Society, the Day Nursery, etc. He holds membership in a number of professional organizations, among which may be named the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, the Pediatric and Pathological Societies, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the American Therapeutic Society, the Sociétié Francaise de Electro-Therapeutique, and was decorated by the French government in April, 1907, with the Palmes Academiques.

In 1888, at Philadelphia, Dr. Roussel was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Bennett Finn, a daughter of W. W. Finn and a granddaughter of George Howell, one of the original directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two children have come to bless this union, Albert E., Jr., and Lenore du Prunay Roussel. Dr. Roussel gives his best energies to his profession but as an independent and progressive man keeps in close touch with the advancement in all the principal departments of modern life. He is a valued member of the Penn Club and can claim a host of friends who have been impressed by his sincerity and attracted by his genial and pleasing manner.

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